C. NO- 1594

DEFE BRICEAVADIO DO

R66,6

FT & THEGAVAN DAS

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection Digitized by eGangotri

R66,6 1594 D5B Besant, Annie and Bhagaran Das. Bhagarad-gila.

R66,6 15949 SHRI JAGADGURU VISHWARADHYA JNANAMANDIR (LIBRARY) JANGAMAWADIMATH, VARANASI

Please	return	this	volume	on or	before	the	date	last	stampe	d
	Over	due v	olume	will be	charge	ed 1	/- per	day		

CC-0. Jangam	vadi Math Collection. Did	tized by eGangotri

THE BHAGAVAD-GÎTÂ

With Samskrit Text, free translation into English, a word-for-word translation, and an Introduction on Samskrit Grammar.

BY

ANNIE BESANT

AND

· BHAGAVÂN DÂS.

Canto . 1 20

THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING SOCIETY

LONDON AND BENARES

1905.

R66,6

PRINTED BY FREEMAN & CO. LTD.,
AT THE TARA PRINTING WORKS, BENARES.

Acc. No. SRI JABABGUNU MISHWAR ARROWN IN SHINAR SIMHASAN JAHAHAMA ACC. No. MARKAN JAMAN JA

All Rights Reserved.

Registered under Act XXV of 1867.

CONTENTS.

	I adu.
INTRODUCTORY NOTE ON SAMSKRIT GRAMMAR	i—xviii
Gita Mahatmyam.—The greatness of the Gita as	
described in the Varaha-Purana	xxi
Gita-Karadi-Nyasah.—The Tantra way of 'practising'	
the Gita	xxvii
Gita-Dhyanam 'The Thought-Form of the Gita	1 100
for purposes of meditation	xxxi
CHAP: I. Arjuna Vishada-Yoga.—Arjuna inspects	
the rival forces—He describes the evil consequent	
on the battles of kinsfolk	1-22
Charas II. Sankhya Yoga — Arjuna refuses to fight — Shri Krishnia counsels Arjum not to grieve over the mere destruction of transient bodies, because the inner Self can hever be slain—or even because the bodies must vitange by single and so to perform the duty of the Kshatsiya with untroubled mind—thereby gaining fame in this and happiness in the other world, incidentally—though duty should be performed for its own sake and	
not for any ulterior reward, as it is performed	(n _ 1 \ 1
by sages of steady mind—Arjuna asks for a more	
particular description of such—Shri Krishna	Congress of
complies, laying stress on the attainment of wis-	
James and the changes of Justice	00 40

CHAP: III. Karma-Yoga.—Arjuna asks how these	
are compatible with such terrible action as that	
of slaughter—Shri Krishna's preliminary reconci-	
liation of the two: "perform the action that is duty,	
but without attachment"—a cursory allusion	
to the system of the world-wheel, which gives	All the state of
rise to the various Dharmas, duties-Arjuna	
enquires why men fail in duty-Shri Krishna	The second
replies, cursorily as yet.	57-76
CHAP: IV. Jnana-Vibhaga-Yoga-Shri Krishna	
again lays stress on the necessity of Wisdom,	
right-thought, right-reason, and in this connec-	
tion describes the many forms of Yoga—He	1111
adverts to His own previous incarnations, in reply	
to a question of Arjuna's (and so incidentally	
strengthens the allusion, made before, to world-	- 194 X
cycles, without an understanding of which true	
enlightenment is not possible)	7795
CHAP: V. Karma-Sannyasa-Yoga.—Arjuna repeats	
his question as to the inconsistency between 'renun-	
ciation 'and 'action '—Shri Krishna answers (in-	
directly, by describing the happy condition of	
those who renounce the fruits of action but continue	
to perform it as duty, knowing that all proceeds	
from the Supreme Self	96—109
CHAP: VI. Adhyatma-Yoga.—Shri Krishna conti-	-
nues his description of the Yogi—Arjuna asks	
how the condition may be attained—Shri Krishna	

answers: "by dispassion and perseverent practice."
—Arjuna asks: "what are the consequences of
failure in Yoga?"—Shri Krishna replies : "a better
birth, greater opportunity and devotion to the
Supreme Self, and final attainment of Moksha." 110—130
CHAP: VII. Jnana-Yoga.—Shrî Krishna describes
the natures of wisdom and unwisdom—the
Glories of the Self (the knowledge of which con-
stitutes the wisdom whereby the possessor thereof
performs his duty unflinchingly) 131—143
CHAP: VIII. Akshara-Brahma-Yoga.—(The subject
matter of the previous chapter is continued.)
Arjuna asks what is the nature of Brahman, of
Adhyatma, Adhibhûta, and Adhidaiva-Shrî
Krishna describes these and also incidentally
mentions how Brahman may be reached by the
living as well as the departing Jîva 144—157
CHAP: IX. Raja-Vidya-Raja-Guhya-Yoga.—Shrî
Krishna continues his statement of "the Royal
Secret, the final wisdom," the possession of which
confers Immortality, viz. the recognition of and
devotion to the Supreme Self-also describes
the results of devotion to minor personal Gods
(Îshvaras of systems &c.) 158—173
HAP: X. Vibhuti-Yoga.—The Glories of the Su-
preme Self 174—191
HAP: XI. Vishvarupa-darshana-Yoga.—Shri Krishpa
compresses into one illuminating vision all the

results of lengthened explanations, and makes Arjuna see directly that he and all his fellowbeings are part of the life of Îshvara—that they are what they are by His gift (in the personal aspect of the Supreme Self, manifesting as an Individual Îshvara)—that it is their duty to endeavour, feebly as they may, to repay this great debt by obeying His will, and that His will, in the present instance is the destruction of Kshattriyas. ...

... 192-224

CHAP: XII. Bhakti-Yoga.—Arjuna, perceiving the difference between the Unmanifested Eternal and the manifested Îshvara, incidentally asks which is the better method, fixing the mind on the one or on the other—Shrî Krishna answers: "the former is the more difficult, and by that method too, Jîvas have to pass to the stage and state of (a personal) Îshvara." (He thereby stimulates deeper enquiry, to which He leaves the discovery that the two systems are really not distinct, that the one system is to fix the mind on the Eternal, and, in subordination to that supreme fact, to work by the will of the Îshvara to whom we belong. ...

... 225-238

CHAP: XIII. Kshetra-Kshetrajna-vibhaga-Yoya.—
Shri Kṛiṣhṇa expounds the difference between
Puruṣha and Prakṛiti as part of the supreme
science, the wisdom which raises the Jiva above
doubt and makes him steady in action as Arjuna
should be.

... 234-248

CHAP: XIV. Guna-traya-vibhaga-Yoga.—The sub-	
ject of the preceding chapter is continued and	
the there are the transfer of	249—260
CHAP: XV. Purushottama-Yoga.—Shri Krishna	220-200
carries on the subject of the 18th discourse, and	
deals specially with the Purusha, in the aspect	
of the Abstract Self as well as the aspect of a	
manifestad T-1	961 970
CHAP: XVI. Daivasura-Sampad-vibhaga-Yoga.—	261—270
Shri Krishna goes on to describe, as another essen-	
tial part of the highest science, and having, further,	
an immediate bearing on the issue before Arjuna,	
the dual nature of all the creatures of Ishvara,	
divine and demonics, good and and and and	
divine and demoniac, good and evil—He tells how	
the former class, to which Arjuna belongs, neces-	
sarily perform their duty, in accordance with the	
Shastras (and battle against the latter to prevent	
them from harming the innocent).	271—281
CHAP: XVII. Shraddha-traya-vibhaga-Yoga.—Arjuna	
asks Shri Krishna to describe what is the essence	
of all true action and what is not, also what	
characterises all untrue action, according as the	
predominant motive-nature is Sâttvika, Râjasa,	· ·
	282-294
CHAP: XVIII. Sannyasa-Yoga.—Shri Krishna sums	
up, finally, the whole teaching regarding the combi-	

nation of renunciation of fruit of action with performance, which is the only means of secur-

ing ultimate h solved; he is presses his readi	convinced and	satisfied,	ind ex-		
the unrighteous				295-	-32 8
APPENDIX.		***		329-	–333
Index,	•	•••		335-	-34 8

INTRODUCTION.

the use of those who, while studying this Hindu scripture mainly for the sake of its priceless teachings, wish, being little acquainted with Samskrit, to utilise the text, thus gaining a fuller insight into the meaning than can be gained through a translation, and incidentally acquiring a better knowledge of that language also. A brief note on the grammar of Samskrit, putting before the reader a few of the most salient features thereof, is therefore added here, as likely to be of use. It will help by giving a bird's eye view of the subject and thus some idea of how one part is connected with another. The details must of course be looked up in any large grammar, if needed.

I. Alphabet:—A complete alphabet would comprise hundreds, perhaps thousands, of single sounds. Out of these each human race or sub-race uses a comparatively small number, selected in accordance with the constitution of its vocal organs and of other aspects of its physical and superphysical being. There is a correspondence between all the parts of an organism; and the means and instruments of manifestation possessed by a race or nation, as by an individual, are, generally speaking, in correspondence with the 'ruling passion,' the 'main idea,' which that race or nation embodies and has to express. These 'ideas,' 'passions,' 'emotions,' 'glories,' 'aspects,' 'modifications,'

of the Universal Self, Spirit, or Consciousness, are infinite; the world-process which endeavours to express them is infinite. One main idea (others being subordinate) is expressed by one individual, or one race, in any one time and space, 'beauty', 'strength,' 'comfort', 'peace,' 'war', 'science,' 'law', 'duty' 'right,' 'piety,' 'devotion,' &c. &c. The various members of a race, which is the embodiment and exponent of any one such main idea, have to use means of communication with each other to intensify that exposition, to make their lives fuller and deeper. This means, during the present cycle of evolution, is soundlanguage. In other cycles it may be sight-language, or touchlanguage, or smell-language, &c. &c. This sound-language is made up of single sounds, which, as said before, are in accordance with the 'body,' the physical constitution, of the race, which, again, is in accordance with its 'spirit,' its ruling idea. A race embodying sweetness and gentleness would unconsciously select the soft and sweet sounds for its language; another manifesting martial strength and spirit, the harsher and more definite ones.

The Samskrit language, embodying Dharma, law and order, the instrument of a civilisation whose characteristics are systematisation, rounded comprehensiveness and completeness, an ordered arrangement of life from beginning to end, and in all departments, is therefore itself systematic. It uses fourteen vowels and thirty-five consonants, a total of seven sevens. Some put the nasal and the aspirate sounds— anusvara and visarga—amongst the vowels, and so count them as sixteen and the consonants thirty-three. They are arranged systematically, according to the regions of the vocal apparatus whence they proceed, as gutturals, Tinging-Tadicals, palattics, cerebrais, dentals,

labials, and certain combinations of these-beginning from the throat and proceeding outwards. As to why we have here two septenaries of vowels and five septenaries of consonants is a of some question which could possibly be answered by one who had sufficient knowledge of world-evolution to be able to say why the present human race has two hands and two feet and five senses of knowledge and five organs of action, and five fingers on each hand and five toes on each foot, &c. The question can only tantalise us. But we can vaguely see that if these sounds of the Samskrit alphabet were multiplied systematically permuted and combined, we should obtain a scheme which would cover all the languages of the earth, and bring into line all the very various-seeming sounds which constitute the several alphabets of these. F. i., taking the linguce-radicals, क, ख, ग, घ ङ, we find that ख, is the aspirate of क, that the guttural of this eg, viz, eg, kh, has been appropriated by the Persian race and language and has disappeared from Samskrit; that v, is only a deepening of का; and that घ is the aspirate of ग; that the guttural of क i. e., q, and of π, i. e., gh, again, have disappeared from Samskrit and been appropriated by the Arabic race and language; that &, is the nasal of a, as now pronounced, and that the nasals of the other letters, क, ख, घ, &c., &c., are not present in Samskrit, but may possibly be present in some of the so-called savage languages, as 'snorts' and 'grunts' of various kinds.

This process of elimination, of the disappearance of sounds and letters, may be witnessed as being in progress even to-day. In Samskrit the vowels \(\frac{1}{2} \), \(\frac{1}{2} \),

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

The distinction between \mathbf{q} and \mathbf{q} is on the wane; the probability, judging by the rules of pronunciation given by Panini, is that \mathbf{q} in another form of the Persian kh mentioned above, as the discarded \mathbf{q} is that of the Arabic \mathbf{q} and the similarly abandoned \mathbf{q} of the Persian ph or \mathbf{f} .

The nasal letters again इ, ज, ज, न, have a tendency to run, all of them, into the single 7, in the mouths of those who are not particularly careful. So in English, sounds which originally existed when such words as 'daughter' (Persian dukhtar, Samskrit duhita), and 'night' (Samskrit nakta) &c. were brought over, have now disappeared except perhaps in some village dialects, though the spelling continues as before. The reason of this may be suggested thus. According to the variety of the aspects of consciousness embodied in a people will be the variety of sounds, or letters employed by them; as the one variety diminishes or expands so will the other: if the word laugh were pronounced as lawgh as it probably was in the beginning, and as it is still by 'uneducated' people, it would imply a greater and a somewhat coarser heartiness; pronounced as laf it indicates a toning down of the uncontrolled animal spirit, into a much more mild and refined condition of feeling. In America, and in some English circles, it is becoming further shortened into laff.

The Samskrit Alphabet:

उ क ऋ ऋ ऌ ऋ

Cosonants क खगघड.

च छ ज भ जा ट ट ड ट ण त य द ध न. प फ ब भ म. य र ल व, श ष स ह. Classified in various ways with reference to स्थान and प्रयत्न, the 'place' in the vocal apparatus and the special kind of 'effort' required to pronounce it.

There are only a few verses now current, as to the psychophysics of sound and language, in Pâṇini's Shikshû, and these are not very intelligible in the absence of full explanations. They may be summarised thus: The Self cognising facts by means of the Buddhi (Reason) inspires the Manas (intelligence) with the desire to speak; the Manas strikes the kâyâgni—the fire of the body; and it in turn sets in motion the mâruta, the wind or breath that moving in the chest generates the Mandra sound; that, again, rising to the palate (or the crown of the head) and rebounding thence passes to the mouth and produces articulate sounds, classified according to tone, time, place, effort, &c., &c.

II. Sandhi or Coalescence of sounds or letters—In connection with these letter sounds, arises the first difficulty of Samskrit Grammar, Sandhi, the coalescence of sounds. When one word is followed by another, in quick succession of pronunciation, the natural tendency is for the tail of the first and the head of the second to get mixed up: This mixture sometimes takes a shape which, while no doubt always retaining traces of the compo-

nents, is not always analysable into these components by the beginner. The coalescence takes place in all languages, and offers one of the chief difficulties to the foreigner; but in other languages, for the most part, no attempt is made to express in writing the spoken sound. Thus the Frenchman savs "le'pti," but he always writes " le petit." In Samskrit writing the spoken sound is imitated. The detailed rules on this subject, which two sounds mixing make up which third sound, are many. The generalised rule may be stated to be that if the student will pronounce the two letters correctly and quickly in succession, the resultant sound, compelled by his own vocal apparatus, will also be in accordance with the grammatical rule on the subject. Briefly, the grammatical rule is only a description of the physiological fact. This appears not only in the case of actual coalescence, but in the influence of one sound on another separated from it by one or more intervening ones. Thus, according to the ordinary rule the word un declined into its instrumental form, should be रामेन, but after pronouncing the cerebral r in its exact Samskrit shade, the vocal apparatus of the Indian finds it difficult to adjust itself rapidly to pronounce the dental-nasal n = properly, even when another labial nasal m intervenes; it turns more readily to the allied and nearer cerebral-nasal n, ज, and the result is रामेज.

Examples:

(a.) Conjunction of similar vowels: whether both short or both long, or one short and one long, the resultant is the long vowel.

कृतेन ग्रर्थः = कृतेनार्थः (iii. 18.), ग्रात्मना क्षात्मानं = क्षात्मनात्मानं (vi. 5.), च ग्रपर = चापरे (iv. 27.); and so with इ, उ, क्रः, उत्क्रा-CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

- मित ईश्वरः = उत्क्रामतीश्वरः (xv. 8.), तु उद्देशतः = तूहेशतः (x. 4.) etc.
- (b) Conjunction of dissimilar vowels: स or सा followed by इ or ई gives ए, एका इह = एकेह (ii. 41.); by उ or अ gives भो, अद्भया उपेत: = श्रद्धयोपेत: (vi. 37.); by ए or ऐ gives ऐ, न एवं = नैदं (ii. 38.); by ऋ gives अर्, देव ऋषि: = देविष: (ii. 13.); by श्रो or श्रो gives भो; इ followed by any dissimilar vowel gives य, गच्छन्ति भनामयं = गच्छन्त्यनामयं (ii. 57.); so उ gives द and ऋ, र्.
- (c) Visarga: changes in five ways; it disappears, समवेता: युयुत्सव:= समवेता युयुत्सव: (i. 1.); it is dropped before a vowel and no further change occurs, कामः एषः = काम एषः (iii. 37.); it changes into ष, हा and स, दुः कृतां = दुब्कृतां (iv. 8.), पांडवाः च = पांडवाश्च (i. 1.), यज्ञः तपः तथा = यज्ञस्तपस्तथा (xvii. 7.); it changes into ओ, यः मां=यो मां (vi. 80.), श्चजः अपि = अजोपि (iv. 6.) these cases being generally marked with sas सः श्चर्जन = सोऽर्जुन (iv 9.)]; it is changed into र्, योनिः महुन्द्रह्म = योनिमहुद्द्रह्म (xiv. 3.) The details of the rules causing these changes must be sought in a grammar.
- (d) Consonants: The final consonant of one word is modified by the first consonant of the succeeding one. These changes are very numerous and intricate, and will only gradually become familiar; the following cases show the general principle above mentioned that the writing follows the sound; अत् ज्ञान्ता = यज्ज्ञान्ता (vii. 2.), अत् अत् विभृतिमत् = यद्यद्विभृतिमत् (x. 41.), अत च = यद्य (x. 39.)
- III. Compounds. When all cases of simple sandhi have been eliminated, the student is faced with another difficulty; words are compounded together, and only the last word of the compound is complete; the remaining word or words have their endings clipped off, and these have to be supplied before

the compound becomes intelligible. Such compounds are called सम्हास. They are of six chief kinds.

द्वन्द्र compounds; रागः च द्वेषः च = रागद्वेषौ (iii. 34.); पणवाः च आनुकाः च गोष्ठयाः च = पणवानकगोष्ठयाः (i. 13.)

तस्पुरुष compounds; देवानाम ईश = देवेश (xi. 45.); विस्मयेन ग्राविष्ट: = विस्मयाविष्ट: (xi. 14.)

कर्मधारय Compounds; परमः ग्रात्मा = परमात्मा (xv-17)

द्विगु Compounds ;त्रयाणां गुणानां समाहारः = त्रेगुण्यम् (ii. 45.)

बहुत्रीद्दि Compounds विजितानि इंद्रियाणि यस्य सः = विजितेंद्रियः (vi, 8.); ब्रह्मणा संस्पर्शः यस्य तत् = ब्रह्मसंस्पर्शम् (vi, 28.)

ग्रन्ययीभाव Compounds; ग्रात्मनः विषये = ग्रध्यात्मन ।

To solve these compounds it will be noticed that a know-ledge of case-endings is necessary; it is the case-ending which is struck out in a compound, and the meaning of the compound depends on this eliminated case-ending. Hence the next step of the learner is to familiarise himself with the case-endings, of which every noun has twenty-one—7 cases in 3 numbers, singular, dual and plural.

1V. Words.—(a) Declension of nouns. Words are mainly of two kinds, names of things and names of actions, corresponding respectively to the cognition and action aspects of consciousness. Mediating between the two, binding them together, as desire binds cognition and action, is the third kind of word, the preposition; it forms a separate word in the modern languages, for various evolutionary reasons; but in the Samskrit, it is hid den in and is a part of the noun itself, in the shape of the declensional termination, even as desire is hidden in the person, the actor and is not something separate from him. Other

parts of speech are off-shoots from these three principal ones. Nouns including pronouns are (i) simple, subdivided by gender into 3 classes, or (ii) derivative, i. c. to say, derived from verb-roots. Of course one theory, and probably the right one, is that all names or nouns are ultimately connected with and founded on some characteristic action of the object; but without going into the detail of the theory, it is enough for practical purposes to recognise that as the Samskrit language now stands, some of its nouns may be regarded as, on their face, simple and some as derivative. To denote the kind of relation that exists between one noun and another, and also to give some indication of the kind of action passing between them, is the purpose of prepositional, or declensional, terminations. As pre-positions, distinguishing and separating marks of the kinds of the nouns concerned, showing the position or situation or case in which they are, whether nominative, or accusative, or instrumental, &c., with reference to each other, these declensional terminations are called vibhaktis; as indicating that some action passes between them, they are called kārakas.

Examples of declensions:

285	DYambico .	01. 01.01.01	STATE OF STATE			
1st.	सन्यासः	[v. 1.]	उमी	[v. 1]	पंडिताः	[v. 4]
2nd.	रथं	[i. 21]	अश्विनौ	[xi, 6]	लोकान्	[xi. 32]
	पुत्रण	[i. 3]	नराभ्याम			[xi, 53]
4th.	विनाशाय	[iv. 1]	. ,,		पापेभ्यः	
	द्दसात्	[ii. 30]			पापेम्यः [xviii. 66]
	लाकस्य	[v. 14]		[iii. 34]	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN	The same of the sa
7th.	मध्य	[i. 21]	उभयोः	[i, 21]	गुणेषु	[iii. 28]

Atmå, crude form Âtman, is a typical form, and occurs very frequently in the Gita in the singular number.

> 1st. [v. 21] आस्मा 2nd. [vi. 5] ग्रात्मानम 3rd. [vi. 5] ग्रात्मना 4th. आत्मने 5th. ग्रात्मनः 6th. [vi. 6] ग्रात्मनः 7th. [vi. 21] आस्मिनि

Neuter nouns in their case-endings, except in those of the first and second cases, generally follow the masculine.

Thus कर्म crude form कर्मन्, has:

1st. कर्म (xviii. 8) कर्मणी कर्माणि (ix. 9) 2nd. ,, (iii. 8) ,, ,, (vi. 30)

The feminine in ξ may be taken as an example of the feminine declensions:

1st. मतिः (xviii, 78) 2nd. विद्ध (iii. 2) 3rd. (ii. 39) ब्रुख्या मत्ये or मत्ये 4th. 5th. बुद्धेः (iii. 43) or बुद्धाः 6th. 7th. बद्धी (ii, 49)

(b) Adjectives and adverbs &c. Adjectives, words indicative of the 'qualities' of nouns, are declined in the same way as the latter, and when not compounded with these are always in "apposition" with them.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

Adverbs are mostly 'Indeclinable' in Samskrit. These indeclinables include also some words, however, which are not adverbs; thus conjunctions and interjections are included here. Examples च, अति, अतीव, अय. अभितः, अवश्यम्, अशोवत, अशो, इति, इव, इह, उत, एव, एवम्, किश्त, कथम, किन्तु, क्रुते, चेत्, तदा, तु, न, &c., &c., are of frequent occurrence.

(c) Gender. The marks of gender are very perplexed in . Samskrit: They belong to the noun only, as in most languages; and not the verb, as in Hindi, Arabic or French. As a general rule, governing frequent cases, when the male base ends in a short आ, the corresponding female base ends in the long आ; and the neuter in w.

स्रपरः Singular of अपपान् (xvi-14) अपपा (iii. 6); अपर (iv-4).

(d) Verbs. After nouns, verbs. The list of roots given by Panini numbers 2343; and each is capable of undergoing hundreds of inflectional or conjugational terminations, on account of moods and tenses, and causative, desiderative and repetitive forms of it, and all these again can be conjugated in the active or the passive form, and so on. But by the same processes of selection and elimination that have governed the number of the letters, the verb-roots in actual use in current Samskrit are not many more than 500 and of these a very limited number of forms is used.

The tenses and moods are taken together and all called vibhaktis or lakdras; and there are ten of such, viz., six tenses and four moods. The tenses are, 1 present; 3 past; and 2 future; and the moods are Imperative, Potential, Benedictive and

Conditional. In common and unclassical Samskrit, one form of the past, viz., the first preterite, is largely used, the other two being very infrequent; so the first future is seldom met with even in classical Samskrit. Of the moods, the benedictive mood is very rarely used.

If the whole list of the 2343 roots were carefully examined, very many more roots would be found to be common between the several Âryan languages than are now noted. But, as said before in connection with the alphabet, the genius of each later language has selected out of the roots what were most suited to it, and the older race, the root-race, has correspondingly dropped them in its later career. It is as if there had been a partition of patrimony between heirs so that what one took the others could not retain.

These verbs are divided into ten classes; the external reason is that the verbs of each class resemble each other more than those of the other classes, in the general appearance of their conjugational forms. But this again requires a deeper why; and that is not traceable. If it could be said that there were ten main kinds of human action, we should have approximated to the answer wanted.

There are two main forms of conjugation, the प्रस्म-पृद् "for another"; and the आरमने-पृद् "for self". The former, generally speaking, belongs to the active voice, wherein one person does something to another; and the latter to the passive voice, wherein something is done 'to one self'. But while in the passive voice form of any verb only the आरमनेपृद् form is used, in the active voice the प्रस्मेप्द form is used only generally, and sometimes the आरमनेपृद् form is used, and in some cases both.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

The following forms occur frequently in the Gîtâ.

The following forms occur frequently in the Gua.					
परस्मेपद	SINGULAR. PLURAL.				
Present Tense. 3rd p. परिश्रुज्यति 2nd p. ग्रहंसि					
1st p. शक्तोमि					
First Preterite, 3rd p. भन्नवीत्					
2nd p. अन्वशोचः	(n. 11) ·				
lst p. आसं					
Second Preterite. 3rd p. सवाच	(i. 3)				
Third Preterite. 2nd p. अगमः	(ii, 3)				
	nction with Hr				
	nd acquires				
Imperative	meaning)				
First Future. Srd p. भविता	(ii. 20)				
2nd p. गन्तासि					
Second Future. 3d. p. स्थास्यति	(ii. 53) कथायिष्यन्ति (i. 34)				
2nd p. करिष्यसि	(ii. 33) अवाप्स्थय (iii. 11)				
	म (ii. 4) भविष्यामः (ii. 12)				
Imperative Mood.3rd p. अस्तु	(ii. 47) भावयन्त (iii 11)				
2nd p. पश्य	(i.3) भावयत (iii.11)				
Potential Mood. 3rd p. स्थात्	(i. 36) इन्युः (i. 46)				
lst p. ग्राप्तुयाम्	जयेम (ii. 6)				
(The dual number is omitted, as	not occurring in the Gîtâ;				
क्षास्मन	पद				
	(i. 29) सज्जन्ते (iii. 29)				
2nd p. भाष्ट्					
lst p. कांचे	(i. 32)				

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

First Preterite. 3rd p. अकुर्वतः (i. 1)
Second Future. 3rd p. मंस्येते (ii. 35)
2nd p. मोक्ष्यसे (ii. 37)
1st p. योत्स्ये (ii. 9)

Imperative Mood. 2nd p. तितिक्षस्व (ii. 14)
Potential Mood. 3rd p. प्रभाषेत (ii. 54)
1st p. सुङजीय (ii. 5)

In the technical works on grammar, rules are given for the correct use of all the ten moods and tenses; thus the first preterite should be used when the event is older than the current day; the 2nd when it occurred outside the speaker's personal knowledge; and the 3rd in any case; and so the 1st future should be used when the event is expected very shortly. But these rules, as said before, are observed only in classical composition. There is also some reason to think that they do not represent accurately the real original distinctions. It is possible that the three pasts corresponded to the English 'imperfect' and 'pluperfect' &c.

The addition of prefixes entirely changes the meaning of the verb-root, as stated in the classical shloka on the subject.

उपसर्गेख धात्वर्थी बलादन्यत्र नीयते । महाराहरसंहारविद्वारपरिहारवत ॥

"The prefex violently drags away elsewhere the meaning of the verb-root; thus, with the common root \(\xi\), to take away, user means a blow, \(\xi\) is to destruction (agr, play, and questing away ". A careful analysis shows that the idea of taking away is present in some shape of other throughout all these.

Each verb-root is capable of being modified into a causative form, a desiderative form and a frequentative form; and each of these forms is capable of independent conjugation in all moods and tenses.

Causative; The causative verb is formed by the addition of इ. which becomes when the termination is added, य; धातयति (ii. 21) he causes to kill, from इन् to kill; नियोजयसि (iii. 1) thou causest (me) to engage, from युज् to join; कायते (iii. 5) he is caused to do, from क to do; विचाल-येत् (iii. 29) he may cause to be unsettled, from चल to move; अवसाद्येत् let (him) cause to sink down, from अवसद् to be cast down.

Desiderative; The desiderative verb expresses the wish of the agent; स is added, and the first letter is reduplicated; युगुत्सवः (i. i) wishing to fight, from युश् to fight; जिजी विषामः (ii. 6) (we) wish to live, from जीव् to live; चिकीर्षुः (iii. 25) desiring to do, from क्र to do; आरुर्शः (of the) wishing to ascend, from ग्राह्य to mount.

(e) Derivative words. Derivative words of various kinds, e, g. some indicating moods not covered by the regular conjugatious, are formed by means of affixes.

(इच्छ) म्राप्तुं = (wish) to obtain (xii. 9). (म्राक्तोसि) कर्तुं = (art powerless) to do (xii. 11). त्यत्तवा = having abandoned (V. 10). भूत्वा = having been (ii. 20).

Various participles, past, present and future, and some shades of tenses, which in Samskrit behave like adjectives and so like nouns, are also thus derived. They are declined exactly like the nouns with which they may be in apposition:

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

[xvi]

पश्यन् = seeing (v. 8). अपृण्वन् hearing (v. 8). आसीनः being seated (xiv. 23). इन्यमानः = being slain (ii. 20).

श्रातब्दः = to be heard (ii. 52). कर्तब्दं = to be done (iii 22). कार्यं = to be done (xviii. 5).

मान्तवान् = have (or hast, or has) said (iv. 1).

भाविष्ट: = seized or possessed with (i. 28). भक्तः = devoted (ix. 31). सक्तः attached (v. 12).

योत्स्यमानः = going to fight (i. 23).

Many nouns are formed by inflectional modifications of other nouns:

पार्थ:, the son of पृथा. (ii. 3.)

कोतियः, the son of क्रुती. (ii. 14.)

So सीभद्रः from सुभद्रा; द्रीपदेयः from द्रीपदी which itself is formed from द्रुपद &c. (i. 6.).

ग्रेक्कियः, ग्रहाह्यः, अशोष्यः &c. meaning 'not capable of क्किन्:, or दाहः, or त्रोषः &c., (ii. 24).

सत्त्वं = सत् + स्वं = good-ness :

म्रलोलुप्स्वं = un-avaricious-ness; म्रितिमानिता = very-proud'ness; (xiv. 2).

ज्ञानी = ज्ञान-possessing; (vii. 18).

ज्ञानवान् do. ; (vii. 82).

कुत: (from कि)='from which (place), (ii. 2); ततः from तत्,=then, thence,'(vi. 45).

धर्मः = 'in accordance with धर्मः' (ii. 31) ;

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math-Galle than Digithe duby. eCongeti., &c., अटभा

[xvii]

- V. Sentences. The two main forms of the sentence are: (1) that in the active voice, and (2) that in the passive.
 - (1) Active: न मां कर्माण लिपंति (iv. 14) = Actions do not stain me.
 - (2) Passive: लिप्यते न सपापेन (v. 10)=He is not stained by sin.

In construing a shloka the first thing to do is to separate out the words, so as to give to each its complete and independent existence; the coalesced tails and heads [सन्धि] are first dissolved into their component parts; then the compound words are separated, and any lacking case-endings supplied; then the words are arranged in their prose order. In Samskrit order matters comparatively little, but still there is more inversion permissible in poetry than in prose. Let us take i. 2, 3.

द्यप्ता तु पांडवानीकं च्यूढं दुर्योधनस्तदा। माचार्यमुपसंगम्य राजा वचनमब्रवीत् ॥

Separated into independent words:

ह्या तु (पांडवानीकं =) पांडवानाम् ध्रनीकं च्यूढं हुर्योधनः तदा । माचार्यम् उपसंगम्य राजा वचनम् सब्रवीत् ॥

The prose-order:

तदा राजा दुर्योधनः पांडवानां भनीकं तु ब्यूढं दृष्ट्वा आचार्ये उपसंगम्य वचनम् सब्रवीत्॥

पद्यैतां पांडुपुत्राग्यामात्रार्थं महतीं चमूम्। च्यूढां द्रुपरपुत्रेण तव शिष्येण थीमता॥ Separated into independent words:
Separated into independent words:

[xviii]

पश्य एतां (पांडुपुत्राणास् =) पांडोः पुत्राणास् भाचर्य महतीं चसूम्। ब्यूढां (हुपर्पुत्रेण =) हुपर्स्य पुत्रेण तव शिब्येण धीमता ॥ The English prose-order of this would run.

हे माचार्य परय एतां महतीं चमूस् पांडाः पुत्राणाम् ब्यूढां तव धीमता शिष्येण हुपदस्य पुत्रेण ॥

But in Samskrit prose-order:

हे श्राचार्य तव धीमता शिष्येण हुपदस्य पुत्रेण न्यूहां एतां पांहाः पुत्रा-णाम् भहतीं चमूम् पश्य ॥

THE BHAGAVAD-GÎTÂ

॥ अथ श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता ॥

अथ गीतामाहात्म्यम् ।

श्रीगणेशांय नमः ॥ श्रीराधारमणाय नमः ॥ धरोवाच ॥ भगवन्परमेशान भक्तिरव्यभिचारिणी ॥ प्रारव्धं भुज्यमानस्य क्षथं भवति हे प्रभो ॥ १ ॥ विष्णुरुवाच ॥ प्रारब्धं भुज्यमा-नो हि गीताम्यासरतः सदा ॥ स मुक्तः स सुखी लोके कर्म-णा नोपालिप्यते ॥ २ ॥ महापापादिपापानि गीताध्यानं करो-ति चेत् ॥ क्रचित्पर्शं न कुर्वैति निलनीदलमं<mark>बुवत् ॥ ३ ॥</mark> गीतायाः पुस्तकं यत्र यत्र पाठः प्रवर्तते ॥ तत्र सर्वाणि ती-र्थानि प्रयागादीनि तत्र वै ॥ ४ ॥ सर्वे देवारच ऋषयो यो-गिनः पत्रगारच ये ॥ गोपाला गोपिका वापि नारदोद्धवपार्ष-दै: ॥ ५ ॥ सहायो जायते शीघ्रं यत्र गीता प्रवर्तते ॥ यत्र गीताविचारश्च पठनं पाठनं श्रुतम् ॥ तत्राहं निश्चितं पृथ्वि निवसा-मि सदैव हि ॥ ६ ॥ गीताश्रयेऽहं तिष्ठामि गीता मे चोत्तमं गृहम् ॥ गीताज्ञानमुपाश्रिस त्रीन्लोकान्पालयाम्यहम् ॥ ७॥ गीता मे परमा विद्या ब्रह्मरूपा न संशयः ॥ अर्धमात्राक्षरा नि-ल्या स्वानिर्वाच्यपदात्मिका ।। ८।। चिदानंदेन कृष्णेन प्रोक्ता स्वमूखतोऽर्जुनम् ॥ वेदत्रयी परानंदा तत्त्वार्थज्ञानसंयुता ॥ ९ ॥ योऽष्टादशजपो निसं नरो निश्चलमानसः ॥ ज्ञानसिद्धिं स ल-भते ततो याति परं पदम् ॥ १० ॥ पाठे समग्रे ऽसंपूर्णे ततो-**डर्घ पाठमाचरेत् ।। तदा गादानजं पुण्यं लभते नात्र संशयः** ।। ११ ।। त्रिभागं पठमानस्तु गुंगास्नानफ्लं लभेत् ।। षडंशं जपमानस्तु सोमयागफलं लमेत् ॥ १२ ॥ एकाध्यायं तु यो निसं पठते मक्तिसंयुतः ॥ रुद्रलोकमवाप्नोति गणो भूत्वा वसेन्चिरम् ॥ १३॥ अध्यायं स्रोकपादं वा नित्यं यः पठते नरः ॥ स याति नरतां यावन्मन्वंतरं वसुंधरे ॥ १४॥ गी-तायाः श्लोकदशकं सप्त पंच चतुष्टयम् ॥ द्दी त्रीनेकं तदर्ध वा श्लोकानां यः पठेन्नरः ॥ १५ ॥ चंद्रलोकमवाप्नोति वर्षा-णामयुतं ध्रुत्रम् ॥ गीतापाठसमायुक्तो मृतो मानुषतां व्रजेत् ।। १६ ॥ गीताभ्यासं पुनः कृत्वा लभते मुक्तिमृत्तमाम् ॥ गी-तेत्युच्चारसंयुक्तो म्रियमाणो गातिं लमेत् ॥ १७॥ गीतार्थश्र-वणासक्तो महापापयुतोऽपि वा ।। वैकुण्ठं समवान्नोति विष्णुना सह मोदते ।। १८ ॥ गीतार्थं ध्यायते निसं ऋत्वा कर्माणि भूरिशः ।। जीवन्मुक्तः स विज्ञेयो देहांते परमं पदम् ।। १९ ॥ गीतामाश्रिस बहवो भूभुजो जनकादयः ॥ निर्धूतकस्मषा लोके गीता याताः परं पदम् ॥ २०॥ गीतायाः पठनं कृत्वा मा-हात्म्यं नैव यः पठेत् ।। वृथा पाठो भवेत्तस्य श्रम एव ह्युदाह्- तः ॥ २१ ॥ एतन्माहात्म्यसंयुक्तं गीताम्यासं करोति यः ॥ स तत्फलमवाप्नोति दुर्लभां गतिमाप्नुयात् ॥ २२ ॥ सूत उवाच ॥ माहात्म्यमेतद्गीताया मया प्रोक्तं सनातनम् ॥ गीतांते च पठेद्यस्तु यदुक्तं तत्फलं लभेत् ॥ २३ ॥ इति श्रीवाराहपु-राणे श्रीगीतामाहात्म्यं संपूर्णम् ॥

--:0:

THE BHAGAVAD-GÎTÂ.

THE GREATNESS OF THE GÎTÂ.

Hail to Shrî Ganesha! Hail to the Lover of Radha!

Dharâ (the Earth) said: O Blessed One, O Supreme Ruler, how may unfaltering devotion arise in him who is constrained by prârabdha karma, O Lord?

- (1). Vishnu said: He who, constrained by prarabdha karma, is ever assiduously practising the Gîtâ, he is liberated, he is happy in this world, he is not stained by karma.
- (2). If he study the Gîtâ, then can no sin stain him, as water stains not the lotus-leaf.
- (3). Where is the book of the Gîtâ, where its readng is performed, there are all holy places, there indeed Prayaga and the rest.

[xxiv]

- (4). All Devas, Rishis, Yogis and Pannagas, also Gopâlas and Gopîs also, with Nârada, Uddhava, and their train.
- (5). Help comes swiftly where the Gîtâ is recited. Where the discussion of the Gîtâ, the recitation, the teaching, of it is heard, there I, O Earth, doubtless ever abide.
- (6). I dwell in the retreat of the Gîtâ; the Gîtâ is My best abode. Having mastered the wisdom of the Gîtâ, I protect the three worlds.
- (7). The Gîtâ is My supreme science, it is verily the form of Brahman. It is the half-syllable eternal (the dot on the 35), everlasting, the ineffable essence of the Self,
- (8). Spoken by Krishna, the Omniscient, the Blessed, to Arjuna with His own mouth, the three Vedas, the final bliss, the exposition of the knowledge of the Tattvas.
- (9). The man who constantly repeats the eighteen discourses with unwavering mind, he will obtain perfect wisdom and reach the supreme goal.
- (10). If the complete recitation be impossible, then may one half be read. Then he doubtless obtains merit, equal to the gift of a cow.
 - (11). By the reading of a third part, he may obtain

the fruit of bathing in Ganga. By the repetition of a sixth part, he may obtain the fruit of the Soma-sacrifice.

- (12). He who daily reads a single discourse with devotion, he, having become a Gana, obtains Rudraloka and therein long abides.
- (13). The man who daily reads a quarter-shloka, he, O Earth, remains a man during a manvantara.
- (14). The man who should read ten, seven, five, four, two, three, one, or half a shloka of the Gîtâ,
- (15). He securely obtains Chandraloka for ten thousand years. Ever engaged in the reading of the Gîtâ, passing through death, he would return to humanity.
- (16). Having again practised the Gîtâ, he obtains the supreme liberation. Engaged in the utterance, "Gîtâ," the dying reaches the path.
- (17). Attached to the hearing of the Gîtâ, even the great sinner attains to Vaikuntha, and rejoices with Vishnu.
- (18). He who meditates on the meaning of the Gita, having performed actions abundantly, he should be known as a Jivanmukta, and at the ending of the body reaches the supreme goal.
 - (19). Having taken refuge in the Gîtâ, many Kings,

Janaka and the rest, praised in the world, being cleansed from sins, have gone to the supreme goal.

- (20). Having accomplished the reading of the Gîtâ, he who should not also read this description of its greatness, his reading is in vain, and his labour is lost.
- (21). He who performs the practice of the Gîtâ, associated with this discourse on its Greatness, he obtains the fruit, he may reach the path difficult of obtainment.
- (22). Sûta said: He who should read this eternal Greatness of the Gîtâ, proclaimed by me, at the end of the Gîtâ, should obtain that fruit which has been described.
- (23). Thus in the blessed Vârâhapurâna the greatness of the Gîtâ is set forth.

Note. The statements made above, as to the value of reading portions, or the whole, of the Gttd, may seem at first sight to be somewhat fantastic. They should not be construed as meaning the mere reading, the lip-repetition, of verses, but rather as the mastering and assimilation of the spirit of the Gttd, and the life-repetition thereof. The man who has thus wrought the Gttd into his life is a Jivanmukta, and the assimilation of one shloka, of several, of a quarter of the Gttd, and so on, mark various stages in human evolution, each of which has its own appropriate fruit.

[xxvii]

अथ गीताकरादिन्यासः।

अस्य श्रीभगवद्गीतामालामंत्रस्य भगवान्वेदव्यास ऋषिः ॥ अनुष्टुप् छंदः ॥ श्रीकृष्णः परमात्मा देवता ॥ अ-शोच्यानन्वशोचस्व<mark>ं</mark> प्रज्ञावादांश्च भाषस इति बीजम् ॥ सर्वध-र्मान्परित्यज्य मामेकं शरणं व्रजेति शक्तिः ॥ अहं त्वा सर्वपा-पेम्यो मोक्षयिष्यामि मा शुच इति कीलकम् ॥ नैनं छिंदंति शस्त्राणि नैनं दहति पावक इत्यंगुष्ठाम्यां नमः ॥ न चैनं क्लेद्यंत्यापो न शोषयाति मारुत इति तर्जनीम्यां नमः ॥ अ-च्छेद्योऽयमदाह्योऽयमक्लेद्योऽशोष्य एव चेति मध्यमाभ्यां नमः ॥ नित्यः सर्वगतः स्थाणुरचकोऽयं सनातन इत्यनामिकाम्यां नमः ॥ पश्य मे पार्थ रूपाणि शतशोऽथ सहस्रश इति कनिष्ठिकाम्यां नमः ॥ नानाविधानि दिव्यानि नानावर्णाक्र-तीनि चेति करतलकरपृष्ठाम्यां नमः ॥ इति करन्यासः ॥ अथ हृदयादिन्यासः ।। नैनं छिंदंति शस्त्राणि नैनं दहति पावक इति हृद्याय नमः ॥ न चैनं क्लेदयंत्यापो न शोष-यति मारुत इति शिरसे स्त्राहा ।। अच्छेचोऽयमदाह्योऽयमक्छे-द्योऽशोष्य एव चेति शिखायै वषट् ॥ नित्यः सर्वगतः स्थाण्रच-कोऽयं सनातन इति कवचाय हुम् ।। पर्य मे पार्थ रूपाणि शतशोऽय सहस्रश इति नेत्रत्रयाय वैषट् ॥ नानाविधानि दिक्यानि नानावर्णाक्रतीनि चेति अस्त्राय फट् ।। श्रीकृष्णप्रीत्यर्थे पाठे विनियोगः ।।

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE HANDS ETC.

FOR THE GITA.

The Blessed Veda-Vyasa is the Rishi of this Bhagavad-Gità mantra. The metre is the anushtup. Shrî Krishna, the Supreme Self, is its Devata. "Thou grievest for those that should not be grieved for, yet speakest words of wisdom:" such is the Bîja. "Abandoning all duties, come unto me alone for shelter: " such is the Shakti. "I will liberate thee from all sins; sorrow not:" such is the Kîlakam. "Weapons cleave him not, nor fire burneth him;" thus: "To the two thumbs, all hail!" "Nor waters wet him, nor wind drieth him away:" thus: "To the two index fingers, all hail!" "Uncleavable he, incombustible he, neither to be wetted nor dried away;" thus: "To the two middle fingers, all hail!" "Perpetual, all-pervasive, stable, immovable, ancient;" thus: "To the two nameless (fourth) fingers, all hail!" "Behold, O Partha, my Forms, a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold;" thus: "To the two little fingers, all hail!" "Various in kind, divine, various in colours;" thus: "To the two palms and backs of the hands, all hail!" Such is the disposition of the hands. Now as to the disposition of the heart and the other organs. "Weapons cleave him not, nor fire burneth him;" thus: "To the heart, all hail!" "Nor waters wet him, nor wind drieth him away;" thus: "To the head, svåhå!" Uncleavable he, incombustible he, neither to be wetted nor dried away;" thus: "To the shikhå, vashat!" "Perpetual, all-pervasive, stable, immovable;" thus: "To the encasement, hun!" "Behold, O Pårtha, my Forms, a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold;" thus: "To the fireweapon, phat!" For the propitiation of Shrì Krishna the reading is enjoined.

Note. A mantra, in the Hindu religion, has a Rishi, who gave it; A metre, which governs the inflection of the voice. A Devata—a supernatural being, higher or lower—as its informing power. The Bija, seed, is a significant word, or series of words, which gives it a special power; sometimes this word is a sound which harmonises with the key-note of the individual using it, and varies with the individual; sometimes this word expresses the essence of the mantra, and the result of the mantra is the flower springing from this seed; this essence of the Gita is in the words quoted. The Shakti is the energy of the form of the mantra, i. c. the vibration-forms set up by its sounds; these in the Gita carry the man to the Lord. The Kilakam, the pillar, is that which supports and makes strong the mantra; this is the ceasing of sorrow, by the freeing from imperfections.

Then follow certain special directions, intended to set up relations between the centres in the man's body and the corresponding centres in the body of the Lord—the universe. The thumbs, the carthsymbol, are connected with the physical plane, and are utilised in control of its subtle forces. The index fingers, the water-symbol, are con-

दिन्यानि नानावर्णाकृतीनि चेति अस्त्राय फट् ॥ श्रीकृष्णप्रीत्यर्थे पाठे विनियोगः ॥

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE HANDS ETC.

FOR THE GITA.

The Blessed Veda-Vyasa is the Rishi of this Bhagavad-Gita mantra. The metre is the anushtup. Shrî Krishna, the Supreme Self, is its Devata, "Thou grievest for those that should not be grieved for, yet speakest words of wisdom:" such is the Bîja. "Abandoning all duties, come unto me alone for shelter: " such is the Shakti. "I will liberate thee from all sins; sorrow not:" such is the Kilakam. "Weapons cleave him not, nor fire burneth him;" thus: "To the two thumbs, all hail!" "Nor waters wet him, nor wind drieth him away;" thus: "To the two index fingers, all hail!" "Uncleavable he, incombustible he, neither to be wetted nor dried away;" thus: "To the two middle fingers, all hail!" "Perpetual, all-pervasive, stable, immovable, ancient;" thus: "To the two nameless (fourth) fingers, all hail!" "Behold, O Partha, my Forms, a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold;" thus: "To the two little fingers, all hail!" "Various in kind, divine, various in colours;" thus: "To the two palms and backs of the hands, all hail!" Such is the disposition of the hands. Now as to the disposition of the heart and the other organs. "Weapons cleave him not, nor fire burneth him;" thus: "To the heart, all hail!" "Nor waters wet him, nor wind drieth him away;" thus: "To the head, svåhå!" Uncleavable he, incombustible he, neither to be wetted nor dried away;" thus: "To the shikhå, vashat!" "Perpetual, all-pervasive, stable, immovable;" thus: "To the encasement, hun!" "Behold, O Pårtha, my Forms, a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold;" thus: "To the fireweapon, phat!" For the propitiation of Shrî Krishna the reading is enjoined.

Note. A mantra, in the Hindu religion, has a Rishi, who gave it; A metre, which governs the inflection of the voice. A Devatê—a supernatural being, higher or lower—as its informing power. The Bija, seed, is a significant word, or series of words, which gives it a special power; sometimes this word is a sound which harmonises with the key-note of the individual using it, and varies with the individual; sometimes this word expresses the essence of the mantra, and the result of the mantra is the flower springing from this seed; this essence of the Gitâ is in the words quoted. The Shakti is the energy of the form of the mantra, i. c. the vibration-forms set up by its sounds; these in the Gitâ carry the man to the Lord. The Kilakam, the pillar, is that which supports and makes strong the mantra; this is the ceasing of sorrow, by the freeing from imperfections.

Then follow certain special directions, intended to set up relations between the centres in the man's body and the corresponding centres in the body of the Lord—the universe. The thumbs, the carthsymbol, are connected with the physical plane, and are utilised in control of its subtle forces. The index fingers, the water-symbol, are con-

nected with the astral plane, and are similarly used with astral forces. The middle fingers, the fire-symbol, the apex of the pyramid of the hand, are similarly used with mental forces. The fourth fingers, the air-symbol, are similarly used with buddhic forces. The little fingers, the most powerful in the subtle worlds, are the åkâsha-symbol, and are similarly used with âtmic forces. The other organs of the body are the other poles of the magnet of the body: thumbs and heart; index fingers and head; middle fingers and the point of juncture of the occipital and parietal satures; the fourth fingers and the sûkshma sharîra; the little fingers and the creative organ. These are the positive and negative poles of the magnet we call the body; either may be positive, either negative, according to the object aimed at, but they work together.

From other stand-points, these dispositions may be regarded as having on the one hand, an inhibitory, or, on the other, a stimulative effect on the physical or subtler function of the organs concerned, according to the purpose in view in the subsequent meditation or practice.

To the western world these correspondences may seem fantastic and superstitious; to the eastern world, in which the faint tradition of the Great Science lingers, they sound as echoes of a mightier age, when Gods and Men walked familiarly together in the Hidden Ways.

[xxxi]

अथ गीताध्यानम्।

ॐ पार्थाय प्रातिबाधितां भगवता नारायणेन स्वयं व्यासेन प्राथितां पुराणमुनिना मध्येमहाभारतम् ॥ अहै-तामुतवार्षिणीं भगवतीमष्टादशाध्यायिनीमंब त्वामनुसंदधामि भगवद्गीते भवद्वेषिणीम् ॥ १ ॥ नमोऽस्तु ते ब्यास विशालवुद्धे फुल्लाराविंदायतपत्रनेत्र ॥ येन त्वया भार-ततैलपूर्णः प्रज्वालितो ज्ञानमयः प्रदीपः ॥ २ ॥ प्रपन्नपारि-जाताय तोत्रवेत्रैकपाणये ।। ज्ञानमुद्राय कृष्णाय गीतामृतदुहे नमः ॥ ३ ॥ सर्वोपनिषदो गावो दोग्घा गोपालनंदनः ॥ पार्थी वत्सः सुधीर्भोक्ता दुग्धं गीतामृतं महत् ॥ ४ ॥ वसु-देवसूतं देवं कंसचाणूरमर्दनम् ॥ देवकीपरमानंदं कृष्णं वंदे जगद्गुरुम् ॥ ९ ॥ भीष्मद्रोणतटा जयद्रथजला गांधारनी-लोत्पला शस्यप्राहवती क्रुपेण वहनी कर्णेन वेलाकुला ॥ अ-श्वत्थामिकर्णघोरमकरा दुर्योधनावर्तिनी सोत्तीर्ण खलु पाण्ड-वै रणनदी कैवर्तके केशवे ॥ ६ ॥ पाराशर्यवृत्तः सरोजम-मलं गीतार्थगंधीत्कटं नानाख्यानककेसरं हारिकथासंबोधनाबो-धितम् ॥ लोके सज्जनषट्पदैरहरहः पेपीयमानं मुदा भूयाद्भारत-पङ्कुलं किंकमलप्रध्वंसि नः श्रेयसे ॥ ७ ॥ मूकं करोति वा-चालं पंगुं लंघयते गिरिं ॥ यत्क्रपा तमहं वंदे परमानंदमा- धवम् ॥ ८ ॥ यं ब्रह्मावरुणेरुद्रमरुतः स्तुन्वांति दिव्यैः स्तवैवेदैः सांगपदऋमोपनिषदैर्गायांति यं सामगाः ॥ ध्यानावस्थिततद्वेतन मनसा पश्यांति यं योगिनो यस्यांतं न विदुः सुरासुरगणा देवाय तस्मै नमः ॥ ९ ॥ इति ध्यानम् ॥

--:0:---

THE MEDITATION ON GÎTÂ.

Taught by the Blessed Narayana Himself to Arjuna; compiled by Vyasa, the ancient Muni, in the midst of the Mahabharata; I meditate on thee, O Mother, O Bhagavad-Gîtâ, the blessed, the pourer-forth of the nectar of 'Advaita, destroyer of rebirth. Hail to thee, O Vyasa, large-minded one, with eyes like the petals of the opened lotus; by whom the lamp of knowledge, filled with the oil of the Mahabharata, has been lighted. To the Parijata-kalpataru of the suppliant, to the holder of the whip, to Krishna as Teacher, milker of the Gîtâ-nectar, all hail! All the Upanishats are the cows; the Milker. is the joy of the cowherds; Partha is the calf; the man of high intelligence is the enjoyer; the milk is the great nectar of the Gîtâ. I worship Vâsudeva, the charioteer, the God, the destroyer of Kamsa and Chânûra, the supreme joy of Devakî, Krishna, Guru of the world. With Keshava as helmsman, verily was crossed by the Pandavas that

battle-river, whose banks were Bhîshma and Drona. whose water was Jayadratha, whose blue lotus was Gândhâra, whose crocodile was Shalya, whose current was Kripa, whose billows were Karna, whose terrible alligators were Asvatthama and Vikarna, whose whirlpool was Duryodhana. May this Lotus of the Mahabharata be for our good, born on the lake of the words of Parasharya, sweet with the fragrance of the meaning of the Gîtâ, pollened with many stories, unfolding to the sun of the history of Hari, sucked by the bees of good men in the world day by day, cleanser of the stains of Kali. I salute Him, Mådhava, the supreme Bliss, whose grace makes the dumb man eloquent, and the cripple a climber of mountains. Whom Brahma, Varuna, Indra, Rudra, and the Maruts praise with divine songs; whom the Sâma-chanters sing with the Vedas and with Angas, in the pada and krama methods with the Upanishats: whom Yogîs see by the mind fixed in meditation, to Him going; whose end Suras and Asuras know not: to that God, all hail!

॥ अथ श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता प्रार्थ्यते ॥

HERE THE BLESSED LORD'S SONG IS BEGUN.

धृतराष्ट्र उवाच ।

धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः । मामकाः पाडवाश्चैव किमकुर्वत संजय ॥ १॥

Dhritarâshtra said:

On the holy plain, on the field of Kuru, gathered together, eager for battle, what did they, O Sanjaya, my people and the Pandavas?

धृतराष्ट्रः Dhritarashtra; उवाच said; धर्मक्षेत्रे = धर्मस्य क्षेत्रे of dharma, in (on) the field; कुरुचेत्रे = कुरो: क्षेत्रे of Kurd, in (on) the field; समवेता: gathered together; युयुस्सव: wishing to fight; मामका: mine; पांडवा: = पांडो: पुना: of Paṇḍu, the sons; च and; एव also; किम् what; असुर्वेत did they; संजय O Sanjaya.

संजय उवाच ।

हिष्ट्रा तु पांडवानीकं व्यूढं दुर्योधनस्तदा । आचार्युमुप्तंगस्य राजा वचनमब्रवीत ॥ २ ॥

Sanjaya said:

Having seen arrayed the army of the Pandavas, the Raja Duryodhana approached his teacher, 1 and spake these words: (2)

संजयः Sanjaya; उवाच said; हन्ना having seen; तु indeed; पांडवानीकं = पांडवानां ग्रनीकं of the Pândavas, the army; ट्यूडं arrayed; दुर्योधनः Duryodhana; तदा then; आचार्यम् the teacher; उपसंगम्य having approached; राजा the King (Duryodhana); वचनम् speech; अववित् said:

पश्यैतां पाडुपुत्राणामाचार्य महतीं चमूम् । व्यूढां द्रुपद्पुत्रेण तव शिष्येण धीमता ॥ ३ ॥

Behold this mighty host of the sons of Pandu, O teacher, arrayed by the son of Drupada, thy wise disciple. (3)

पदय behold; एतां this; पांडुपुत्राणाम् = पांडो: पुत्राणाम् of Pâṇḍu, the sons; आचार्य O teacher; महत्तीं great; चमूम् army; ब्यूढां arrayed; द्भुपद्पुत्रेण = द्भुपद्स्य पुत्रेण of Drupada, by the son; तव thy; शिष्ट्रेण (by) disciple; धीमता (by) wise.

अत्र शूरा महेष्वासा भीमार्जुनसमा युधि । युयुधानो विराटश्च द्रुपदश्च महारथः ॥ ४ ॥

Heroes are these, mighty bowmen, to Bhîma and Arjuna equal in battle; Yuyudhâna, Virâța, and Drupada of the great car:² (4)

I Drona, the son of Bharadvaja.

² Technically, one able to fight alone ten thousand bowmen.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

अत्र here; श्रूराः heroes; महेन्दासाः = महांतः इन्दासाः येषां ते, great, bows, whose (are), they (इन्दासः = यः इषुं अस्यति that which, the arrow, throws); भीमार्जनसमाः = भीमस्य अर्जनस्य समाः of Bhîma, of Arjuna, equal; युधि in battle; युयुधानः Yuyudhana; विराटः Virața; च and; हुपदः Drupada; च and; महारथः = महान् स्यो यस्य सः great, chariot, whose, he.

धृष्टकेतुश्चेकितानः काशिराजश्च वीर्यवान् । पुरुजित्कुंतिमोजश्च शैब्यश्च नरपुंगवः ॥ ५ ॥

Dhrishtaketu, Chekitana, and the valiant Raja of Kashi; Purujit and Kuntibhoja, and Shaibya, bull among men; (5)

भृष्टकेतुः Dhṛishtaketu; चेकितानः Chekitana; काशिराजः = काइयाः राजा of Kashî, the King; च and; वीर्यवान् valiant; पुरुजित् Purujit; कुंतिभोजः Kuntibhoja; च and; बैह्यः Shaibya; च and; नरपुंगवः = नरेषु पुंगवः among men, bull.

युधामन्युश्च विक्रांत उत्तमौजाश्च वीर्यवान् । सीमद्रो द्रौपदेयाश्च सर्व एव महारथाः ॥ ६॥

Yudhâmanyu the strong, and Uttamaujâ the brave; Saubhadra and the Draupadeyas, ² all of great cars.

(9)

युधामन्युः Yudhamanyu; च and; विक्रांतः the strong; उत्तमीजाः Uttamauja; च and; वीर्यवान् valiant; सौभद्रः Saubhadra; द्वीपरेयाः

¹ The bull, as the emblem of manly strength and vigour, is often used as an epithet of honour.

² Abhimanyu, the son of Subhadrå and Arjuna, and the sons of Draupad CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

Draupadeyas; च and; सर्व all; एव even; महारथा: great car-

अस्माकं तु विशिष्टा ये तानिबोध दिजोत्तम । नायका मम सैन्यस्य संज्ञार्थ तान्त्रवीमि ते ॥७॥

Know further all those who are our chiefs, O best of the twice-born, the leaders of my army; these I name to thee for thy information:

(7)

भस्माकं ours; तु indeed; विशिष्टाः the best; ये who; तान् those; निवेष know (thou); द्विजोत्तन द्विजेषु उत्तम among the twice-born, O best; नायकाः the leaders; मग my; सैन्यस्य of army; संज्ञार्थे=सज्ञावाः अर्थे, of recognition, for the sake; तान् these; व्रवीमि (I) speak; ते of (to) thee.

भवान्भीष्मश्च कर्णश्च कृपश्च समितिंजयः। अश्वत्थामा विकर्णश्च सौमदत्तिस्तथैव च ॥ ८॥

Thou, lord and Bhîşhma, and Karņa, and Kripa, conquering in battle; Ashvatthâmâ, Vikarņa, and Saumadatti also; (8)

भवान् your honour; भीब्न: Bhishma; च and; क्षर्ण: Karņa; च and; क्षराः Kṛipa; च and; सिनितंज्यः = सिनितंज्यति assemblage, conquers; अश्वत्थामा Ashvatthama; विकर्ण: Vikarņa; च and; सीमहत्तिः Saumadatti; तथा thus; एव even; च and.

अन्ये च बहवः शूरा मदर्थे त्यक्तजीविताः । नानाशस्त्रप्रहरणाः सर्वे युद्धविशारदाः ॥ ९ ॥

¹ The son of Somadatta.

And many others, heroes, for my sake renouncing their lives, with divers weapons and missiles, and all well-skilled in war. (9)

श्रान्ये others; च and; बहद: many; ग्रूरा: heroes; महर्थे = मन कर्थे my, for sake; त्यक्तजीविताः = त्यंक्तं जीवितं येः ते renounced, life, by whom, they; नानाशस्त्र प्रपाः = नाना शस्त्राणि प्रहरणानि येषां ते various, weapons, means of striking, whose, they; सर्वे all; युद्धविशारसाः = युद्धे विशारहाः in battle, skilled.

अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितम् । पर्याप्तं त्विदमेतेषां बलं भीमाभिरक्षितम् ॥१०॥

Yet insufficient seems this army of ours, though marshalled by Bhîshma, while that army of theirs seems sufficient, though marshalled by Bhîma; 1 (10)

हापर्याप्तं insufficient; तद् that; अस्माकं our; वलं force; भीष्मा-भिरिश्तितम् = भीष्मेण अभिरिश्चितम् by Bhishma, commanded (or protected); पर्याप्तं sufficient; तु indeed; इदम् this; एतेषां of theirs; श्रीमाभिरश्चितम् = भीमेन अभिरिश्चतम् by Bhima, commanded.

अयनेषु च सर्वेषु यथाभागमवस्थिताः । भीष्ममेवाभिरक्षंतु भवंतः सर्व एव हि ॥ ११ ॥

Therefore in the rank and file let all, standing firmly in their respective divisions, guard Bhîşhma, even all ye Generals."

¹ The commentators differ in their interpretation of this verse; Anandagiri takes it to mean just the reverse of Shridhara Svâmi "aparyâptam" being taken by the one as "insufficient," by the other as "unlimited."

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

अयनेषु in the lines of troops; च and; सर्वेषु (in) all; ययाभागम् according to division; अवस्थिताः standing; भीष्मम् Bhîşhma; एव even; अभिरक्षन्तु guard; भवंतः your honours; सर्वे all; एव even; हि indeed (particle to complete metre).

तस्य संजनयन्हर्षे कुरुवृद्धः पितामहः । सिंहनादं विनद्योच्चैः शंखं दथ्मौ प्रतापवान् ॥ १ २॥

To enhearten him, the Ancient of the Kurus, the Grandsire, the glorious, blew his conch, sounding on high a lion's roar. (12)

तस्य of (in) him; संजनयन् generating; हर्षे joy; कुरुवृद्धः = कुरुषु वृद्धः among the Kurus, the ancient; पितामहः the grandfather; सिंहनादं = सिहस्य नादं of a lion, the roar; विनद्य sounding; उद्यै: on high (or loudly); शंखं a conch; दध्मी blew; प्रतापवान् the glorious.

ततः शंखाश्च भेर्यश्च पणवानकगोमुखाः । सहसैवाभ्यहन्यंत स शब्दस्तुमुळोऽभवत् ॥१३॥

Then conches and kettledrums, tabors and drums and cowhorns suddenly blared forth, and the sound was tumultuous. (13)

ततः then; शंखाः conches; च and; भेर्यः kettledrums; च and; पणवानकगोषुखाः = पणवाः च आनकाः च गोषुखाः च tabors, and, drums, and, cowhorns, and; सहसा suddenly; एव also; अभ्यहन्यंत were struck; सः that; शहरः sound; तुमुलः tumultuous; अभवत् was.

ततः श्वेतैईयैर्युक्ते महति स्यंदने स्थितौ । माधवः पांडवश्चेव दिन्यौ शंखौ प्रदध्मतुः ॥१४॥

Then, stationed in their great war-chariot, yoked to white horses, Mâdhava 1 and the son of Pâṇḍu 2 blew their divine conches, (14)

ततः then; श्वेतै: (with) white; हयै: with horses; युक्ते (in) yoked; महित (in) great; स्यंदने in war-chariot; स्थितौ (two) standing; माधवः Mâdhava; पांडवः the son of Paṇḍu; च and; एव also; दिव्यौ (two) divine; दांखौ (two) conches; प्रदश्मतुः (two) blew.

पाचजन्यं हवीकेशो देवदत्तं धनंजयः । पौंड्रं दध्मौ महाशंखं भीमकर्मा वृकोदरः ॥१५॥

Panchajanya by Hṛiṣhîkesha, and Devadatta by Dhananjaya. Vṛikodara, 4 of terrible deeds, blew his mighty conch, Paundra; (15)

पांचजन्यं Pânchajanya; ह्यीकेशः = ह्यीकाणाम् ईशः of the senses, the lord; देवरनं Devadatta; धनंजयः = धनं जयति इति wealth, wins, thus; पौड़ं Paundra; त्र्यो blew; महाशंखं great conch; मीमकर्मा = भीमं कर्म यस्य सः fearful, deed, whose, he; वृकोदरः = वृकस्य इव उद्रं यस्य सः a wolf's, like, stomach, whose, he.

अनैताविजयं राजा कुंतीपुतो युधिष्ठिरः । नकुलः सहदेवश्च सुघोषमणिपुष्पकौ ॥ १६॥

¹ Shrì Krishna. 2 Arjuna.

³ Panchajanya, Shri Krishna's conch, was made from the bones of the giant Panchajana, slain by Him; the title Hrishikesha is given to Shri Krishna, and Dhananjaya to Arjuna, whose conch is the "Godgiven."

⁴ Bhima; the meaning of the name of his conch is doubtful.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

The Râjâ Yudhişhthira, the son of Kuntî, blew Anantavijaya; Nakula and Sahadeva, Sughoşha and Manipuşhpaka.¹ (16)

भनंतविजयं Anantavijaya; राजा the King; कुंतीपुत्री = कुंन्त्या: पुत्रः of Kuntî, the son; युधिष्ठिरः Yudhishthira; नकुल: Nakula; सहदेवः Sahadeva; च and; सुघोषमणिपुष्पकौ = सुघोषं च मणिपु-ष्पकं च Sughosha, and Maṇipushpaka, and.

काश्यश्च परमेष्त्रासः शिखंडी च महारथः। धृष्टचुम्नो विराटश्च सात्यिकश्चापराजितः॥ १७॥

And Kâshya,² of the great bow, and Shikhandî, the mighty car-warrior, Dhrishtadyumna and Virâta and Sâtyaki, the unconquered. (17)

काश्यः Kâshya; च and; परमेध्यासः = परमः इध्यासः यस्य सः excellent, bow, whose, he; शिखंडी Shikhandi; च and; महारयः great car-warrior; भृष्टसुद्धः Dhrishtadyumna; विरादः Virâta; च and; सास्यिकिः Satyaki; च and; अपराजितः unconquered.

द्रुपदे। द्रौपदेयाश्च सर्वशः पृथिवीपते । सौभद्रश्च महाबाहुः शंखान्दध्मुः पृथकपृथक् ॥ १८॥

Drupada and the Draupadeyas, O Lord of earth, and Saubhadra, the mighty-armed, on all sides their several conches blew. (18)

¹ The conches of the remaining three brothers were named respectively, "endless victory," "honey-tone" and "jewel-blossom."

² The King of Kashi, the modern Benarcs.

हुपरः Drupada; द्वीपरेशाः Draupadeyas; च and; सर्वशः from all sides; पृथिधीपते = पृथिद्धाः पते of earth, O Lord; सीमद्रः Saubhadra; च and; महादाहः = महान्ती बाह्र बस्य सः (two) great, (two) arms, whose, he; शंखान् conches; दश्दुः blew; पृथक् severally; पृथक् severally.

स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् । नसश्च पृथिवीं चैव तुमुलो व्यनुनादयन् ॥१९॥

That tumultuous uproar rent the hearts of the sons of Dhritarâşhţra, filling the earth and sky with sound.

सः that; घोष: uproar; धार्तराष्ट्राणां = धृतराष्ट्रस्य पुणाणां of Dhritarashtra, of the sons; हृद्यानि the hearts; व्यश्रयम् rent; नमः sky; च and; पृथिवीन् earth; च and; एव also; तुम्रुलः tumultuous; व्यगुनाद्यन् filling with sound.

अथ व्यवस्थितान्द्षष्ट्वा धार्तराष्ट्रान्कपिध्वजः । प्रवृत्ते शस्त्रसंपाते धनुरुद्यम्य पांडवः ॥ २०॥

Then, beholding the sons of Dhritarashtra standing arrayed, and the flight of missiles about to begin, he whose crest is an ape, the son of Pandu, took up his bow,

(20)

अथ now; व्यवस्थितान् standing (in order); सङ्घा having seen; धार्तराष्ट्रान् the sons of Dhritarashtra; सापिध्यजः = किपः ध्वसे यस सः an ape, in flag, whose, he; प्रवृत्ते in (the state of) having begun; शस्त्रसंपाते = शस्त्राणाम् संपाते of weapons, in the falling; धनुः bow; स्वास्त्र having taken up; पांड्वः the son of Pandu.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

ह्षीकेशं तदा वाक्यमिदमाह महीपते ।

अर्जुन उवाच ।

सेनयोरुभयोर्भध्ये रथं स्थापय मेऽच्युत ॥ २१॥

And spake this word to Hrishîkesha, O Lord of earth:

Arjuna said:

"In the midst, between the two armies, stay my chariot, O Achyuta, (21)

ह्विकेशं to Hṛiṣhikesha; तदा then; वाक्यमं sentence; इदम् this; आह said; महीपते = मह्याः पते of earth, O Lord; अर्जुन Arjuna; उवाच said; सेनथोः of the (two) armies; उमथोः (of) both; मध्ये in the middle; रथं car; स्थापय stop; में my; अच्युत O Immutable.

यावदेतान्निरीक्षेऽहं योद्धकामान्वस्थितान् । कैर्मया सह योद्धव्यमस्मित्रणसमुद्यमे ॥ २२ ॥

That I may behold these standing, longing for battle, with whom I must strive in this out-breaking war; (22)

यावत् while; एतान् these; निरीक्षे see; ग्रहं I; योद्धका-मान्-योद्धं कामो येषां ते to fight, desire, whose, they; अव-स्थितान् standing; कै: with whom; मया by me; सह together; योद्धन्यम् must be fought; अस्मिन् in this; रणसमुखन = रणस्य समुखने of war, in the uprising.

योत्स्यमानानवेक्षेऽहं य एतेऽत्र समागताः । घार्तराष्ट्रस्य दुर्बुद्धेर्युद्धे प्रियचिकीषवः ॥ २३ ॥

And gaze on those here gathered together, ready to fight, desirous of pleasing in battle the evil-minded son of Dhritarashtra. (23)

योत्स्यमानान् these going to fight; अवेक्षे see; अहं I; ये who; एते these; अन्न here; समागताः gathered together; धार्तराष्ट्रस्य of the son of Dhritarashtra; दुर्जुद्धः (of the) evilminded; युद्धे in fight; प्रियचिकीर्षवः प्रियस्य चिकीर्षवः of the pleasure, desirous to do.

संजय उवाच ।

एवमुक्तो हर्षिकेशो गुडाकेशेन भारत । सेनयोरुभयोर्मध्ये स्थापयित्वा रथोत्तमम् ॥ २४॥

Sanjaya said:

Thus addressed by Gudakesha, 1 Hrishîkesha, O Bharata, having stayed that best of chariots in the midst, between the two armies, (24).

एवम् thus; उक्तः addressed; ह्वीकेशः Hrishikesha; गुडाके-शेन = गुड़ाकायाः ईशेन of sleep, by the lord; भारत O Bhârata; सनयोः of the (two) armies; उभयोः (of) both; मध्य in the middle; स्थापयित्वा having stayed; रथोत्तमम् = रथानां उत्तमम् of chariots, the best.

¹ Arjuna,

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

भीष्मद्रोणप्रमुखतः सर्वेषां च महीक्षिताम् । उवाच पार्थ पदयैतान्समवेतान्कुरूनिति ॥ २५॥

Over against Bhîshma, Drona and all the rulers of the world, said: "O Partha, behold these Kurus gathered together." (25)

भीडपद्वोणप्रमुखतः = भीडमस्य च द्रोणस्य च प्रमुखतः of Bhishma, and of Drona, and, in presence; सर्वेषां of all; च and; महीकिं-ताम = महीं क्षियति इति महीकित् तेषां the earth, sees, such, (is) the protector of the earth, of them; उवाच said; पार्थ O Pârtha; पद्य behold; एतान् these; समवेतान् gathered; कुरून् Kurus; इति thus.

तत्रापरयिस्थितान्पार्थः पितॄनथ पितामहान् । आचार्यान्मातुस्रान्स्रातॄनपुत्रान्पौत्रान्सखींस्तथा॥२६॥

Then saw Partha standing there uncles and grandfathers, teachers, mother's brothers, cousins, sons and grandsons, comrades, (26)

तन there; अपद्यत् saw; स्थितान् standing; पार्थः Partha; पितृन् fathers; अथ also; पितानहान् grandfathers; आचार्यन् teachers; मातुलान् maternal uncles; आतृत् brothers; युपान् sons; पोषान् grandsons, सातीन् friends; तथा too.

श्रशुरान्सुहृदश्चेव सनयोरुभयोरिप । तान्समीक्ष्य स कौंतेयः स्वीन्बंधूनवस्थितान्॥२७॥

Fathers-in-law and friends also in both armies.

Seeing all these kinsmen, thus standing arrayed, Kaunteya,¹ (27)

श्रञ्जरान् fathers-in-law; मुहदः good-hearts; च and; एव also; सेनयोः in (two) armies; उभयोः (in) both; अपि also; तान् these; समीक्ष्य having seen; सः he; कौंतेयः Kannteya; सर्वान् all; बंधून् relatives; अवस्थितान् standing.

कृपया परयाऽऽविष्टो विषीद्ञिद्मंब्रवीत् ।

अर्जुन उवाच ।

दृष्ट्वेमं स्वजनं कृष्ण युयुत्सुं समुपस्थितम् ॥२८॥

Deeply moved to pity, this uttered in sadness:

Arjuna said:

Seeing these, my kinsmen, O Krishna, arrayed eager to fight,

कृपया by pity; परया (by) extreme; आविष्ट: entered (filled); विषीदन् sorrowing; इदम् this; अव्यक्ति said; अर्जुनः Arjuna; उवाच said; हब्द्वा having seen; इमं this; स्वजनम् = स्वस्य जनम् of one's own, people; छुडण O Krishna; युयुस्तुं wishing to fight; समुपस्थितम् standing together.

सीदंति मम गात्राणि मुखं च परिशुष्यति । वेपथुश्च शरीरे से रोमहर्षश्च जायते ॥ २९॥

My limbs fail and my mouth is parched, my body quivers, and my hair stands on end, (29)

¹ The son of Kunti, Arjuna.

तीरंति fail; मम my; गात्राणि limbs; मुखं mouth; च and; परिशुच्यति dries up; वेपशुः shivering; च and; श्रीरे in body; मे my; रोमहर्षः = राम्णाम् हर्षः of the hairs, excitement; च and; जायते arises.

गाडीवं स्नंसते हस्तात्त्वक्चैव परिदह्यते । न च शक्नोम्यवस्थातुं भ्रमतीव च मे मनः ॥३०॥

Gâṇḍîva slips from my hand, and my skin burns all over; I am not able to stand, and my mind is whirling,
(30)

गांडीवं Gâṇḍiva; झंसते slips; इस्तात् from hand; स्वक् skin; च and; एव also; परिवृद्धाते burns all over; न not; च and; च and; च and; च and; च and; म my; मनः mind.

निमित्तानि च पश्यामि विपरीतानि केशव । न च श्रेयोऽनुपश्यामि हत्वा स्वजनमाहवे ॥ ३ १ ॥

And I see adverse omens, O Keshava.¹ Nor do I foresee any advantage from slaying kinsmen in battle.

(31)

निमित्तानि causes (omens); च and; प्रधामि (I) see; निपरीतानि opposed; केशव 1 O Keshava; न not; च and; श्रेय: the better (the good); अनुपद्यामि (I) foresee; इत्ना having killed; स्वजनस् kinsfolk; आहमे in battle.

¹ An epithet explained by some as meaning: "he who has fine or luxuriant hair, केंब;" by others as meaning: he who sleeps, होते, in the waters. कि."
CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

न कांक्षे विजयं कृष्ण न च राज्यं सुखानि च । किं ना राज्येन गोविंद किं भोगैजीवितेन वा ॥३२॥

For I desire not victory, O Krishna, nor kingdom, nor pleasures; what is kingdom to us, O Govinda, what enjoyment, or even life? (32)

न not; कांक्षे (I) desire; विजयं victory; कुडण O Kṛiṣhṇa; न not; च and; राज्यं kingdom; मुखानि pleasures; च and; कि what; न: to us; राज्येन by (or with) kingdom; गोविंद O Govinda; कि what; भोग: by (or with) pleasures; जीवितेन by (or with) life; वा or.

येषामर्थे कांक्षितं नो राज्यं भोगाः सुखानि च । त इमेऽवस्थिता युद्धे प्राणांस्यक्त्वा धनानि च॥३३॥

Those for whose sake we desire kingdom, enjoyments and pleasures, they stand here in battle, abandoning life and riches—

येषाम् of whose; मर्थे sake; कांशितं (is) desired; नः of us; राज्यं kingdom; भोगाः enjoyments; मुखानि pleasures; च and; ते those; इमे these; म्रवस्थिताः are standing; युद्धे in battle; माणान् life-breaths; त्यक्त्वा having abandoned; धनानि riches; च and.

आचार्याः पितरः पुत्रास्तथैव च पितामहाः । मातुलाः श्वशुराः पौत्राः श्यालाः संबंधिनस्तथा ॥३४॥

Teachers, fathers, sons, as well as grandfathers, CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

mother's brothers, fathers-in-law, grandsons, brothers-in-law, and other relatives. (34)

श्राचार्याः teachers; पितरः fathers; पुत्राः sons; तथा thus; एव also; च and; पितामहाः grandfathers; मातुलाः maternal uncles; श्वशुराः fathers-in-law; पौत्राः grandsons; इयालाः brothersin-law; संबंधिनः relatives; तथा too.

एताच हंतुमिच्छामि घ्रतोऽपि मधुसूदन । अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किं नु महीकृते ॥३५॥

These I do not wish to kill, though myself slain, O Madhusûdana, even for the sake of the kingship of the three worlds; how then for earth? (35)

एतान् these; न not; इंतुम् to kill; इच्छानि (I) wish; न्नतः slaying; अपि although; (i. e. although they be slaying me) मधुस्दन O Madhusûdana; अपि even; जैलाक्यराज्यस्य — त्रैलोक्यस्य राज्यस्य of three worlds, of kingdom; इतोः of cause (for the sake of); कि how; तु then; महीकृते = महााः कृते of earth, for the sake.

निहत्य घार्तराष्ट्रान्नः का प्रीतिः स्याज्जनार्दन । पापमेवाश्रयेदस्मान्हत्वैतानाततायिनः ॥ ३६ ॥

Slaying these sons of Dhritarashtra, what pleasure can be ours, O Janardana? killing these desperadoes sin will but take hold of us. (36)

¹ The slayer of Madhu, a demon.

^{2 &}quot;Destroyer of the people." Shrî Krishna as the warrior conquering all forms of evil.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

निहत्य having slain; धार्तराष्ट्रान् sous of Dhritarashtra; नः to us; का what; प्रीतिः pleasure; स्यात् may be; जनाईन O Janardana; पापम् sin; एव also; स्राप्ययत् would attach; स्रस्मान् to us; इत्या having killed; एतान् these; आततायिनः desperadoes.

तस्मान्नाही वयं हंतुं धार्तराष्ट्रान्स्वबांधवान् । स्वजनं हि कथं हत्वा सुखिनः स्याम माधव ॥३०॥

Therefore we should not kill the sons of Dhritarashtra, our relatives; for how, killing our kinsmen, may we be happy, O Madhava? (37)

तम्मात् therefore; न (are) not; सही: deserving, (ought); नयम् we; हंतुं to kill; धार्तराष्ट्रान् the sons of Dhritarashtra; स्वबंधवान् own relatives; स्वजनं kinsfolk; हि indeed; क्यं how; हत्वा having killed; द्वांखन: happy; स्याम may (we) be; माध्व O Madhava.

यद्यप्येते न पश्यंति लोभोपहतचेतसः । कुलक्षयकृतं दोषं मित्रद्रोहे च पातकम् ॥ ३८॥

Although these, with intelligence overpowered by greed, see no guilt in the destruction of a family, no crime in hostility to friends, (38)

यदि if; अपि even; एते these; न not; पद्यति see; लोभोपहतचेतसः अलंभेन उपहतं चतः येषां त by greed, carried away, mind, whose, they; जुनक्षयकृत - कुलस्य क्षयेन कृते of a family, by the destruction, made; दोषं fault (evil); नित्रद्वाहे - नित्राणाम द्वेहि of friends, in hostility; च and; पातकम् erime.

² CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

कथं न ज्ञेयमस्माभिः पापादस्मान्निवर्तितुम् । कुलक्षयकृतं दोषं प्रपश्यद्भिर्जनार्दन ॥ ३९ ॥

Why should not we learn to turn away from such a sin, O Janardana, who see the evils in the destruction of a family?

(39)

क्यं how; न not; ज्ञेयम् to be known; अस्माभिः by us; पापान् from sin; अस्मान् (from) this; निवर्तितुम् to turn away; कुलक्षयकृतं =(as shl. 28) caused by the destruction of a family; दोषं evil; प्रपद्यद्धिः by the seeing (by us who see); जनार्दन O Japardana.

कुलक्षये प्रणश्यन्ति कुलधर्माः सनातनाः । धर्मे नष्टे कुलं कुरनमधर्मोऽभिभवत्युत् ॥ ४०॥

In the destruction of a family the immemorial family traditions¹ perish; in the perishing of traditions law-lessness overcomes the whole family; (40)

कुलक्षये = कुलस्य क्षये of a family, in the destruction; प्रणक्यन्ति perish; कुलधर्माः = कुलस्य धर्माः of the family, the duties; सनातनाः immemorial; धर्मे in the (state of) duty; नष्टे being destroyed; कुलं the family; कुल्क्षम् the whole; अधर्मः lawlessness; अभिभवति overcomes; उत्त indeed.

Dharma; this is a wide word primarily meaning the essential nature of a thing; hence, the laws of its being, its duty; and it includes religious rites—appropriate to those laws—customs, also righteousness.

अधर्माभिभवात्कृष्ण प्रदुष्यंति कुलिस्रियः। स्त्रीषु दुष्टासु वार्ष्णेय जायते वर्णसंकरः॥ ४१॥

Owing to predominance of lawlessness, O Krishna, the women of the family become corrupt; women corrupted, O Varshneya, there ariseth caste-confusion;

(41)

अधर्मामिभवात् = अधर्मस्य अभिभवात् of lawlessness, from prevalence; क्रूडण O Kṛiṣḥṇa; प्रदुड्यंति become wicked; कुलस्थियः = कुलस्य स्त्रियः of the family, women; स्त्रीयु in (the state of) women; दुष्टायु (being) wicked; वार्जिय O Varṣḥṇeya; जायते arises; वर्णसंकरः = वर्णस्य संकरः of caste, confusion.

संकरो नरकायैव कुलन्नानां कुलस्य च । पताति पितरो ह्येषां लुन्नपिंडोदकित्रयाः ॥ ४२ ॥

This confusion draggeth to hell the slayers of the family and the family; for their ancestors fall, deprived of rice-balls and libations. (42)

संकर: confusion; नरकाय (is) for hell; एव also; कुल-आनाम of the slayers of the family, कुलस्य of the family; च and; पत्ति fall; पितर: the ancestors; हि verily; एषां of these; ज्ञापिडे। इकिया: = ज्ञापिडेस्य च उरकस्य च क्रिया येषां ते lost, of rice-balls, and of water, and, the rite, of whom, they.

देषिरतेः कुलन्नानां वर्णसंकरकारकैः । उत्साद्यंते जातिधर्माः कुलधर्माश्च शाश्वताः ॥ ४३॥

By these caste-confusing misdeeds of the slayers of the family, the everlasting caste customs and family customs are abolished. (43)

होबे: by sins; एते: (by) these; कुलन्नानां of the familyslayers; वर्णसंकरकारकै: = वर्णस्य संकरस्य कारकै: of caste, of the confusion, by the doers; उस्सास्रते are destroyed; जातिधर्माः = जाते: धर्माः of the caste, customs; कुलधर्माः = कुलस्य धर्माः of the family, customs; च and; शास्त्रताः everlasting.

उत्सन्नकुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनार्दन । नरके नियतं वासो भवतीत्यनुशुश्रुम ॥ ४४ ॥

The abode of the men whose family customs are extinguished, O Janardana, is everlastingly in hell.

Thus have we heard. (44)

उत्सन्नकुलधर्माणां = उत्सन्नः कुलस्य धर्मः येषां ते destroyed, of the family, customs, of whom, they; मनुद्याणां of men; जनाईन O Janardana; नरके in hell; नियतं fixed; वासः dwelling; मनति is; इति thus; अनुशुभुम we have heard.

अहो बत महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयम्। यद्राज्यसुखलोमेन हंतुं स्वजनमुद्यताः॥ ४५॥

Alas! in committing a great sin are we engaged, we who are endeavouring to kill our kindred from greed of the pleasures of kingship. (45)

श्रही alas; बत alas; महत् great; पापं sin; कर्तुं to do; ब्यवस्तिताः prepared; वयम् we; राज्यस्य सुखस्य लामने of kingdom, CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

of pleasure, by greed; इंदुं to kill; स्वजनम् (our) own relatives; उद्यताः uprisen.

यदि मामप्रतीकारमशस्त्रं शस्त्रपाणयः। धार्तराष्ट्रा रणे हन्युस्तन्मे क्षेमतरं भवेत् ॥ ४६॥

If the sons of Dhritarâșhţra, weapon-in-hand, should slay me, unresisting, unarmed, in the battle, that would for me be the better. (46)

यदि if; मां me; अप्रतीकारं without retaliation (unresisting); अवस्तं weaponless; शस्त्रपाणयः = शस्त्राणि पाणिषु येषां ने weapons, in hands, whose, they; धार्तराष्ट्राः the sons of Dhritarashtra; रणे in the battle; इन्द्रः may slay; तत् that; ने of me; क्षेमतंर better; भवेत् would be.

संजय उवाच ।

एवमुक्त्वाऽर्जुनः संख्ये रथोपस्थ उपाविशत् । विसुज्य सशरं चापं शोकसंविग्नमानसः ॥ ४७॥

Sanjaya said:

Having thus spoken on the battle-field, Arjuna sank down on the seat of the chariot, casting away his bow and arrow, his mind overborne by grief. (47)

संजयः Sabjaya; उवाच said; एवम् thus; उदस्ता having said, कार्जुनः Arjuna; संख्य in the battle; रथापस्य = रथस्य उपस्य of the chariot, in the seat; उपाविश्वत् sank down; विस्वय having cast away; सवारं = वारेण सह with the arrow, together; 'CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

चापं bow; शोकसंविग्रमानसः = शोकेन संविग्नं नानसं यस्य सः by sorrow, agitated, mind, whose, he;

इति श्रीमद्भगवद्गीतासूपनिषत्सु ब्रह्मविद्यायां योगशास्त्रे श्रीकृष्णार्ज्जन— संवादेऽर्जुनविषादयोगो नाम प्रथमोऽध्यायः ।

Thus in the Upanishats of the glorious Bhagavad-Gîtâ, the science of the ETERNAL, the scripture of Yoga, the dialogue between Shrì Kṛiṣhṇa and Arjuna, the first discourse, entitled:

THE YOGA OF THE DESPONDENCY OF ARJUNA.

इति thus; श्रीमञ्ज्यवद्गीतासु in the blessed Bhagavad-Gitás; उपनिषद्ध in the Upanishats; ब्रह्माविद्यायां = ब्रह्मणः विद्यायां of the Eternal, in the science; योगशास्त्र = योगस्य शास्त्र of Yoga, in the scripture; श्रीकृष्णार्जुनसंवादे = श्रीकृष्णस्य च ग्रर्जुनस्य च संवादे, of Shri Krishna, and, of Arjuna, and, in the dialogue; अर्जुन-विवादयोगः = अर्जुनस्य विवादस्य योगः of Arjuna, of despondency, the Yoga; नान name; प्रयमः first; ग्रथ्यायः discourse.

SECOND DISCOURSE.

संजय उवाच ।

तं तथा कृपयाविष्टमश्रुपूर्णाकुलेक्षणम् । विषीदंतिमदं वाक्यमुवाच मधुसूदनः ॥ १ ॥

Sanjaya said:

To him thus with pity overcome, with smarting brimming eyes, despondent, Madhusûdana spake these words:

(1)

तं to him; तथा thus; कृपया with pity; आविष्टम् penetrated; अश्वपूर्णाकुलेक्षणम् = अश्वभिः पूर्णे च श्वाकुले च ईक्षणे यस्य तंः with tears, filled, and, restless (smarting), and, (two) eyes, whose, him; विषीदतं (to the) despondent; इदं this; वाक्यम् speech; उवाच spake; मधुसूदनः Madhusûdana.

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

कुतस्त्वा कश्मलिमदं विषमे समुपस्थितम् । अनार्यजुष्टमस्वर्ग्यमकीर्तिकरमर्जुन ॥ २ ॥

The Blessed Lord said:

Whence hath this dejection befallen thee in this perilous strait, ignoble, heaven-closing, infamous, O Arjuna? (2)

कुतः whence; त्वा thee; कदमलम् dejection; इदं this; विषमे in difficulty; तमुपस्थितम happened; अन्यिम् स्मार्थमुष्टम् = सना-

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

र्थै: जुष्टम by non-Aryans, rejoiced in (practised); अस्तर्यम् unheavenly (not leading to Svarga); अकीर्तिकरम् un-fame-making मर्जुन O Arjuna.

क्लेब्यं मास्म गमः पार्थ नैतत्त्वय्युपपद्यते । क्षुद्रं हृदयदौर्वर्त्यं त्यक्कोतिष्ठ परंतप ॥ ३ ॥

Yield not to impotence, O Pârtha! it doth not besit thee. Shake off this paltry faint-heartedness! Stand up, Parantapa! (3)

क्लेड्यं to weakness; मा not; स्म (pleonastic particle,; गमः go; पार्थ O Partha; न not; एतन् this; स्वयि in thee; उपपद्यते is fitting; श्चद्रं mean; इत्यस्वं न्यं = इत्यस्यं नैर्विल्यं of the heart, weakness; स्वत्तवा having abandoned; उत्तिष्ठ stand up; परंतप = परान्तपति others (foes) consumes (he who).

अर्जुन उवाच ।

कथं भीष्ममहं संख्ये द्रोणं च मधुसूदन । इषुभिः प्रतियोतंस्यामि पूजाहीवरिसूदन ॥ ४॥

Arjuna said:

How, O Madhusûdana, shall I attack Bhîşhma and Drona with arrows in battle? they who are worthy of reverence, O slayer of foes. (4)

क्यं how; भीष्मम् Bhîşhma; सहं I; संख्ये in battle; द्रोखं Dropa; च and; मधुसूदन O Madhusûdana; इंबुनिः with arrows; प्रतियोत्स्यामि shall I attack; पूजाहीं = प्रजायाः सहीं CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri of worship, the deserving (two); ग्रारिस्त्न = अरीणाम स्टन of enemies, O slayer.

गुरूनहत्वा हि महानुभावान् श्रेयो भोक्तुं भैक्ष्यमपीह लोके । हत्वार्थकामांस्तु गुरूनिहैव भुंजीय भोगात्रुधिरप्रदिग्धान् ॥ ५ ॥

Better in this world to eat even the beggars' crust, than to slay these most noble Gurus. Slaying these Gurus, our well-wishers, I should taste of blood-besprinkled feasts. (5)

गुरून् the Gurus; अहत्वा not having slain; हि indeed; महानुभावान् = महान् अनुभावा येषां तान् great, splendour, whose, them; भ्रेयः better; भोक्तुं to eat; भेक्ष्यम् alms; ग्रापि even; इह here; लोकों in world; हत्वा having slain; अर्थकामान् = ग्रापे काम- यंति इति तान् wealth (or good), (they) desire, thus, them; तु indeed; गुरून् Gurus; इह here; एव also; भुजीय I should eat; भोगान् foods; रुधिरप्रदिग्धान् = रुधिरेण प्रदिग्धान् with blood, stained.

More often translated, "greedy of wealth." but the word is used elsewhere for well-wisher, and this term is more in accordance with the tone of Arjuna's remarks.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

¹ अर्थकामान् = अर्थ (धनं) कामयन्ते = ग्रर्थकामाः तान् they who covet wealth; or अर्थ (मन अर्थ = हितं) कामयन्ते they who desire (my) artha i.e. good or welfare; another reading is ग्रर्थकामान् = (ग्रर्थस्य कामः तस्मान्) from greed of wealth.

न चैतिह्यः कतरत्रो गरीयो यहा जयम यदि वा नो जयेयुः । यानेव हत्वा न जिजीविषामः तेऽवस्थिताः प्रमुखे धार्तराष्ट्राः ॥ ६ ॥

Nor know I which for us be the better, that we conquer them or they conquer us—these, whom having slain we should not care to live, even these arrayed against us, the sons of Dhritarashtra. (6)

न not; च and; एतत् this; विद्यः (we) know; कतरत् which; नः for us; गरीयः more important; यत् that; ना or; ज्येम (we) should conquer; यदि if; ना or; नः us; जयेयुः (they) should conquer; यान् whom; एन even; इत्ना having slain; न not; जिजीविषामः (we) wish to live; ते those; अनिस्थताः (are) standing; प्रमुखे in face; धार्तराष्ट्राः sons of Dhritarashira.

कार्पण्यदोषोपहतस्वभावः पृच्छामि त्वां धर्मसंमूढचेताः । यच्छ्रेयः स्यान्निरिचतं ब्रुह् तन्मे शिष्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नम् ॥ ७ ॥

My heart is weighed down with the vice of faintness; my mind is confused as to duty. I ask thee which may be the better that tell me decisively. I

am thy disciple, suppliant to Thee; teach me. (7)

कार्पण्यदोषोपहतस्वभावः = कार्यण्यस्य देषिण उपहतः स्वभावः यस्य सः of commiseration, by the fault, attacked, nature, whose, he; पृच्छामि (I) ask ; त्वां thee ; धर्मसंमूढ्चेताः = धर्मे संमूढं चेतः यस्य सः in (as to) duty, confused, whose, he; यत् which; भेयः better; स्यात् may be; निश्चितं decisively; ब्रहि speak; तत् that ; में of (to) me ; शिष्यः disciple ; ते of thee ; आहं I : शाधि teach ; माम me ; त्वां to thee ; प्रपन्नम् suppliant.

> नहि प्रपश्यामि ममापनुचाद् यच्छोकमुच्छोषणमिद्रियाणाम् । अवाप्य भृमावसपत्नमृद्धं राज्यं सुराणामपि चाधिपत्यम् ॥ ८ ॥

For I see not that it would drive away this anguish that withers up my senses, if I should attain unrivalled monarchy on earth, or even the sovereignty of the Shining Ones. (8)

निह not; प्रपद्यामि (I) see; मम my; अपनुदात may drive away; यत् that; शोकम् grief; उच्छोषणम् drier-up; इंद्रियाणाम् of my senses; अवाच्य having obtained; अवी in the earth; असप्रम् unrivalled; गुज्यं kingdom; सुराखाम् of the Suras; अपि: even; च and; आधिपत्यम् lordship.

संजय उवाच ।

एवमुक्त्वा हृषीकेशं गुडाकेशः परंतप । CC-0. Sangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

न योत्स्य इति गोविंदमुक्त्वा तूष्णीं बभूव ह॥९॥

Sanjaya said:

Guḍâkesha, conqueror of his foes, having thus addressed Hṛiṣhîkesha, and said to Govinda, "I will not fight!" became silent.

एवं thus; उक्त्वा having spoken; ह्वीकंशं to Hṛiṣhîkesha; युडाकेश: Guḍâkesha; प्रतप: destroyer of foes; न not; योक्त्ये (I) will fight; इति thus; गार्वित्म् to Govinda; उक्त्वा having said; तूर्व्या silent; बभूव became; ह (particle).

तमुवाच हषीकेशः प्रहसन्निव भारत । सनयोरुभयोर्मध्ये विषीदंतिमदं वचः ॥ १०॥

Then Hṛiṣhîkesha, smiling, as it were O Bharata, spake these words, in the midst of the two armies, to him, despondent. (10)

तम् to him; उवाच said; ह्वीकेश: Hrishikesha; प्रइसन् smiling; इव as it were; भारत O Bharata; सेनयो: of the (two) armies; उभयो: (of) both; मध्ये in the middle; विषीदंतम despondent; इदं this; वच: word.

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

अशोच्यानन्वशोचस्त्वं प्रज्ञावादांश्च भाषसे । गतासूनगतासूश्च नानुशोचंति पंडिताः ॥१ १॥ ८६७. Jangan wadi Math Gilection. Digitized by eGangotri

The Blessed Lord said:

Thou grievest for those that should not be grieved for, yet speakest words of wisdom. The wise grieve neither for the living nor for the dead.

श्रशोच्यान् unbewailable; अन्यशोचः hast bewailed; स्व thou; प्रज्ञावारान् = प्रज्ञायाः वारान् of wisdom, words; च and; भाषसे speakest; गतासन् = गताः असवः येषां तान् gone, lifebreaths, whose, those; अगतासन् not, gone, life-breaths, whose, those; च and; न not; अनुशोचाते grieve; पंडिताः the wise.

न त्वेत्राहं जातु नासं न त्वं नेमे जनाधिपाः। न चैत्र न भित्रिष्यामः सर्वे वयमतः परम्॥ १२॥

Nor at any time verily was I not, nor thou, nor these princes of men, nor verily shall we ever cease to be, hereafter. (12)

न not; तु indeed; एव also: अहं 1; जातु at any time; न not; आसम् was; न not; स्वम् thou; न not; इमे these; जनाधिपा:=जनानां अधिपा: of the people, lords; न not; च and; एव also; न not; भविष्यामः shall be; सर्वे all; वयम् we; अतः from this (time); परम् after.

देहिनोऽस्मिन्यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनं जरा। तथा देहांतरप्राप्तिधीरस्तत्र न मुह्यति ॥१३॥

As the dweller in the body experienceth, in the body, childhood, youth and old age, so passeth he on to

Words that sound wise but miss the deeper sense of wisdom; 'CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

another body; the steadfast one grieveth not thereat.
(13)

हेहिन: of the embodied; आस्मन् in this; यथा as; रेहे in body; कौमारं childhood; योवनं youth; जरा old age; तथा so; रेहान्तरप्राप्तिः —रेहान्तरस्य प्राप्तिः of another body, the obtaining; धीरः the firm; तच there; न not; मुहाति grieves.

मात्रास्पर्शास्तु कौंतेय शीतोष्णसुखदुःखदाः । आगमापायिनोऽनित्यास्तांस्तितिक्षस्य भारत ॥१ ४॥

The contacts of matter, O son of Kuntî, giving cold and heat, pleasure and pain, they come and go, impermanent; endure them bravely, O Bharata. (14)

मात्रास्पर्शाः = मात्रायाः स्पर्शाः of the matter, the touches; तु indeed; कोंतेय O Kaunteya; श्रीतोष्णसुखदुःखदाः = श्रीतं च उष्णं च सुखं च दृश्तं इति cold, and, heat, and, pleasure, and, pain, and, give; thus आगमापाधिनः = आगमः च अपायः च वर्षां ते, coming, and, going, and, whose, they; अनिस्याः transitory; तान् these; तितिक्षस्व bear (thou); भारत O Bhârata.

यं हि न व्यथयंत्येते पुरुषं पुरुषर्षम । समदुःखसुखं धीरं साऽमृतत्वाय कल्पते ॥१ ५॥

The man whom these torment not, O chief of men, balanced in pain and pleasure, steadfast, he is fitted for immortality. (15)

यं whom; हि indeed; न not; ज्यथयन्ति torment; एते these; पुरुषं man; पुरुष्पं न पुरुष्णां क्यम of men, O best; CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri समदुःखमुखं = समं दुःखं च मुखं च यत्त्र सः equal, pain and pleasure, and whose (to whom), him; धीरं firm: सः he; अपृतंत्वाय for immortality; कल्पते becomes fit.

नासतो विद्यते भावो नाभावो विद्यते सतः । उभयोरिप दृष्टोंऽतस्त्वनयोस्तत्त्वदर्शिभिः ॥१६॥

The unreal hath no being; the real never ceaseth to be; the truth about both hath been perceived by the seers of the Essence of things. (16)

न not; असतः of the non-existent; विद्यते is; भावः being; न not; अभावः non-being; विद्यते is; सतः of the existent; उभयोः of the two; अपि also; हृष्टः (has been) seen; अतः the end (the final truth); तु indeed; अनयोः of these; तस्यविशिभः by the truth-seeing.

अविनाशि तु तिहासि येन सर्विभिदं ततम् । विनाशमन्ययस्यास्य न कित्रचत्कर्तुमहिति॥१७॥

Know THAT to be indestructible by whom all this is pervaded. Nor can any work the destruction of that imperishable One.

भविनाशि indestructible; तु indeed; तद् That; विद्धि know (thon); येन by whom; सर्वे all; इदं this; ततं (has been) spread; विनाशम् the destruction; अध्ययस्य of the imperishable; सस्य of this; न not; कश्चित् anyone; कर्तुम् to do; अर्देति is able.

अंतवंत इमे देहा नित्यस्योक्ताः शरीरिणः।

अनाशिनोऽप्रमेयस्य तस्माचुद्धस्व भारत ॥१८॥

These bodies of the embodied One, who is eternal, indestructible and boundless, are known as finite.

Therefore fight, O Bharata. (18)

भंतवंतः having end; इमे these; दहाः bodies; नित्यस्य of the everlasting; उन्ताः (are) said; श्रीरिणः of the embodied; अनाशिनः of the indestructible; अप्रेमयस्य of the immeasurable; तस्मात् therefore; युद्धस्य fight (thou); भारत् O Bhârata.

य एनं वेत्ति हैतारं यश्चेनं मन्यते हतम्। उभौ तौन विजानीतो नायं हैति नहन्यते॥१९॥

He who regardeth this as a slayer, and he who thinketh he is slain, both of them are ignorant. He slayeth not, nor is he slain.

यः he who; एनं this; वेत्ति knows; इंतारं slayer; यः he who; च and; एनं this; मन्यते thinks; इतम् slain; उभौ the two; तौ those; न not; विज्ञानीतः (two) know; न not; सर्यं this; इंति kills; न not; इन्यते is killed.

न जायते स्रियते वा कदाचि-न्नायं भ्त्वा भविता वा न भूयः । अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोऽयं पुराणो न हन्यते हन्यमाने शरीरे ॥२०॥ CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGartgotri He is not born, nor doth he die: nor having been, ceaseth he any more to be; unborn, perpetual, eternal and ancient, he is not slain when the body is slaughtered. (20)

न not; जायते is born; स्थिते dies; वा or; कराचित् at any time; न not; अयं this; भूत्वा having been; भविता will be; वा or; न not; भूयः (any) more; अजः unborn; नित्यः perpetual; शाइवतः eternal; अयं this; पुराण: ancient; न not; इन्यते is killed; इन्यमाने (in) being killed; श्रीरे in body.

वेदाऽविनाशिनं नित्यं य एनमजमन्ययम् । कथं स पुरुषः पार्थ कं घातयति हंति कम् ॥२१॥

Who knoweth him indestructible, perpetual, unborn, undiminishing, how can that man slay, O Partha, or cause to be slain? (21)

वेद knows; अविनाशिनं indestructible; नित्यं perpetual; यः who; एनं this; अञं unborn; अन्ययम् undiminishing; कार्यं how; सः he (that); पुरुषः man; पार्थं O Partha; कं whom; यातयाति causes to be slain; हित kills; कम् whom.

वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि । तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णा-न्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही ॥ २२॥

As a man, casting off worn-out garments, taketh new

ones, so the dweller in the body, casting off worn-out bodies, entereth into others that are new. (22)

वासांसि garments; जीर्णानि worn-out; यथा as; विहास having cast away; नवानि new; गृह्णाति takes; नरः a man; अपराणि others; तथा so; शरीराणि bodies; विहास having cast away; जीर्णानि worn-out; अन्यानि to others; संयाति goes; नवानि (to) new; देही the embodied (one).

नैनं छिंदति शस्त्राणि नैनं दहति पावकः । न चैनं क्लेदयंत्यापो न शोषयति मारुतः ॥२३॥

Weapons cleave him not, nor fire burneth him, nor waters wet him, nor wind drieth him away. (23)

न not; एनं this; छिंदति cleave; शस्त्राणि weapons; न not; एनं this; दहति burns; पावकः fire; न not; च and; एनं this; क्लेद्यांति wet; ग्रापः waters; न not; बोषयति dries; मारुतः wind.

अच्छेचोऽयमदाह्योऽयमक्केचोऽशोष्य एव च । नित्यः सर्वगतः स्थाणुरचलोऽयं सनातनः ॥२४॥

Uncleavable he, incombustible he, and indeed neither to be wetted nor dried away; perpetual, all-pervasive, stable, immovable, ancient, (24)

भच्छेद्यः uncleavable; अयं this; अन्तह्यः incombustible; अयं this; अक्लेद्यः unwettable; अशोद्यः undryable; एव also; च and; नित्यः perpetual; सर्वातः = सर्वस्मिन् गतः into all, gone; स्याणुः stable; अचलः immovable; अयं this; सनातनः ancient.

अन्यक्तोऽयमिं लोऽयमिवकार्योऽयमुच्यते । तस्मादेवं विदित्वैनं नानुशोचितुमहिसि ॥ २५॥

Unmanifest, unthinkable, immutable, he is called; therefore knowing him as such, thou shouldst not grieve.

(25)

अञ्चल्तः unmanifest; अयं this; अधित्यः inconceivable; अयं this; अविकार्यः immutable; अयं this; उच्येत is called; तस्मात् therefore; एवं thus; विद्तिता having known; एनं this; न not; अनुशाचितुम् to grieve; अहंसि (thou) oughtest.

अथ चैनं नित्यजातं नित्यं वा मन्यसे मृतम्। तथापि त्वं महाबाहो नैनं शोचितुर्महिसि ॥२६॥

Or if thou thinkest of him as being constantly born and constantly dying, even then, O mighty-armed, thou shouldst not grieve. (26)

अथ now; च and; एनं this; नित्यजातं = नित्यं जातं constantly, born; नित्यं perpetually; वा or; मन्यसे (thou) thinkest; मृतम् dead; तथा so; अपि also; स्वं thou; महाबाहो = महान्तो बाह् यस्य (सं) great (two) arms, whose, (O thou); न not; एनं this; शोचितुम् to grieve; अर्हेसि (thou) oughtest.

जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च। तस्मादपरिहार्येऽथें न त्वं शोचितुमहिसि ॥ २७॥

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

For certain is death for the born, and certain is birth for the dead; therefore over the inevitable thou shouldst not grieve. (27)

जातस्य of the born; हि indeed; ध्रुवः certain; मृत्युः death; ध्रुवं certain; जन्म birth; मृतस्य of the dead; च and; तस्मात् therefore; भ्रपरिहार्थे (in) inevitable; क्षर्थे in matter; न not; स्वं thou; बोचितुम to grieve; क्षर्हिस (thou) oughtest.

अव्यक्तादीनि भूतानि व्यक्तमध्यानि भारत । अव्यक्तनिधनान्येव तत्र का परिदेवना ॥ २८॥

Beings are unmanifest in their origin, manifest in their midmost state, O Bharata, unmanifest likewise are they in dissolution. What room then for lamentation? (28)

श्रव्यक्तादीनि = भव्यक्तं भादिः येषां ते unmanifest, beginning, whose, they; भूतानि beings; व्यक्तमध्यानि = व्यक्तं मध्ये येषां तानि manifest, middle, whose, they; भारत O Bharata; अव्यक्तिनिधनानि = भव्यक्तं निधनं येषां तानि unmanifest, destruction, whose, they; एव also; तत्र there; का what; परिदेवना lamentation.

आरचर्यवत्परयित किश्चिदेन-माश्चर्यवद्वदित तथैव चान्यः । आश्चर्यवच्चैनमन्यः शृणोति श्रुत्वाऽप्येनं वेद न चैव किश्चत् ॥ २९ ॥ CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri As marvellous one regardeth him; as marvellous another speaketh thereof; as marvellous another heareth thereof; yet having heard, none indeed understandeth. (29)

साश्चर्यनत् as wonderful; प्रयाति sees; कश्चित् some one; एनं this; आश्चर्यनत् as wonderful; वृद्धि speaks; तथा so; एव also; च and; अन्यः another; आश्चर्यन् as wonderful; च and; एनं this; अन्यः another; शृणोति hears;शुल्या having heard; अपि even; एनं this; वेद knows; न not; च and; एव also; कश्चित् anyone.

देही नित्यमवध्योऽयं देहे सर्वस्य भारत । तस्मात्सर्वाणि भृतानि न त्वं शोचितुमर्हसि ॥३०॥

This dweller in the body of everyone is ever invulnerable, O Bharata; therefore thou shouldst not grieve for any creature. (30)

देही the embodied; नित्यं always; अवध्यः invulnerable; अयं this; देहे in the body; सर्वस्य of all; भारत O Bharata; तस्मात् therefore; सर्वाणि (for) all; भूतानि creatures; न not; स्वं thou; शोचित्रम् to grieve; अर्हासि (thou) shouldst.

स्वधर्ममिप चावेक्य न विकंपितुमहिसि । धर्म्याद्धि युद्धाच्छ्रेयोऽन्यत्क्षत्रियस्य न विद्यते ॥३१॥

Further, looking to thine own duty, thou shouldst not tremble; for there is nothing more welcome to a Kshattriya than righteous war. (31)

स्वधर्मम् = स्वस्य धर्मे of own, duty; आप also; च and; अवेक्ष्य having seen; न not; विकापितुम् to tremble; अर्हास (thou) oughtest; धम्यात् (than) righteous; हि indeed; युद्धात् than war; श्रेयः better; अन्यत् other; क्षत्रियस्य of the Kshattriya; न not; विद्यते is.

यदच्छया चोपपन्नं स्वर्गद्वारमपावृतम् । सुखिनः क्षत्रियाः पार्थ लभनते युद्धमीदशस्॥३२॥

Happy the Kshattriyes, O Partha, who obtain such a fight, offered unsought as an open door to heaven.

(32)

यदच्छया by chance; च and; उपपन्नं happened; स्वर्गद्वारम् = स्वर्गस्य द्वारं of heaven, door; अपावृतं opened; सुख्तिनः happy; सिचयाः kshattriyas; पार्थ O Partha; लभन्ते obtain; युद्धम् battle; ईह्यम् like this.

अथ चेत्त्विममं धर्म्य संग्रामं न करिष्यिस । ततः स्वधमं कीर्ति च हित्वा पापमवाप्स्यसि॥३३॥

But if thou wilt not carry on this righteous warfare, then, casting away thine own duty and thine honour, thou wilt incur sin. (33)

क्षय now; चेत् if; त्वम् thou; इमम् this; धम्यें righteous; संत्रामं battle; न not; कारिवासे (thou) wilt do; ततः then; स्वधमें own duty; कीर्तिम् fame; च and; हिस्वा having thrown away; पापं sin; अवाष्ट्यासे (thou) wilt obtain.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

अकीर्तिं चापि भूतानि कथायेष्यंति तेऽव्ययाम्। संभावितस्य चाकीर्तिर्भरणादतिरिच्यते ॥ ३४॥

Men will recount thy perpetual dishonor, and, to one highly esteemed, dishonor exceedeth death. (34)

अकीर्ति dishonor; च and; आपि also; भूतानि creatures; कयायेड्यंति will relate; ते thy; अन्ययाम् undiminishing; संभावितस्य of the honored; च and; ग्रकाितः dishonor; मरणात् than death; अतिरिच्यते exceeds.

भयाद्रणादुपरतं मंस्यंते त्वां महारथाः । येषां च त्वं बहुमतो भूत्वा यास्यासि लाघवम्॥३५॥

The great car-warriors will think thee fled from the battle from fear, and thou that wast highly thought of by them, wilt be lightly held. (35)

भयात् from fear; रखात् from the battle; उपरतं withdrawn; मंस्येते will think; त्वां thee; महारथाः the great car-warriors; येवां of whom; च and; त्वं thou; बहु much; मतः thought (of); सूत्वा having been; यास्यंसि wilt go; लाघवम् to lightness.

अवाच्यवादांश्च बहुन्वदिष्यंति तवाहिताः । निदंतस्तव सामर्थ्यं ततो दुःखतरं नु किम् ॥३६॥

Many unseemly words will be spoken by thine enemies, slandering thy strength; what more painful than that? (36)

अवाच्यवादान् = अवाच्यान् वादान् improper to be spoken, words; च and; बहुन् many; विद्व्यंति will say; तव thy; अहिताः nonfriends; निदंतः slandering; तव thy; सामध्यं power; ततः than that; दुःखतरं more painful; तु indeed; निम् what.

हतो वा प्राप्स्यिस स्वर्ग जित्वा वा भोक्ष्यसे महीम् । तस्मादुत्तिष्ठ कौंतेय युद्धाय कृतानिश्चयः ॥ ३७॥

Slain, thou wilt obtain heaven; victorious, thou wilt enjoy the earth; therefore stand up, O son of Kuntî, resolute to fight. (37)

हतः slain; वा or; प्राप्त्यिस (thou) wilt obtain; स्वर्गे heaven; जिल्ला having conquered; वा or; भोश्यसे (thou) wilt enjoy; महीम the earth; तस्मात् therefore; उत्तिष्ठ stand up; कौतिय O Kaunteya; युद्धाय for battle; कृतनिश्चयः = कृतः निश्चयः येन सः made, decision, by whom, he.

सुखदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभालाभी जयाजयी। ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व नैवं पापमवाप्स्यासि ॥३८॥

Taking as equal pleasure and pain, gain and loss, victory and defeat, gird thee for the battle; thus thou shalt not incur sin. (38)

युखदुः से = सुसं च दुः सं च pleasure, and, pain, and; समें equal; कृत्वा having made; लागालाभी = लामः च अलाभः च gain, and, loss, and; जयाजया = जयः च अजयः च, victory, and, defeat, and; ततः then; युद्धाय for the battle; युज्यस्व join (thon); न not; एवं thus; पापं sin; अवाष्ट्यास (thon) shalt obtain.

एषा तेऽभिहिता सांख्ये बुद्धियोंगे त्विमां शृणु । बुद्धा युक्तो यया पार्थ कर्मबंधं प्रहास्यसि ॥३९॥

This teaching set forth to thee is in accordance with the Sankhya; hear it now according to the Yoga, imbued with which teaching, O Partha, thou shalt cast away the bonds of action. (39)

एषा this; ते of (to) thee; अभिहिता (is) declared; सांख्ये in Sankhya; द्वाद्ध: knowledge; योगे in the Yoga; तु indeed; इमां this; शृणु hear; बुद्धा with knowledge; युक्तः joined; यया with which; पार्थ O Partha; क्रमंबंधं = क्रमणः बंधं of karma, the bond; प्रहास्यास (thou) shalt cast away.

नेहाभिक्रमनाशोऽस्ति प्रत्यवायो न विचते । स्वल्पमप्यस्य धर्मस्य त्रायते महतो भयात ॥४०॥

In this there is no loss of effort, nor is there transgression. Even a little of this knowledge 1 protects from great fear. (40)

न not; इह here; अभिक्रमनाशः = अभिक्रमस्य नाशः of effort, destruction; अस्ति is; प्रस्थवायः transgression; न not; विद्यते is; स्वल्पम् very little; अपि even; अस्य of this; धमस्य duty; नायते protects; महतः (from) great; भयात् from fear.

व्यवसायात्मिका बुद्धिरेकेह कुरुनंदन । बहुशाखा ह्यनंताश्च बुद्धयोऽव्यवसायिनाम् ॥४१॥

¹ Dharma.

The determinate reason is but one-pointed, O joy of the Kurus; many-branched and endless are the thoughts of the irresolute. (41)

च्यवसायात्मिका = च्यवसायः भात्मा यस्याः सा determination, soul, whose, she; बुद्धिः thought; एका one; इह here; क्षुरुनंदन = कुरूणां नंदन of the Kurus, O rejoicer; बहुशाखाः = बहुंगः शाखाः यासां ताः many, branches, whose, those; हि indeed; अनंताः endless; च and; बुद्धयः thoughts; अन्यवसायिनाम् of the irresolute.

यामिमां पुष्पितां वाचं प्रवदंत्यविपाश्चितः । वेदवादरताः पार्थ नान्यदस्तीति वादिनः ॥ ४२॥

Flowery speech is uttered by the foolish, rejoicing in the letter of the Vedas, O Partha, saying: "There is naught but this." (42

याम् which; इमां this; पुत्तितां flowery; वाचं speech; प्रवदंति utter; अविपश्चितः the un-wise; वेदवाद्रताः = वेदस्य वादे रताः of the Veda, in the word, rejoicing; पार्थ Partha; न not; अन्यत् other; आस्ति is; इति thus; वादिनः saying.

कामात्मानः स्वर्गपरा जन्मकर्मफलप्रदाम् । क्रियाविशेषबहुलां भोगैश्वर्यगतिं प्रति ॥ ४३ ॥

With desire for self, 1 with heaven for goal, they offer birth as the fruit of action, and prescribe many and

¹ Those whose very self is desire, Kâma, and who therefore act with a view to win heaven and also rebirth to wealth and rank.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

various ceremonies [for the attainment of pleasure and lordship. (43)

कामात्मानः = काम: म्रात्मा येषां ते desire, soul, whose, they; स्वर्गपराः = स्वर्गः परंः येषां ते heaven, highest, whose, they; जन्मकर्मफलप्रदाम् = जन्म एव कर्मणः फलं (इव) प्रद्राति तां (re) birth, alone, of action, fruit, (as,) gives, that (which); क्रियाविशेष- बहुलां = क्रियाणां विशेषाः बहुलाः यस्यां तां of actions, varieties, many, in which, that; भागिश्वर्यगतिं = भागस्य च ऐश्वर्यस्य च गतिं of enjoyment, and, of sovereignty, and, the gaining; प्रात्ते towards (for the sake of).

भोगैश्वर्यप्रसक्तानां तयाऽपहृतचेतसाम् । व्यवसायात्मिका बुद्धिः समाधौ न विधीयते॥४४॥

For them who cling to pleasure and lordship, whose minds are captivated by such teaching, is not designed this determinate Reason, on contemplation steadily bent.¹

भागिश्वर्यप्रसक्तानां = भागे च ऐश्वर्ये च प्रसक्तानां in enjoyment, and, in lordship, and, of the attached; तथा by that; अपहतचेतसाम् =

¹ The following is offered as an alternative translation of shlokas 42, 43, 44.

[&]quot;The flowery speech that the unwise utter, O Pårtha, clinging to the word of the Veda, saying there is nothing else, ensouled by selfish desire and longing after heaven—(the flowery speech) that offereth only rebirth as the (ultimate) fruit of action, and is full of (recommendations to) various rites for the sake of (gaining) enjoyments and sovereignty,—the thought of those who are misled by that (speech) and cling to pleasures and lordship, not being inspired with resolution, is not engaged in concentration."

भपहतं चेतः येषां तेषां dragged away, mind, whose, of them; ज्यवसायास्मिका determinate (see 41); बुद्धिः thought; समाधौ in Samadhi; न not; विधायते is fixed.

त्रैगुण्यविषया वेदा निस्त्रेगुण्यो भवार्जुन । निर्ददो नित्यसत्त्वस्थो निर्योगक्षेम आत्मवान्॥४५॥

The Vedas deal with the three attributes; be thou above these three attributes, O Arjuna; beyond the pairs of opposites, ever steadfast in purity, careless of possessions, full of the SELF. (45)

नेगुण्यविषयाः = नेगुण्यं विषयः येषां ते the three attributes, subject-matter, whose, they; वेदाः (the) Vedas; निस्त्रेगुण्यः without the three attributes; भव be; अर्जुन O Arjuna; निर्देदः without the pairs (of opposites); निरयसस्वस्थः = निरयं सस्वे तिष्ठति इति constantly, in sattva, (who) dwells, thus; निर्योगक्षमः = न अस्ति योगः च क्षमः च यस्य सः not, is, earning, and, maintaining, and, whose, he; आत्मवान् full of the Self.

यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संप्लुतोदके । तावान्सर्वेषु वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य विजानतः ॥ ४६॥

All the Vedas are as useful to an enlightened Brahmana, as is a tank in a place covered all over with water. (46)

¹ Gunas = attributes, or forms of energy. They are Sattva, rhythm or purity; Rajas, activity or passion; Tamas, inertia or darkness.

² Sattva.

यावान् as much; अर्थः use; उदपाने in a small pool; सर्वतः everywhere; संप्लुतोदके = संप्लुते उदके (in the state of a place being) flooded, (in, i.e., with) water; तावान् so much; सर्वेषु (in) all; वेदेषु in the Vedas; ब्राह्मणस्य of the Brûhmaṇa; विज्ञानतः (of) learned.

कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन । मा कर्मफलहेतुर्भूमी ते संगोऽस्त्वकर्मणि ॥४७॥

Thy business is with the action only, never with its fruits; so let not the fruit of action be thy motive, nor be thou to inaction attached. (47)

कर्माण in the action; एव only; अधिकार: right; ते thee; मा
not; फलेंचु in the fruits; कराचन at any time; मा not;
कर्मफलहेतु: = कर्मण: फलें हेतु: यस्य सः of action, fruit, motive,
whose, he; सू: be; मा not; ते thy; संगः attachment; अस्तु let
(there) be; अकर्मण in inaction.

योगस्थः कुरु कर्माणि संगं त्यक्तवा धनंजय । सिद्धचसिद्धचोः समो भूत्वा समत्वं योग उच्यते॥४८॥

Perform action, O Dhanañjaya, dwelling in union with the divine, renouncing attachments, and balanced evenly in success and failure: equilibrium is called yoga.

(48)

योगस्यः yoga-seated; कुरू, perform; कर्माण actions; संगं attachment; त्यक्त्वा having abandoned; धनंजय O Dhanañjaya; सिद्धासिद्धोः = सिद्धो च ग्रासिद्धो च in success, and, in nonsuccess, and; समः the same; भूत्वा having become; समस्वं equality; यागः yoga; उच्यते is called.

दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनंजय।

बुद्धौ शरणमन्विच्छ कृपणाः फलहेतवः ४९॥

Far lower than the Yoga of Discrimination is action, O Dhanañjaya. Take thou refuge in the Pure Reason; pitiable are they who work for fruit. (49)

दूरेण by far; हि indeed; अवरं inferior; कर्म action; बुद्धि योगाद् = बुद्धे: योगात् of discrimination, than the yoga; धनंजय O Dhanañjaya; बुद्धी in (the) Pure Reason; शरणं refuge; आन्वच्छ, seek; कृपणाः pitiable; फलहेतवः = फलं हेतुः येषां ते fruit, motive, whose, they.

बुद्धियुक्तो जहातीह उमे सुकृतदुष्कृते । तस्माद्योगाय युज्यस्व योगः कमसु कौशलम् ॥५०॥

United to the Pure Reason, one abandoneth here both good and evil deeds, therefore cleave thou to yoga; yoga is skill in action. (50)

बुद्धियुक्तः = बुद्धा युक्तः with knowledge, endowed; जहाति (he) throws away; इह here; उमे both; सुकृतदुष्कृते = सुकृतं च दुष्कृतं च दुष्कृतं

कर्मज बुद्धियुक्ता हि फलं त्यक्तवा मनीषिणः । जन्मबंधविनिर्मुक्ताः पदं गच्छंत्यनामयम् ॥ ५१॥

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

The Sages, united to the Pure Reason, renounce the fruit which action yieldeth, and, liberated from the bonds of birth, they go to the blissful seat. (51)

कर्मजं action-born; बुद्धियुक्ताः united to Buddhi (see 50); हि indeed; फलं the fruit; त्यक्ता having abandoned; मनीिषणः the wise; जन्मबंधितिर्द्धिक्ताः = जन्मनः बंधात् विनिर्द्धक्ताः of birth, from the bondage, freed; पदं the abode; गच्छंति go; अनामयं painless.

यदा ते मोहकलिलं बुद्धिर्व्यतितरिष्यति । तदा गंतासि निर्वेदं श्रोतव्यस्य श्रुतस्य च ॥५२॥

When thy mind shall escape from this tangle of delusion, then thou shalt rise to indifference as to what has been heard and shall be heard. (52)

यदा when; ते thy; मोहकालिलं = मोहस्य कालिलं of delusion, the confusion; बुद्धि: mind; ज्यतितारिज्यति will cross; तदा then; गंतासि (thou) shalt go; निर्वेदं to indifference; श्रोतज्यस्य of (what) should be heard; श्रुतस्य of (what) has been heard; च and.

श्रुतिविप्रतिपन्ना ते यदा स्थास्यति निश्चला । समाधावचला बुद्धिस्तदा योगमवाप्स्यसि ॥ ५३॥

When thy mind, bewildered by the Shruti, shall stand immovable, fixed in contemplation, then shalt thou attain unto yoga. (53)

अतिविमतिपत्रा = श्वतिभिः विमतिपत्रा by scripture-texts, distract-

ed; ते thy; यदा when; स्थास्यति shall stand; निश्चला immovable; समाधो in Samadhi; अचला unmoved; बुद्धिः Pure Reason; तदा then; योगं to yoga; अवाष्त्यसि (thou) shalt attain.

अर्जुन उवाच ।

स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का भाषा समाधिस्थस्य केशव । स्थितधीः किं प्रभाषेत किमासीत वूजेत किम्।।५४॥

Arjuna said:

What is the mark of him who is stable of mind, steadfast in contemplation, O Keshava? how doth the stable-minded talk, how doth he sit, how walk? (54)

स्यितमज्ञस्य = स्थिता प्रज्ञा यस्य तस्य steady, intelligence, whose, his; का what; भाषा definition; समाधिस्थस्य = of the Samadhiseated; केशव O Keshava; स्थितधीः = स्थिता धीः यस्य सः fixed, mind, whose, he; कि what; प्रभाषेत may (he) speak; कि what (how); आसीत may (he) sit; ज्ञजेत may (he) walk; कि what (how).

श्री भगवानुवाच ।

प्रजहाति यदा कामान्सर्वान्पार्थ मनोगतान् । आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते ॥५५॥

The Blessed Lord said:

When a man abandoneth, O Partha, all the desires of the heart, and is satisfied in the SELF by the SELF, then is he called stable in mind. (55)

प्रजहाति (he) throws away; यहा when; कामान् desires; सवान् all; पार्थ O Pârtha; मनागतान् = मनः गतान् to the mind, gone; आत्मनि in the Self; एव only: आत्मना by the Self; तुष्टः satisfied; स्थितप्रज्ञः steadfast in mind (see 54); तहा then; उच्यते (he) is called.

दुःखेष्वनुद्धिग्नमनाः सुखेषु विगतस्प्रहः । वीतरागभयक्रोधः स्थितधीर्मुनिरुच्यते ॥ ५६॥

He whose mind is free from anxiety amid pains, indifferent amid pleasures, loosed from passion, fear and anger, he is called a sage of stable mind. (56)

दुःखेषु in pains; अनुद्धियमनाः = न उद्वियं मनः यस्य सः not agitated, mind, whose, he; सुखेषु in pleasures; विगतस्पृदः = विगता स्पृदा यस्य सः gone, desire, whose, he; वीतरागभयक्रोधः = वीतः रागः च भयं च क्रोधः च यस्य सः gone, desire, and, fear, and, anger, and whose, he; स्थितधीः steady-minded (see 54); द्विनः sage; उच्यते (he) is called.

यः सर्वत्रानिभरनेहस्तत्तत्प्राप्य शुभाशुभम् । नाभिनदिति न देष्टि तस्य प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठिता ॥५७॥

He who on every side is without attachments, whatever hap of fair and foul, who neither likes nor dislikes, of such a one the understanding is well-poised. (57)

यः he who; सर्वत्र everywhere; अनाभिसेहः un-attached; तत् that; तत् that (whatever); प्राप्य having obtained; ग्रुभाग्रुभम् = ग्रुभं च अञ्चभं च pleasant, and, unpleasant, and; न not; अभि- नंदाति rejoices; न not; द्वेष्टि hates; तस्य of him; प्रज्ञा the intelligence; प्रतिष्टिता is established.

यदा संहरते चायं कूर्मोऽङ्गानीव सर्वशः। इंद्रियाणींद्रियार्थेभ्यस्तस्य प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठिता ॥५८॥

When, again, as a tortoise draws in on all sides its limbs, he withdraws his senses from the objects of sense, then is his understanding well-poised. (58)

यदा when; संहरते draws in; च and; अयं this one; कूर्मः tortoise; अङ्गानि limbs; इव like; सर्वद्यः everywhere; इन्द्रियाणि the senses; इंद्रियार्थे व्यः = इंद्रियाणाम् अर्थे व्यः of the senses, from the objects; तस्य of him; प्रज्ञा the intelligence; प्रतिष्ठिता is established.

विषया विनिवर्तते निराहारस्य देहिनः । रसवर्जं रसोऽप्यस्य परं दृष्ट्वा निवर्तते ॥ ५९ ॥

The objects of sense, but not the relish for them, ¹ turn away from an abstemious dweller in the body; and even relish turneth away from him after the Supreme is seen. (59)

विषया: the objects of sense; विनिवर्तेते turn away; निराहारस्य (of the) foodless; देहिनः of the embodied; रसवर्ज = रसं वर्जियित्वा relish, excepting; रसः relish; आपि even; अस्य of him; परं the Supreme; दृष्ट्वा having seen; निवर्तते turns away.

¹ The objects turn away when rejected, but still desire for them remains coren desire in last when the Suprementation of the congential of the suprementation of the suprementat

LIBRARY

[51] ACC No. 59 Mark

यततो हापि कौतेय पुरुषस्य विपारचतः । इंद्रियाणि प्रमाथीनि हरंति प्रसमं मनः ॥ ६०॥

O son of Kuntî, the excited senses of even a wise man, though he be striving, impetuously carry away his mind.

(60)

यततः of the endeavouring; हि indeed; अपि even; कोतिय O Kannteya; पुरुष्ट्य of man; विपश्चितः (of the) wise; इंद्रियाणि the senses; प्रमायीनि (the) uptearing; हराति carry away; प्रसमं impetuously; मनः the mind.

तानि सर्वाणि संयम्य युक्त आसीत मत्परः । वशे हि यस्येंद्रियाणि तस्य प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठिता ॥६ १॥

Having restrained them all, he should sit harmonised, I his supreme goal; for whose senses are mastered, of him the understanding is well-poised. (61)

तानि them; सर्वाणि all; संयम्य having restrained; युक्तः joined; भासीत should sit; मत्परः = आहं परः यस्य सः I, supreme goal, whose, he; वंशे in control; हि indeed; यस्य of whom; इंद्रियाणि senses; तस्य of him; प्रज्ञा the intelligence; प्रतिष्ठिता (is) established.

ध्यायतो विषयान्पुंसः संगस्तेषूपजायते । संगात्संजायते कामः कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते ॥६२॥

Man, musing on the objects of sense, conceiveth an CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

attachment to these; from attachment ariseth desire; from desire anger cometh forth; (62)

ध्यायतः (of the) meditating; विषयान् (on) objects (of the senses); पुंसः of the man; संगः attachment; तेषु in them; उपजायते is born; संगात् from attachment; संजायते arises; कामः desire; कामात् from desire; क्रोधः anger; अभिजायते is produced.

कोधाद्भवति संमोहः संमोहात्स्मृतिविभ्मः । स्मृतिभ्रंशाद बुद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशात्प्रणश्यति॥६३॥

From anger proceedeth delusion; from delusion confused memory; from confused memory the destruction of Reason; from destruction of Reason he perishes. (63)

क्रोधात् from anger; भवति becomes; संगोहः delusion; संगाहात् from delusion; स्प्रतिविश्रमः = स्पृतेः विश्रमः of memory, confusion; स्पृतिश्रंचात् = स्पृतेः श्रंचात् of memory, from confusion; बुद्धिनाद्याः = बुद्धः नाद्यः of Reason, destruction; बुद्धिनाद्यात् from destruction of Reason; प्रणश्यति (he) perishes.

रागद्वेषवियुक्तेस्तु विषयानिद्रियश्चरन् । आत्मवश्यैर्विधेयात्मा प्रसादमधिगच्छति ॥ ६४ ॥

But the disciplined self, moving among sense-objects with senses free from attraction and repulsion mastered by the SELF, goeth to Peace. (64)

रागहेषवियुक्तेः = रागेण च हेषेण च वियुक्तेः with (from) attraction, and, (from) repulsion, and, (from) disjoined; त indeed; विषयान objects (of sense) : इंद्रियेः with senses : चरन moving CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Conection. Digitized by eGangom

(after); म्रास्तवरयैः चेम्रास्तनः वरयैः of the Self, (by) the controlled; विधेयात्मा =विधेयः आत्मा यस्य सः subdued, self, whose, शेव; प्रसादं to peace; अधिगच्छति attains.

प्रसादे सर्वदुःखानां हानिरस्योपजायते । प्रसन्नचेतसो ह्याशु बुद्धिः पर्यवतिष्ठते ॥ ६५॥

In that Peace the extinction of all pains ariseth for him; for of him whose heart is peaceful the Reason soon attaineth equilibrium. (65)

प्रसादे in (the state of) peace; सर्वदु:खानां = सर्वेषां दु:खानां (of) all, of pains; हानि: destruction; अस्य of him; उपजायते arises; प्रसन्नचेतसः = प्रसन्नचेतः यस्य तस्य peaceful, mind, whose, his; हि indeed; आशु quickly; बुद्धिः the Reason; पर्यवनिष्ठते settles down.

नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तस्य न नायुक्तस्य भावना । न चाभावयतः शांतिरशांतस्य कुतः सुखम् ॥६६॥

There is no pure Reason for the non-harmonised, nor for the non-harmonised is there concentration; for him without concentration there is no peace, and for the unpeaceful how can there be happiness? (66)

न not; ग्रस्ति is; बुद्धिः Reason; अयुक्तस्य of the uncontrolled; न not: च and; श्रयुक्तस्य of the uncontrolled; भावना meditation; न not; च and; अभावयतः of the non-meditating; शांतिः peace; अशातस्य of the unpeaceful; कृतः whence; सुखं happiness. CC-0. Langamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

इंद्रियाणां हि चरतां यन्मनोऽनुविधीयते । तदस्य हरति प्रज्ञां वायुनीविमवांभित ॥ ६७॥

Such of the roving senses as the mind yieldeth to, that hurries away the understanding, just as the gale hurries away a ship upon the waters. (67)

इंद्रियाणां of the senses; हि indeed; चरताम् moving; यत् which; मनः the mind; अनुविधीयते is conformed to; तत् that; अस्य of him; हरति carries away; प्रज्ञां the intelligence; वायुः the wind; नावं the ship; इव like; अंभिस in the water.

तस्माद्यस्य महाबाहो निगृहीतानि सर्वशः। इंद्रियाणींद्रियार्थेभ्यस्तस्य प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठिता ॥ ६८॥

Therefore, O mighty-armed, whose senses are all completely restrained from the objects of sense, of him the understanding is well-poised. (68)

तस्मात् therefore: यस्य of whom; महाबाहों () mighty-armed (see 26); निगृहीतानि restrained; सर्वशः everywhere; इंडि-याणि the senses; इंद्रियायेंग्यः (see 58) from the objects of the senses; तस्य of him; प्रज्ञा the intelligence; प्रतिष्टिता (is) established.

या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागतिं संयमी । यस्या जाग्रति भूतानि सा निशा पश्यतो मुनेः ॥६९॥

That which is the night of all beings, for the dis-CC-0. Jangamwadi Main Collection. Digitized by eGangotri ciplined man is the time of waking; when other beings are waking, then is night for the Muni who seeth. (69)

या which; निश्वा night; स्वभूतानां = सर्वेषां भूतानां (of) all, of beings; तस्यां in that; जागार्ति wakes; संयमी the disciplined (one); यस्यां in which; जामित wake; भूतानि creatures; सा that; निश्वा night; पश्यतः (of the) seeing; सुने: of the muni. 1

आपर्यमाणमचलप्रतिष्ठं समुद्रमापः प्रविशंति यद्वत् । तद्दत्कामा यं प्रविशंति सर्वे स शांतिमाप्नोति न कामकामी ॥ ७०॥

He attaineth Peace, into whom all desires flow as rivers flow into the ocean, which is filled with water but remaineth unmoved—not he who desireth desires. (70)

म्रापृर्थमाणम् (ever) being filled; अचलप्रतिष्ठं = अचला प्रतिष्ठा यस्य तं unmoving, status, whose, him; समुद्रम् (in) to the ocean; म्राप: waters; प्रविश्वंति enter; यद्भत् as; तद्भन् कः, कामाः (objects of) desires; यं (in) to whom; प्रविश्वंति enter; सर्वे all; सः he; शांतिम peace; आप्रोति obtains; न not; कामकामी = कामानां कामी of (objects of) desires, the desirer.

विहाय कामान्यः सर्वान्पुमारचरति निःस्पृहः।

¹ The Sage is awake to things over which the ordinary man sleeps, and the eyes of the Sage are open to truths shut out from the common vision, while rice rersa that which is real for the masses is illusion for the Sage.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

निर्ममो निरहंकारः स शांतिमधिगच्छति ॥७१॥

Who so forsaketh all desires and goeth onwards free from yearnings, selfless and without egoism—he goeth to Peace. (71)

विहाय having thrown away; क्षामान् desires; यः he who; सर्वान् all; पुमान् man; चरति goes; निःस्पृहः without-desire; निर्मनः without-mine (ness); निरहंकारः without-egoism; सः he; शांति to peace; अधिगच्छति attains.

एषा ब्राह्मी स्थितिः पार्थ नैनां प्राप्य विमुद्यति । स्थित्वाऽस्यामंतकालेऽपि ब्रह्म निर्वाणमृच्छति॥७२॥

This is the Eternal state, O son of Prithâ. Having attained thereto none is bewildered. Who, even at the death-hour, is established therein, he goeth to the Nirvâna of the Eternal. (72)

एषा this; ब्राह्मी of Brahman; स्थिति: status; पार्थ O Pârtha; न not; एनां this; प्राप्य having obtained; विम्रह्मति is confused; स्थिता having sat (been established); अस्यां in this; अन्तकाले = अन्तस्य काले of the end, in the time; भ्रापि even; ब्रह्मनिर्वाणम् = ब्रह्मणः निर्वाणम् of Brahman, to Nirvana; ऋच्छति attains.

इति श्रीमद्भगत्रद्गीता ० सांख्ययोगो नाम द्वितीयोऽध्यायः ॥

Thus in the glorious BHAGAVAD-GÎTÂ the second discourse entitled:
YOGA BY THE SÂNKHYA.

THIRD DISCOURSE.

अर्जुन उवाच ।

ज्यायसी चेत्कर्मणस्ते मता बुद्धिर्जनार्दन । तित्कं कर्मणि घोरे मां नियोजयिस केशव ॥ १ ॥

Arjuna said:

If it be thought by thee that knowledge is superior to action, O Janardana, why dost thou, O Keshava, enjoin on me this terrible action?

ज्यायसी superior; चेत् if; कर्मणः than action; ते of (by) thee; मता thought; बुद्धिः knowledge; जनार्दन O Janardana; तत् then; किम् why; कर्मणि in action; घोरे (in) terrible; मां me; नियोजयसि (thou) engagest; केशव O Keshava.

व्यामिश्रेणेव वाक्येन बुद्धिं मोहयसीव मे । तदेकं वद निश्चित्य येन श्रेयोऽहमाप्नुयाम् ॥२॥

With these perplexing words Thou only confusest my understanding; therefore tell me with certainty the one way by which I may reach bliss? (2)

च्यामिश्रेण (with) intermixed; इव as it were; वाक्येन with speech; बुद्धि understanding; मोहयसि (thou) confusest; इव as it were; मे my; तत् so; एकं one; वइ speak; निश्चिस having decided; येन by which; श्रेय: better (the good); अहं I; आइनुयाम् may obtain.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

लोकेऽस्मिन्द्रिविधा निष्ठा पुरा प्रोक्ता मयाऽनघ। ज्ञानयोगेन सांख्यानां कर्मयोगेन योगिनाम्॥३॥

The Blessed Lord said:

In this world there is a twofold path, as I before said, O sinless one: that of yoga by knowledge, of the Sankhyas; and that of yoga by action, of the Yogîs. (3)

लोको in world; आस्मन् (in) this; द्विविधा twofold; निष्ठा belief; पुरा formerly; प्रोक्ता said; मया by me; ग्रनघ O sinless one; ज्ञानयोगेन = ज्ञानस्य योगेन of knowledge, by yoga; सांख्यानाम् of the Sånkhyas; कर्मयोगेन = कर्मणः योगेन of action, by yoga; योगिनाम् of the yogis.

न कर्मणामनारंभान्नैष्कर्म्य पुरुषोऽरनुते । न च सन्यसनादेव सिद्धिं समधिगच्छति ॥ ४ ॥

Man winneth not freedom from action by abstaining from activity, nor by mere renunciation doth he rise to perfection. (4)

न not; क्रमेणाम् of actions; अनारंभात् from (by) noncommencement; नैस्क्रम्यं inactivity; पुरुषः man; अश्नुते obtains; न not; च and; संन्यसनात् from (by) renunciation; एव only; सिद्धि perfection; समधिगच्छति attains.

नहि कश्चित्क्षणमपि जात तिष्ठत्यकम्कृत्। C-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

कार्यते ह्यवशः कर्म सर्वः प्रकृतिजैर्गुणैः॥ ५॥

Nor can anyone, even for an instant, remain really actionless; for helplessly is everyone driven to action by the qualities born of nature.

(5)

नहि not; कश्चित् anyone; ज्ञणम् a moment; अपि even; जातु ın reality; तिष्ठति stands; अकर्मेकृत् un-action-performing; कार्यते is made to do; हि indeed; अवज्ञः helpless; कर्म action; सर्वः all; प्रकृतिजैः (by) the nature-born; ग्रुणैः qualities.

कर्मेन्द्रियाणि संयम्य य आस्ते मनसा स्मरन् । इन्द्रियार्थान्वमूढात्मा मिथ्याचारः स उच्यते॥६॥

Who sitteth, controlling the organs of action, but dwelling in his mind on the objects of the senses, that bewildered man is called a hypocrite. (6)

कर्मेन्द्रियाणि = कर्मणां इंद्रियाणि of actions, the organs; संयस्य having controlled; यः wno; झास्ते sits; मनसा by the mind; स्मर्न remembering; इंद्रियार्थान् the objects of the senses (see ii. 58.); विमृद्धात्मा = विमृद्धः आत्मा यस्य सः confused, mind, whose, he; मिश्याचारः = मिश्या आचारः यस्य सः false, conduct, whose, he; सः he; उच्यते is called.

यस्त्विन्द्रयाणि मनसा नियम्यारभतेऽर्जुन । कर्मेन्द्रियैः कर्मयोगमसक्तः स विशिष्यते ॥ ७॥

But who, controlling the senses by the mind, O CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

Arjuna, with the organs of action, without attachment, performeth yoga by action 1, he is worthy. (7)

यः who; तु indeed; इन्द्रियाणि the senses; मनसा by the mind; नियम्य having controlled; भारभते commences; अर्जुन O Arjana; कर्नेन्द्रिये: by the organs of action; कर्मयोगम् karmayoga; भसक्तः unattached; सः he; विशिष्यते excels.

नियतं कुरु कर्म त्वं कर्म ज्यायो ह्यकर्मणः । शरीरयात्राऽपि च ते न प्रसिद्ध्येदकर्मणः ॥ ८॥

Perform thou right action, for action is superior to inaction, and, inactive, even the maintenance of thy body would not be possible.

(8)

नियतं prescribed; कुरु do; कर्म action; त्वं thou; कर्म action; ज्यायः better; हि indeed; ग्रक्तमंणः than inaction; श्रीरयात्रा = श्रीरस्य यात्रा of the body, pilgrimage; आप even; च and; ते thy; न not; प्रसिद्धवेत् may succeed; अक्षमंणः from (by) inaction.

यज्ञार्थात्कर्मणोऽन्यत्र लोकोऽयं कर्मबंधनः । तदर्थं कर्म कैंतिय मुक्तसंगः समाचर ॥ ९ ॥

The world is bound by action, unless performed for the sake of sacrifice; for that sake, free from attachment, O son of Kuntî, perform thou action. (9)

यज्ञार्थात् = यज्ञस्य प्रयोत् of sacrifice, (from) for the sake of;

¹ Karma-Yoga is the consecration of physical energy on the Divince Altar, a. c., the using of one's organs of action simply in service, in obedience to Law and Duty.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

कर्मणः from (than) action; ग्रन्यत्र otherwise; लोकः the world; अयं this; कर्मबंधनः = कर्म बंधनं यस्य सः action, bond, whose, it; तद्र्यं = तस्य अर्थं of that, for the sake; कर्म action; कोंत्रेय O Kaunteya; मुक्तसंगः = मुक्तः संगो येन सः abandoned, attachment, by whom, he; समाचर perform.

सहयज्ञाः प्रजाः सृष्ट्वा पुरोवाच प्रजापतिः । अनेन प्रसविष्यध्वमेष वोऽस्त्विष्टकामधुक् ॥१०॥

Having in ancient times emanated mankind together with sacrifice, the Lord of emanation said: "By this shall ye propagate; be this to you the giver of desires¹; (10)

सहयज्ञाः = यज्ञेन सह with sacrifice, together; प्रजाः the peoples; सृष्ट्वा having emanated; पुरा formerly; उनाच said; प्रजापतिः Prajapati; अनेन by this; प्रसाविष्यप्यम् shall propagate (ye); एष this; वः of you; अस्तु let be; इष्टकामधुक् = इष्टान् कामान् दोग्धि desired, objecte, milks.

देवान्भावयतानेन ते देवा भावयंतु वः । परस्परं भावयंतः श्रेयः परमवाप्स्यथ ॥ ११ ॥

"With this nourish ye the shining ones and may the shining ones nourish you; thus nourishing one another, ye shall reap the supremest good. (11)

द्वान् the Gods; भावयत nonrish (ye); अनेन by this; ते those; देवा: Gods; भावयंतु may nourish; वः you; परस्परं

¹ The cow of Indra, from which each could milk what he wished for; hence the giver of desired objects.

each other; भावयंतः nourishing; श्रेयः good; परं the highest; अवाप्स्यथ (ye) shall obtain.

इष्टान्भागान्हि वो देवा दास्यंते यज्ञभाविताः । तैर्दत्तानप्रदायभ्यो यो भृक्ते स्तेन एव सः ॥१२॥

"For, nourished by sacrifice, the Shining Ones shall bestow on you the enjoyments you desire." A thief verily is he who enjoyeth what is given by Them without returning Them aught. (12)

इष्टान् desired; भोगान् enjoyments; हि indeed; वः to you; देवाः the Gods; दास्यंते will give; यज्ञभाविताः = यज्ञन भाविताः by sacrifice, nourished; तैः by them; दत्तान् given; अपदाय not having given (returned): एभ्यः to these; यः who; संके enjoys; स्तेनः thief; एव only; सः he.

यज्ञशिष्टाशिनः संतो मुच्यंते सर्विकिल्बिषः । भुंजते ते त्वघं पापा ये पचंत्यात्मकारणात् ॥ १३॥

The righteous, who eat the remains of the sacrifice, are freed from all sins; but the impious, who dress food for their own sakes, they verily eat sin. (13)

यज्ञाशिष्टाशिन: = यज्ञस्य शिष्टं अश्नंतिते of the sacrifice, remains, (who) eat, they; संत: the good; सुच्यंते are freed; सर्विकिल्बिपे: = सर्वै: किल्बिपे: by (from) all, by (from) sins; संज्ञते enjoy; ते those; तु indeed; अघं evil; पापा: sinners; य who; पचंति cook; आत्मकारणात्=भात्मनः कारणात् of the self, from (for the) cause (sake).

अन्नाद्भवंति भूतानि पर्जन्यादन्नसंभवः । यज्ञाद्भवति पर्जन्यो यज्ञः कर्मसमुद्भवः ॥ ११॥

From food creatures become; from rain is the production of food; rain proceedeth from sacrifice; sacrifice ariseth out of action; (14)

श्रत्रात् from food; भवति become; भूतानि creatures; पर्जन्यात् from rain; अत्रसंभवः = अत्रस्य संभवः of food, the production; यज्ञात् from sacrifice; भवति becomes; पर्जन्यः rain; यज्ञः sacrifice: क्रमेसमुद्भवः = कर्मणः समुद्भवः यस्यः तत् from action, the arising, whose, that.

कर्म ब्रह्मोद्भवं विद्धि ब्रह्माऽक्षरसमुद्भवम् । तस्मात्सर्वगतं ब्रह्म नित्यं यज्ञे प्रतिष्ठितम् ॥१५॥

Know thou that from Brahma action groweth, and Brahman from the Imperishable cometh. Therefore the Eternal, the all-permeating, is ever present in sacrifice.

(15)

कर्म action; ब्रह्मोइवं = ब्रह्मणः उद्भवः यस्य तत् from Brahma (the Vedas), arising, whose, that; विद्धि know; ब्रह्म Brahma; अक्षरसमुद्भवम् = अत्तरात् समुद्भवः यस्य तत्, from the Imperishable, arising, whose, that; तस्मात् therefore; सर्वगतं everywheregoing; ब्रह्म Brahman; नित्यं constantly; यज्ञे in sacrifice; प्रतिष्ठितम् (is) established.

एवं प्रवर्तितं चक्रं नानुवर्तयतीह यः।

अघायुरिंद्रियारामो मोघं पार्थ स जीवति ॥ १६॥

He who on earth doth not follow the wheel thus revolving, sinful of life and rejoicing in the senses, he, O son of Pritha, liveth in vain. (16)

एवं thus; प्रवर्तितं set turning; चक्रं wheel; न not; अनुवर्त-याति follows; इइ here; यः who; अचायुः=अवं आयुः यस्य सः evil, life, whose, he; इंद्रियारामः=इंद्रियेषु ग्रारामः यस्य सः in the senses, rejoicing, whose, he; मार्च uselessly; पार्थ O Partha; सः he; जीवति lives.

यस्त्वात्मरतिरेव स्यादात्मतृप्तश्च मानवः । आत्मन्येव च संतुष्टस्तस्य कार्यं न विद्यते ॥ १७॥

But the man who rejoiceth in the SELF, with the SELF is satisfied, and is content in the SELF, for him verily there is nothing to do. (17)

यः who; तु indeed; आस्मरतिः = आस्मिन रितः यस्य सः in the Self, pleasure, whose, he; एव only; स्यान् may be; ग्रात्मतृप्तः = आस्मिन नृप्तः by the Self, satisfied: च and; मानवः the man; आस्मिन in the Self; एव only; च and; संतुष्टः contented; तस्य of him: कार्ये (work) to be done: न not: विद्यते is.

नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थो नाकृतेनेह कश्चन । न चास्य सर्वभूतेषु कश्चिदर्थव्यपाश्रयः ॥ १८॥

Fer him there dis no culterest in things done in this

world, nor any in things not done, nor doth any object of his depend on any being. (18)

न not; एव even; तस्य of him; कृतेन with action; अर्थः concern; न not; अकृतेन with inaction; इह here; कश्चन any; न not; च and; अस्य of this one; सर्वभूतेषु = सर्वेषु भूतेषु (in) all, in creatures; कश्चित् any; अर्थस्य of (an) interest; ज्यपाश्रयः dependence.

तस्मादसक्तः सततं कार्यं कर्म समाचर् । असक्तो ह्याचरन्कर्म परमाप्नोति पूरुषः ॥ १९॥

Therefore, without attachment, constantly perform action which is duty, for by performing action without attachment, man verily reacheth the Supreme. (19)

तस्मात् therefore; असक्तः unattached; सततं always; कार्ये (necessary) to be done; कर्म action; समाचर perform; असक्तः unattached; हि indeed; आचरन् performing; कर्म action; परं the Supreme; आमोति obtains; पूरुष: man.

कर्मणैव हि संसिद्धिमास्थिता जनकादयः। लोकसंग्रहमेवापि संपश्यन्कर्तुमईसि ॥ २०॥

Janaka and others indeed attained to perfection by action; then having an eye to the welfare of the world also, thou shouldst perform action. (20)

कर्मणा by action; एव only; हि indeed; संसिद्धिम् to perfection; आस्थिता: attained; जनकार्यः = जनकः आर्दिः येषां ते Janaka, the beginning, whose, they; लोकसंग्रहम् = लोकस्य संग्रहम् of the CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri world, welfare; एव even; आपि also; संपद्यन् looking to; कर्तुम् to do; अर्हिस thou shouldst.

यद्यदाचरित श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जनः । स यत्प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकंस्तदनुवर्तते ॥ २१॥

Whatsoever a great man doeth, that other men also do; the standard he setteth up, by that the people go.
(21)

यत् what; यत् what; आचरित does; श्रेष्ठः the best; तत् that; तत् that; एव only; इतरः the other; जनः people; सः he यत् what; प्रमाणं measure (authority); कुरुते makes; लोकः the world (people); तत् that; अनुवर्तते follows.

न मे पार्थाऽस्ति कर्तव्यं त्रिषु लोकेषु किंचन । नानवासमवासव्यं वर्त एव च कर्मणि ॥ २२ ॥

There is nothing in the three worlds, O Partha, that should be done by Me, nor anything unattained that might be attained; yet I mingle in action. (22)

न not; मे of me; पार्थ O Partha; अस्ति is; कर्तन्यं to be done; निषु (in the) three; लोकेषु worlds; किंचन anything; न not; अनवासम् unobtained; अवासन्यं to be obtained; वर्ते exist (I); एव also; च and; कर्माण in action.

यदि ह्यहं न वर्तेयं जातु कर्मण्यतंद्रितः । मम वर्त्मानुवर्तते मनुष्याः पार्थ सर्वशः ॥ २३॥

For if I mingled not ever in action, unwearied, men all around would follow My path, O son of Pritha. (23)

यदि if; हि indeed; अहं I; न not; वर्तेयं should exist; जातु (always); कर्मिया in action; अतंद्रितः unwearied; मम my; वर्त्म path; अनुवर्तेते follow; मनुष्याः men; पार्थ O Partha; सर्वशः everywhere.

उत्सीदेयारिमे लोका न कुर्या कर्म चेदहम् । संकरस्य च कर्ता स्यामुपहन्यामिमाः प्रजाः ॥२४॥

These worlds would fall into ruin, if I did not perform action; I should be the author of confusion of castes, and should destroy these creatures. (24)

उस्सीहेयु: would be destroyed; इमे these; लोका: worlds; न not; क्रुवी if (I) perform; कर्म action; चेत् if; ग्रहं I; संकरस्य of confusion; च and; कर्ता author; स्याम् (I) would be; उपहत्याम् (I) would slay; इमा: these; प्रजा: peoples.

सक्ताः कर्मण्यविद्यांसो यथां कुर्वति भारत । कुर्यादिद्यांस्तथाऽसक्तिश्वकीर्षुलीकसंग्रहम् ॥२५॥

As the ignorant act from attachment to action, O Bharata, so should the wise act without attachment, desiring the welfare of the world. (25)

सन्ता: attached; कर्मीण in (to) action; म्रविद्वांस: the unwise; यथा as; झुर्वेति act; भारत O Bhârata; झुर्यात् should act; विद्वाद् the wise man; तथा so; असन्तः unattached; चिकीर्षुः desiring to make; लोकसंग्रहम् (see 20) the welfare of the world.

न बुद्धिभेदं जनयेदज्ञानां कर्मसंगिनाम् । जोषयेत्सर्वकर्माणि विद्वान्युक्तः समाचरन् ॥२६॥

Let no wise man unsettle the mind of ignorant people attached to action; but acting in harmony with Me let him render all action attractive. (267)

न not; बुद्धिमेदं = बुद्धे: भेदं of the reason, the breaking-up; जनबेत् should produce; अज्ञानां of the unknowing; कर्मसंगिनाम् = कर्मणि संगो येषां तेषां in action, attachment, whose, of them; जाषयेत् should cause (others) to like; सर्वकर्माणि = सर्वाणि कर्माणि बी, actions; विद्वान् the wise man; युक्तः united, (balanced); समाचरन् performing.

प्रकृतेः क्रियमाणानि गुणैः कर्माणि सर्वशः । अहंकारविमूढात्मा कर्ताऽहमिति मन्यते॥२७॥

All actions are wrought by the qualities of nature only. The self, deluded by egoism, thinketh: "I am the doer."

प्रकृते: of nature; क्रियमाणानि being performed; गुणै: by the qualities; कर्माण actions; सर्वशः everywhere; अहंकारविमूढात्मा = अहंकारेण विमूढः आत्मा यस्य सः by egoism. deluded, self, whose, he; कर्ता the doer; अहं I; इति thus; मन्यते thinks.

तत्त्विवित्तु महाबाहो गुणकर्मविभागयोः । गुणा गुणेषु वर्तत इति मत्वा न सजते ॥२८॥

But he, O mighty-armed, who knoweth the essence of the divisions of the qualities and functions, holding that "the qualities move amid the qualities," is not attached. (28)

तत्त्वित् the essence-knower; तु indeed; महाबाहो O mighty-armed (ii. 26); ग्रुणकर्मविभागयोः = ग्रुणानाम् च कर्मणाम् च विभागयोः of the qualities, and, of the actions, and, of the (two) divisions ; ग्रुणाः the qualities; ग्रुणेषु in the qualities; वर्तते exist; इति thus; मत्वा having thought; न not; सङ्जते is attached.

प्रकृतेर्गुणसमृढाः संजंते गुणकर्मसु । तानकृत्स्वविदो मदान्कृत्स्वविन्न विचालयेत्॥२९॥

Those deluded by the qualities of nature are attached to the functions of the qualities. The man of perfect knowledge should not unsettle the foolish whose knowledge is imperfect. (29)

प्रकृते: of nature; गुणसंमूढा: = गुणै: संमूढा: by the qualities, deluded; सङ्जेत are attached; गुणकमेसु = गुणानां कर्मसु of the qualities, in the actions; तान् those; स्मकुत्कविदः not-all-

¹ The qualities as sense-organs move amid the qualities as senseobjects. A suggested reading is: "The functions dwell in the propensities."

² गुणकर्मविभागयो: (a) Shankara says; "of guna-vibhåga and karma-vibhåga "=of the class of gunas and the class of karmas; or (b) vibhåga=apportionment, arrangement, the arrangements of gunas and of karmas, or the relations of them.

knowing; मन्त्रान् the slow; क्रुत्स्नादित् the all-knowing; न not; विचालयेत् should unsettle.

मिय सर्वाणि कमाणि सन्यस्याऽध्यात्मचेतसा । निराशीर्निर्ममो भूत्वा युद्धचस्व विगतज्वरः ॥३०॥

Surrendering all actions to Me, with thy thoughts resting on the supreme SELF, from hope and egoism freed, and of mental fever cured, engage in battle. (30)

मिय in me; सर्वाणि all; कर्माणि actions; संन्यस्य having abandoned; अध्यात्मचेनसा = अध्यात्मिन चेतसा in the Self, with mind; निराशी: unhoping; निर्ममः without 'mine'; भून्या having become; युद्धास्य fight (thou); विगतज्वरः = विगतः ज्वरो यस्य सः gone, fever, whose, he.

ये मे मतिमदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठिति मानवाः । श्रद्धावंतोऽनसूयंतो मुच्यंते तेऽपि कर्मभिः ॥३ १॥

Who abide ever in this teaching of Mine, full of faith and free from cavilling, they too are released from actions.

ये (they) who; में my; मतम् opinion; इत् this; नित्यं constantly; अनुतिष्ठति follow; मानवाः men; श्रद्धावंतः faith-filled; अनस्यंतः not cavilling; सुच्यंते are freed; ते they; अपि also; क्रमेंभिः by (from) actions.

ये त्वेतदभ्यसूर्यंतो नानुतिष्ठंति मे मतम् । सर्वज्ञानविमृढांस्तान्विद्धि नष्टानचेतसः ॥३२॥

Who carp at My teaching and act not thereon, senseless, deluded in all knowledge, know thou these mindless ones as fated to be destroyed. (32)

य who; तु indeed; एतत् this; अभ्यस्यंतः carping at; न not; अनुतिष्ठंति follow; ने my; मतम् opinion; सर्वज्ञानविमूहान् = सर्वस्मिन् ज्ञाने विमूहान् (in) all, in knowledge, deluded; तान् these; विद्धि know (thou); नष्टान् destroyed; अचितसः mind-less.

सदृशं चेष्टते स्वस्याः प्रकृतेर्ज्ञानवानि । प्रकृतिं याति भतानि निष्यहः किं करिष्यति ॥३३॥

Even the man of knowledge behaves in conformity with his own nature; beings follow nature; what shall restraint avail? (33)

सहर्श conformably; चेष्टते behaves; स्वस्याः (of) his own; प्रकृतेः of nature; ज्ञानवान् the wise man; अपि even; प्रकृतिं to nature: बाति go; भूतानि creatures; निम्रहः restraint; कि what; करिड्यति will do.

इंद्रियस्येंद्रियस्यार्थे रागद्वेषौ व्यवस्थितौ । तयोर्न वशमागच्छेत्तौ ह्यस्य परिपंथिनौ ॥३४॥

Affection and aversion for the objects of sense abide in the senses; let none come under the dominion of these two; they are obstructors of the path. (34)

इंद्रियस्य of the sense; इंद्रियस्य of the sense; अर्थे in the object; रागद्वेषो = रागः च देषः च attraction, and, repulsion, and; ज्यास्थती seated; तथाः of these (two); न not; वसम् (under

the) control; आगच्छेत् let (him) come; तौ these (two); हि indeed; परिपंथिनौ (two) obstructors of the way.

श्रेयान्स्वधर्मी विगुणः परधमात्स्वनु । स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मी भयावहः ॥३५॥

Better one's own duty, though destitute of merit, than the duty of another well-discharged. Better death in the discharge of one's own duty; the duty of another is full of danger. (35)

श्रेयान् better; स्वधर्मः own-duty; विग्रणः without (good) quality; परधर्मात् = परस्य धर्मात् of another, than the duty; स्वतृष्ठितात् (than) well done; स्वधर्मे in own duty; विधनं death अवः better; परधर्मेः another's duty; भयावहः fear-bringing.

अर्जुन उवाच ।

अथ केन प्रयुक्ताऽय पापं चरति पूरुषः । अनिच्छन्नपि वार्णीय बलादिव नियोजितः ॥३६॥

Arjuna said:

But dragged on by what does a man commit sin, reluctantly indeed, O Vârşhņeya, as it were by force constrained? (36)

भय now; केन by what; प्रयुक्तः impelled; भयम् this; पापं sin; चरति does; पुरुषः man: भनिच्छन् undesiring; भाप even; बार्कोय O Varshneya; बलात् by force; इव as it were; नियोजितः compelled.

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

काम एष क्रोध एष रजोगुणसमुद्भवः । महारानो महापाप्मा विद्यचेनमिह वैरिणम् ॥३७॥

The Blessed Lord said:

It is desire, it is wrath, begotten by the quality of mobility; all-consuming, all-polluting, know thou this as our foe here on earth. (37)

कामः desire; एषः this; क्रोधः wrath; एषः this; रजोग्रण-समुद्भयः = रजसः गुणात् समुद्भयः यस्य सः of mobility, from the quality, birth, whose, it; महाधानः = महत् अधानं यस्य सः great, devouring, whose, it; महापाद्मा very hurtful; विद्धि know (thou); एनं this; इह here; वैरिणम् the foe.

ध मेनाऽत्रियते विह्नियथाऽऽदर्शो मलेन च । यथोल्बेनावृतो गर्भस्तथा तेनेदमावृतम् ॥३८॥

As a flame is enveloped by smoke, as a mirror by dust, as an embryo is wrapped by the amnion, so This is enveloped by it. (38)

धूमेन by smoke; आत्रियते is enwrapped; बाह्वि: fire; यथा as; आदर्शः a mirror; मलेन by dust; च and; यथा as; उल्डेन by the amnion; आवृतः enwrapped; गर्भः embryo; तथा so; तेन by it; इदं this; आवृतम् enwrapped.

¹ The universe: "This" as opposed to "THAT," the ETERNAL. Some say "This" stands for "knowledge."

आवृतं ज्ञानमेतेन ज्ञानिनो नित्यवैरिणा। कामरूपेण कौतेय दुष्परेणानलेन च ॥३९॥

Enveloped is wisdom by this constant enemy of the wise in the form of desire, which is insatiable as a flame.

(39)

भावृतं enveloped; ज्ञानं wisdom; एतेन (by) this; ज्ञानिनः of the wise man; नित्यवैरिणा by the constant enemy; कामरूपण = कामः रूपं यस्य सः desire, body, whose, he; कोतिय O Kaunteya; दुख्यूरण (by) the unfillable; अनलन by flame; अ and.

इंद्रियाणि मना बुद्धिरस्याधिष्ठानमुच्यते । एतैर्विमोहयत्येष ज्ञानमावृत्य देहिनम् ॥४०॥

The senses, the mind and the Reason are said to be its seat; by these, enveloping wisdom, it bewilders the dweller in the body.

(40)

इंद्रियाणि the senses; मन: the mind; बुद्धि: the reason; अस्य of this; अधिष्ठानम् the seat; उच्यते is called; एतै: by these; विमोह्यति bewilders; एष: this; ज्ञानम् wisdom; आवृत्य having enveloped; देहिनम् the embodied one.

तस्मात्त्वमिद्रियाण्यादौ नियम्य भरतर्षम । पाप्मानं प्रजिह ह्येनं ज्ञानविज्ञाननाशनम् ॥ १॥

Therefore, O best of the Bharatas, mastering first

the senses, do thou slay this thing of sin, destructive of wisdom and knowledge. (41)

तस्मात् therefore; स्वम् thou; इंद्रियाणि the senses; आहो in the beginning; नियम्य having controlled; भरतर्षभ = भरतानां ऋषभ of the Bharatas, O best; पाष्मानं sin; प्रजिह slay; हि indeed; एनं this; ज्ञानविज्ञाननाञ्चनम् = ज्ञानस्य च विज्ञानस्य च नाञ्चनम्, of knowledge, and, of special knowledge, destroyer.

इंद्रियाणि पराण्याहुरिंद्रियेभ्यः परं मनः । मनसस्तु परा बुद्धियों बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः ॥४२॥

It is said that the senses are great; greater than the senses is the mind; greater than the mind is the Reason; but what is greater than the Reason, is HE. 1 (42)

इंद्रियाणि the senses; प्राणि superior; आहु: (they) say; इंद्रियेभ्य: than the senses; प्रं superior; मन: mind; मनसः than the mind; तु indeed; प्रा superior; बुद्धि: the Reason; यः who; बुद्धे: than the Reason; प्रत: greater; तु indeed; सः he.

एवं बुद्धेः परं बुद्धा संस्तभ्यात्मानमात्मना । जिह शत्रुं महाबाहे। कामरूपं दुरासदम् ॥४३॥

Thus understanding Him as greater than the Reason, restraining the self by the SELF, slay thou, O mighty-armed, the enemy in the form of desire, difficult to overcome. (43)

एवं thus; बुद्धे: than the Reason; परं the greater; बुद्धा having

¹ The Supreme.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

known; संस्तम्य having steadied; आत्मानम् the self; आत्मना by the Self; जहि slay (thou); शत्रुं the enemy; महाबाहो (ii. 26); O mighty-armed; कामरुपं (39) (of) the form of desire; दुरासदम् difficult to approach.

इति श्रीमद्भगत्रद्गीतासूप०कर्मयोगीः नाम तृतीयोऽध्यायः ।
Thus in the glorious BHAGAVAD-GITÂ...the third discourse, entitled:
THE YOGA OF ACTION.

FOURTH DISCOURSE.

श्रीमगवानुवाच ।

इमं विवस्वते योगं प्रोक्तवानहमन्ययम् । विवस्वान्मनवे प्राह मनुरिक्ष्वाकवेऽब्रवीत् ॥१॥

The Blessed Lord said:

This imperishable yoga I declared to Vivasvân; Vivasvân taught it to Manu; Manu to Ikṣhvâku told it.

(1)

इमं this; विवस्वते to Vivasvûn; योगं yoga; प्रोक्तवान् spoke; आहं I; अञ्चयम् imperishable; विवस्वान् Vivasvûn; मनवे to Manu; प्राह said; मनुः Manu; इक्ष्वाकवे to Ikshvûku; अञ्चवीत् spake.

एवं परंपराप्राप्तमिमं राजर्षयो विदुः । स कालेनेहं महता योगा नष्टः परंतप ॥२॥

This, handed on down the line, the King-Sages knew. This yoga by great efflux of time decayed in the world, O Parantapa. (2)

एवं thus; परंपराप्राप्तम् = परंपरया प्राप्तम् by succession, obtained; इमं this; राजर्थः the king-sages; विदु: know; सः this; कालेन by time; इह here; महता (by) great; योगः yoga; नष्टः destroyed; परंतप O Parantapa.

स एवाऽयं मया तेऽच योगः प्रोक्तः पुरातनः । भक्तोऽसि मे सखा चेति रहस्यं ह्येतदुत्तमम् ॥ ३॥

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

This same ancient yoga hath been to-day declared to thee by Me, for thou art My devotee and My friend; it is the supreme Secret. (3)

सः this; एव even; अयम् this; मया by me; ते to thee; अद्य to-day; योगः yoga; प्रोक्तः declared; पुरातनः ancient; भक्तः devotee; असि (thou) art; में my; सखा friend; च and; इति thus; रहस्यं secret; हि indeed; एतत् this; उत्तमम best.

अर्जुन उवाच ।

अपरं भवतो जन्म परं जन्म विवस्वतः । कथमेताद्विजानीयां त्वमादौ प्रोक्तवानिति ॥४॥

Arjuna said:

Later was thy birth, earlier the birth of Vivasvân; how then am I to understand that Thou declaredst it in the beginning?

(4)

भ्रपरं later; भवतः of thee; जन्म the birth; परं earlier; जन्म the birth; विवत्यतः of Vivasvan; क्यं how; एतत् this; विज्ञानीयाम् may (I) understand; स्वं thou; आहो in the beginning; प्रोक्तवान् declaredst; इति thus.

श्रीमगवानुवाच ।

बहानि में व्यतीतानि जन्मानि तव चार्जुन । तान्यहं वेद सवाणि न त्वं वेत्थ परंतप ॥५॥

The Blessed Lord said:

Many births have been left behind by Me and by

thee, O Arjuna. I know them all, but thou knowest not thine, O Parantapa. (5)

वहूनि many; में my; व्यतीतानि past; जन्मानि births; तव thy; च and; चर्जुन O Arjuna; तानि these; ग्रहं I; वेद know; सर्वाणि all; न not; स्वं thou; वेस्थ knowest; परंतप O Parantapa.

अजोऽपि सन्नव्ययात्मा भूतानामीश्वरोऽपि सन् । प्रकृतिं स्वामधिष्ठाय संभवाम्यात्ममायया ॥६॥

Though unborn, the imperishable SELF, and also the Lord of all beings, brooding over nature, which is Mine own, yet I am born through My own Power.¹ (6)

म्रजः unborn; भिष also; सन् being; म्रज्यवात्मा = भव्ययः म्रात्मा यत्य सः undecaying, self, whose, he; मृतानाम् of beings; ईश्वरः the Lord; भिष also; सन् being; प्रकृति nature; स्वाम् my own; भिष्णाय resting on; संभवामि (I) become; भात्मनायया = आत्मनः मायया of the Self, by the mâyâ. 1

यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिभवति भारत । अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजाम्यहम् ॥७॥

Whenever there is decay of righteousness, O Bharata, and there is exaltation of unrighteousness, then I Myself come forth; (7)

¹ Mâyâ, the power of thought that produces form, which is transient and therefore unreal compared with the eternal Reality: hence Mâyâ comes to be taken as the power of producing illusion.

यदा when; यदा when; हि indeed; धर्मस्य of duty; ग्लानिः decay; भवति is; भारत O Bhårata; अभ्युत्यानम् rising up; अधर्मस्य of sin; तदा then; भारमानम् myself; सृजामि send forth; सहं I.

परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृताम्। धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे ॥ ८॥

For the protection of the good, for the destruction of evil-doers, for the sake of firmly establishing righteousness, I am born from age to age. (8)

परित्राणाय for the protection; साधूनां of the good; विनाशाय for the destruction; च and; दुब्कृताम् of evil-doers; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय = धर्मस्य संस्थापनस्य ग्रर्थाय of duty, of the establishing, for the sake: संभवामि (I) am born; युगे in age: युगे in age.

जन्म कर्म च में दिव्यमेवं यो वेत्ति तत्त्वतः। त्यक्त्वा देहं पुनर्जन्म नैति मामेति सोऽर्जुन॥९॥

He who thus knoweth My divine birth and action, in its essence, having abandoned the body, cometh not to birth again, but cometh unto Me, O Arjuna. (9)

जन्म birth; क्रमें action; च and; में my; दिव्यं divine; एवं thus; य: who; वेत्ति knows; तस्वत: from (in) reality; ध्यक्तवा having abandoned; देई the body; पुन: again; जन्म to birth; न not; एति comes; माम् to me; एति comes; सः he; म्रर्जुन O Arjuna.

वीतरागभयकोधा मन्मया मामुपाश्रिताः । बह्वो ज्ञानतपसा पूता मद्भावमागताः ॥ १०॥

Freed from passion, fear and anger, filled with Me, taking refuge in Me, purified in the fire of wisdom, many have entered into My being. (10)

वीतरागमयकोधाः = वीतः रागः च भयं च क्रोधः च येषां ते gone, desire, and, fear, and, anger, and, whose, they; मन्मया full of me; माम् to me; उपाश्चिताः resorting; बहवः many; ज्ञानतपसा = ज्ञानस्य तपसा of wisdom, by the austerity; पूताः purified; मञ्जावम् = मन भावम् (to) my being; ग्रागताः (have) come.

ये यथा मां प्रपद्यंते तांस्तथैव भजाम्यहम् । मम वर्त्मानुवर्तते मनुष्याः पार्थ सर्वशः ॥ ११॥

However men approach Me, even so do I welcome them, for the path men take from every side is Mine, O Partha.

ये who; यथा as; माम् to me; प्रपद्यते approach; तान् them; तथा so; एव even; भजामि welcome; क्षइं I; मम my; वर्स path; अनुवर्तते follow; मनुद्याः men; पार्थ O Partha; सर्वशः every-where.

कांक्षंत: कर्मणां सिद्धिं यजंत इह देवताः । क्षिप्रं हि मानुषे लोके सिद्धिर्मवति कर्मजा ॥१२॥

They who long after success in action on earth sacri-

⁶C-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

fice to the Shining Ones; for in brief space verily, in this world of men, success is born of action. (12)

कांच्तः desiring; कर्मणां of actions; सिद्धि success; यजंते (they) sacrifice to; इह here; देवताः the Shining Ones; क्षिप्रं quickly; हि indeed; मातुषे in the human; लोके (in the) world; सिद्धिः success; भवति is; कर्मजा karma-born.

चातुर्वर्ण्यं मया सृष्टं गुणकर्मविभागशः। तस्य कर्तारमपि मां विद्यकर्तारमन्ययम्॥ १३॥

The four castes were emanated by Me, by the different distribution of qualities and actions; know Me to be the author of them, though the actionless and inexhaustible.

(13)

चार्तुवर्ण्ये the four castes; मया by me; स्ष्टं emanated; गुणकार्म-विभागदाः = गुणानाम च कर्मणाम च विभागदाः of qualities and of actions, and, by division; तस्य of it; कर्तारम the author; ग्रापि also; माम me; विद्धि know; अकर्तारम unacting; अध्ययम् inexhaustible.

न मा कर्माणि लिंपंति न मे कर्मफले स्पृहा । इति मां योऽभिजानाति कर्मभिन स बद्धाते॥ १४॥

Nor do actions affect Me, nor is the fruit of action desired by Me. He who thus knoweth Me is not bound by actions.

(14)

न not; माम् me; क्रमीणि actions; लिपंति stain; न not; मे of me; कर्मफलें = कर्मणः फले of action, in the fruit; स्पृहा desire;

इति thus; माम् me; यः who; अभिजानाति knows; कर्माभः by actions; न not; सः he; बद्धाते is bound.

एवं ज्ञात्वा कृतं कर्म पर्वैरिप मुमुक्षुभिः। कुरु कर्मैव तस्मात्त्वं पूर्वैः पूर्वतरं कृतम्॥१५॥

Having thus known, our forefathers, ever seeking liberation, performed action; therefore do thou also perform action, as did our forefathers in the olden time.

(15)

एवं thus; ज्ञास्त्रा having known; कृतं (was) done; कर्म action; पूर्वै: by ancients; आपि also; मुसुक्षाभः (by) desirous of moksha; कुरु do; कर्म action; एव even; तस्मात् therefore; स्वं thou; पूर्वै: by ancients; पूर्वतरं (in the) past; कृतम् done.

किं कर्म किमकर्मेति कवयोऽप्यत्र मोहिताः । तत्ते कर्म प्रवक्ष्यामि यज्ज्ञात्वा मोक्ष्यसेऽशुभात्॥१६॥

"What is action, what inaction?" Even the wise are herein perplexed. Therefore I will declare to thee the action by knowing which thou shalt be loosed from evil.

(16)

कि what; कर्म action; कि what; सकर्म inaction; इति thus; क्वयः poets; स्रिप also; सच here; मोहिताः (are) confused; तत् that (therefore); ते of (to) thee; कर्म action; प्रवस्थामि will (I) declare; यत् which; ज्ञास्वा having known; मोह्यसे (thou) shalt be freed; सञ्जभात् from sin,

कर्मणो ह्यपि बोद्धव्यं वोद्धव्यं च विकर्मणः। अकर्मणश्च बोद्धव्यं गहना कर्मणो गतिः॥१७॥

It is needful to discriminate action, to discriminate unlawful action, and to discriminate inaction; mysterious is the path of action. (17)

कर्मणः of action; हि indeed; अपि also; बोद्धन्यं should be known; बोद्धन्यं should be known; च and; विकर्मणः of wrong action; अकर्मणः of inaction; च and; बोद्धन्यं should be known; गहना deep; कर्मणः of action; गतिः the path.

कर्मण्यकर्म यः पश्येदकर्मणि च कर्म यः। स बुद्धिमान्मनुष्येषु स युक्तः कृत्स्नकर्मकृत्।। १८॥

He who seeth inaction in action, and action in inaction, he is wise among men, he is harmonious, even while performing all action. (18)

कर्मण in action; सकर्म inaction; य: who; परयेत् may see; सकर्मण in inaction; च and; कर्म action; य: who; स: he; बुद्धिमान् wise; मनुद्येषु in men; स: he; युक्त: balanced; कृत्स्नकर्मकृत् = कृत्स्कं कर्म करोति य: स: all, action, does, who, he.

यस्य सर्वे समारंभाः कामसंकल्पवर्जिताः। ज्ञानामिद्ग्धकर्माणं तमाहुः पंडितं बुधाः॥ १९॥

desire, whose actions are burned up by the fire of wis-

dom, him the wise have called a Sage.

(19)

यस्य of whom; सर्वे all; समारंभा: beginnings; कामसंकल्प-र्वार्जनाः = कामै: च संकल्पै: च वर्जिता: by desire, and, by imaginations, and, untouched; ज्ञानाग्निरम्धकर्माणं = ज्ञानस्य धाग्निनारम्धानि कर्माणि यस्य तं of knowledge, by the fire, consumed, actions, whose, him; तम् him; बाहु: call; पंडितं learned; बुधा: wise.

त्यक्त्वा कर्मफलासंगं नित्यतृप्तो निराश्रयः। कर्मण्यभिप्रवृत्तोऽपि नैत्र किंचित्करोति सः॥२०॥

Having abandoned attachment to the fruit of action, always content, nowhere seeking refuge, he is not doing anything, although doing actions. (20)

त्यक्तवा having abandoned; कर्मफलासंगं = कर्मणः फले आसंगं of action, in (to) the fruit, attachment, नित्यतृष्तः always-contented; निराध्यः without dependence; कर्मणि in action; अभिप्रवृत्तः engaged; आपि also; न not; एव even; किंचित् anything; करोति does; सः he.

निराशीर्यतिचत्तात्मा त्यक्तसर्वपरिग्रहः । शारीरं केवलं कर्म कुर्वन्नाप्नोति किल्बिषम्॥२१॥

Hoping for naught, his mind and self controlled, having abandoned all greed, performing action by the body alone he doth not commit sin. (21)

निराशी: not hoping, (wishing); यतिचत्तासा = यतं चित्तं च आत्मा च यस्य सः = controlled, mind, and, self, and, whose, he; संक्तसर्वपरिमहः = त्यक्तः सर्वः परिमहो येन सः abandoned, all, taking, CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri by whom, he; ज्ञारीरं bodily; केवलं only; कर्म action; कुर्वनू doing; न not; आप्नोति obtains; किल्बिषम् sin.

यहच्छालाभसंतुष्टो द्वंद्वातीतो विमत्सरः । समः सिद्धावासिद्धौ च कृत्वापि न निबद्धते॥२२॥

Content with whatsoever he obtaineth without effort, free from the pairs of opposites, without envy, balanced in success and failure, though acting he is not bound.

(22)

यहच्छालाभसंतुष्टः = यहच्छया लाभेन संतुष्टः by chance, with gain, contented; दंदातीतः = दंदं म्रतीतः the pairs, gone beyond; विमन्सरः un-envious; समः equal; सिद्धौ in success; म-सिद्धौ in non-success; च and; कृत्वा having done; भिष even; न not निबद्धोते is bound.

गतसंगस्य मुक्तस्य ज्ञानावस्थितचेतसः । यज्ञायाचरतः कर्म समग्रं प्रविलीयते ॥ २३ ॥

Of one with attachment dead, harmonious, with his thoughts established in wisdom, his works sacrifices, all action melts away. (23)

गतसंगस्य = गतः संगः यस्य तस्य gone, attachment, whose, of him; वृक्तस्य of the liberated; ज्ञानावस्थितचेतसः = ज्ञाने अवस्थितं चेतः यस्य तस्य in wisdom, established, mind, whose, his; यज्ञाय for sacrifice; आचरतः (of) acting; कर्म action; समग्रं entirely; अविलीयते is dissolved.

ब्रह्मार्पणं ब्रह्म हविर्ब्रह्माग्नी ब्रह्मणा हुतम्। ब्रह्मैव तेन गंतव्यं ब्रह्मकर्मसमाधिना॥ २४॥

The ETERNAL the oblation, the ETERNAL the clarified butter, are offered in the ETERNAL the fire by the ETERNAL; unto the ETERNAL verily shall he go who in his action meditateth wholly upon the ETERNAL. (24)

ब्रह्म Brahman; अर्पणं (the act) of offering; ब्रह्म Brahman; इविः the offering (the thing offered); ब्रह्माग्नी = ब्रह्मणः अग्नी of Brahman, in the fire; ब्रह्मणा by Brahman; इतम् (is) offered: ब्रह्म Brahman; एव only; तेन by him; गंतच्यं (is) to be attained; ब्रह्मकर्मसमाधिना = ब्रह्म एव कर्म तस्मिन् समाधिः बस्य तेन Brahman, only, action, in that, meditation, whose, by him;

दैवमेवापरे यज्ञं योगिनः पर्युपासते । ब्रह्माग्नावपरे यज्ञं यज्ञेनैवोपजुह्नति ॥ २५॥

Some Yog's offer up sacrifice to the Shining Ones; others sacrifice only by pouring sacrifice into the fire of the ETERNAL; (25)

हैवम् divine; एव only; अपरे some; यज्ञं sacrifice; योगिनः yogis; पर्युपासते practise; ब्रह्माग्नी = ब्रह्मणः अग्नी of Brahman, in the fire; अपरे others; यज्ञं sacrifice; यज्ञेन by sacrifice; एव even; उपज्ञह्मति offer up.

श्रोत्रादीनीदियाण्यन्ये संयमाग्निषु जुह्वति । शब्दादीन्विषयानन्य इंद्रियाग्निषु जुह्वति ॥ २६॥

Some pour as sacrifice hearing and the other senses into the fires of restraint; some pour sound and the other objects of sense into the fires of the senses as sacrifice;

(26)

श्रोत्रादीनि = श्रोत्रं आदिः येषाम् तानि hearing, the beginning, whose, them; इंद्रियाणि the senses; अत्ये others; संयमाग्निषु = संयमस्य अग्निषु of restraint (concentration), in the fires; ज्ञुह्वति sacrifice; शब्दादीन् = शब्दः आदिः येषाम् तान् sound, the beginning, whose, them; विषयान् sense-objects; अत्ये others इंद्रियाग्निषु = इंद्रियाणाम् अग्निषु of the senses, in the fires; जुह्वति sacrifice;

सर्वाणींद्रियंकर्माणि प्राणकर्माणि चापरे। आत्मसंयमयोगाग्नौ जुह्वति ज्ञानदीपिते॥ २७॥

Others again into the wisdom-kindled fire of union attained by self-control, pour as sacrifice all the functions of the senses and the functions of life; (27)

सर्वाणि all; इंद्रियक्रमीणि = इंद्रियाणाम् कर्माणि of the senses, actions; प्राणकर्माणि = प्राणस्य कर्माणि of the breath, actions; च and; अपरे others; आत्मसंयमयोगाप्ती = आत्मनः संयम एव योगः तस्य अप्ती of the self, the restraint, even, yoga, of that, in the fire; स्द्राति sacrifice; ज्ञानदीपित = ज्ञानेन दीपिते by wisdom, lighted.

द्रव्ययज्ञास्तपोयज्ञा योगयज्ञास्तथाऽपरे । स्वाध्यायज्ञानयज्ञाश्च यतयः संशितव्रताः ॥२८॥

Yet others the sacrifice of wealth, the sacrifice of austerity, the sacrifice of yoga, the sacrifice of silent reading and wisdom, men concentrated and of effectual vows;

(28)

द्रव्ययज्ञाः = द्रव्येण यज्ञः येषां ते by substances, sacrifice, whose, they; तपायज्ञाः = तपः यज्ञः येषां ते austerity, sacrifice, whose, they; यागयज्ञाः = योगः यज्ञः येषां ते yoga, sacrifice, whose, they; तथा so; अपरे others; स्वाध्ययज्ञानयज्ञाः = स्वाध्ययः च ज्ञानं च यज्ञः येषां ते, study, and, knowledge, and, sacrifice, whose, they; च and; यत्यः the restrained (anchorites); संश्वित्रज्ञताः = संश्वित्रज्ञाः = संश्वित्रज्ञताः = संश्वित्रज्ञताः = संश्वित्रज्ञताः = संश्वित्रज्ञताः = संश्वित्रज्ञाः = संश्वित्रज्ञताः = संश्वताः = संश्

अपाने जुह्वति प्राणं प्राणेऽपानं तथाऽपरे । प्राणापानगती रुद्ध्वा प्राणायामपरायणाः ॥ २९॥

Yet others pour as sacrifice the outgoing breath in the incoming, and the incoming in the outgoing, restraining the flow of the outgoing and incoming breaths, solely absorbed in the control of breathing; (29)

अपाने in incoming breath; जुह्नति sacrifice; प्राणं outgoing breath; प्राणे in outgoing breath; अपानं incoming breath; तथा thus; अपरे others; प्राणापानगती = प्राणस्य च अपानस्य च गती, of prana, and, of apana, (the two) courses; रुद्धा having restrained; प्राणायामपरायणाः = प्राणायामः परायणं येषां ते pranayama, final refuge, whose, they.

अपरे नियताहाराः प्राणान्प्राणेषु जुह्वति । सर्वेऽप्येते यज्ञाविदो यज्ञक्षपितकल्मषाः ॥३०॥

Others, regular in food, pour as sacrifice their lifebreaths in life-breaths. All these are knowers of sacrifice, and by sacrifice have destroyed their sins. (30)

अपरे others; नियताहाराः = नियतः आहारः येषाम् ते restrained, food, whose, they; प्राणान् life-breaths; प्राणाषु in life-breaths; ज्ञाहित sacrifice; सर्वे all; अपि also; एते these; यज्ञाविदः sacrifice-knowers; यज्ञकापितकल्मषाः = यज्ञेन क्षापितः कल्मषः येषाम् ते by sacrifice, thrown away, sins, whose, they.

यज्ञशिष्टामृतभुजो यांति ब्रह्म सनातनम् । नायं लोकोऽस्त्ययज्ञस्य कुतोऽन्यः कुरुसत्तम ॥३१॥

The eaters of the life-giving remains of sacrifice go to the changeless ETERNAL. This world is not for the nonsacrificer, much less the other, O best of the Kurus. (31)

यज्ञशिष्टामृतश्चनः = यज्ञस्य शिष्टं अमृतं भुंजिति ये ते of the sacrifice, remains, immortal (ambrosia) eat, who, they; यांति go; ब्रह्म to Brahman; सनातनम् eternal; न not; अयम् this; लोकः world; सस्ति is; अ-यज्ञस्य of the non-sacrificer; क्रुतः whence; अन्यः other; करुसत्तम = क्रुरूणाम् सत्तम् of the Kurus, O best.

एवं बहुविधा यज्ञा वितता ब्रह्मणो मुखे । कर्मजान्विद्धि तार्न्सवानेवं ज्ञात्वा विमोध्यसे ॥३२॥

Many and various sacrifices are thus spread out before the ETERNAL. 1 Know thou that all these are born of action, and thus knowing thou shalt be free. (32)

^{1 &}quot;In the Vedas" is another interpretation.

एवं thus; बहुविधा: manifold; यज्ञा: sacrifices; वितता: spread; ब्रह्मण: of Brahman (or Veda); मुखे in the face; कर्मजान् actionborn; विद्धि know (thou); तान् them; सर्वान् all; एवं thus; ज्ञान्वाः having known; विमोक्ष्यसे thou shalt be freed,

श्रेयान्द्रव्यमयाद्यज्ञाज्ज्ञानयज्ञः परंतप । सर्व कर्माखिलं पार्थ ज्ञाने परिसमाप्यते ॥ ३३॥

Better than the sacrifice of any objects is the sacrifice of wisdom, O Parantapa. All actions in their entirety, O Partha, culminate in wisdom. (33)

श्रेयान् better; द्रव्यमयात् (than) made up of objects; यज्ञात् than sacrifice; ज्ञानयज्ञः = ज्ञानस्य यज्ञः of wisdom, the sacrifice; परंतप O Parantapa; सर्वे all; कर्म action; अखिलं without remainder; पार्थ O Pârtha; ज्ञाने in wisdom; परिसमाप्यते is finished.

ताद्विद्धि प्राणिपातेन पारिप्रश्नेन सेवया । उपदेक्ष्यंति ते ज्ञानं ज्ञानिनस्तत्त्वदार्शेनः ॥ ३४॥

Learn thou this by discipleship, by investigation, and by service. The wise, the seers of the Essence of things, will instruct thee in wisdom. (34)

तत् that; विद्धि know; प्रणिपातेन by obeisance; परिप्रक्षेन by questioning; सेवया by service; उपरेक्ष्यंति shall teach; ते of (to) thee; ज्ञानं wisdom; ज्ञानिन: the wise; तत्त्वविश्वन: the truth-seeing.

यज्ज्ञात्वा न पुनर्मोहमेवं यास्यासे पाडव । येन भूतान्यशेषेण द्रक्ष्यस्यात्मन्यथो मयि ॥३५॥

And having known this, thou shalt not again fall into this confusion, O randava; for by this thou wilt see all beings without exception in the SELF, and thus in Me.

(35)

यत् that; ज्ञात्वा having known; न not; पुन: again; नीहम् delusion; एवं thus; यास्यास (thou) shalt go; पांडव O Pâṇḍava; येन by this; भूतानि creatures; अ-होषेण (by) without-remainder; द्वश्यसि (thou) shalt see; आत्माने in the self; भ्रयो that is; मिंय in me.

अपि चेदास पापेभ्यः सर्वेभ्यः पापकृत्तमः । सर्वे ज्ञानष्ठवेनैव वृजिनं संतरिष्यसि ॥ ३६॥

Even if thou art the most sinful of all sinners, yet shalt thou cross over all sin by the raft of wisdom.

(36)

भिष even; चेत् if; असि (thou) art; पापेभ्यः than sinners; सर्वेभ्यः (than) all; पापकृत्तमः most-sin-doing; सर्वे all; ज्ञानप्लवेन = ज्ञानस्य प्लवेन of wisdom, by the raft; एव only; वृज्ञिनं sin; संत-रिध्यसि (thou) shalt cross over.

यथैधासि समिद्धोऽमिर्भस्मसात्कुरुतेऽर्जुन । ज्ञानामिः सर्वकर्माणि भस्मसात्कुरुते तथा ॥३७॥

As the burning fire reduces fuel to ashes, O Arjuna, so doth the fire of wisdom reduce all actions to ashes.

(37)

यथा as; एथांसि fuels; समिद्धः kindled; अनिनः fire; भस्मसात्

(to) ashes; कुरुते makes; म्रजुन O Arjuna; ज्ञानानिः = ज्ञानस्य भाग्नः of wisdom, fire; सर्वकर्माणि = सर्वाणि कर्माणि all actions; भस्मसात् (to) ashes; कुरुते makes; तथा so.

निह ज्ञानेन सदृशं पवित्रमिह विद्यते। तत्स्वयं योगसंसिद्धः कालेनात्मनि विदिति॥३८॥

Verily there is no purifier in this world like wisdom; he that is perfected in yoga finds it in the SELF in due season. (38)

नहि not; ज्ञानेन by (to) wisdom; सहदां similar; पवित्रम् purifier; इह here; विद्यते is: तत् that; स्वयं itself; योगसंसिद्धः = योगे संसिद्धः in yoga, perfected; कालेन by (in) time; धारमिन in the self; विद्ति finds.

श्रद्धावाँ छभते ज्ञानं तत्परः संयतेन्द्रियः। ज्ञानं लब्ध्वा परां शांतिमचिरेणाधिगच्छति॥ ३९॥

The man who is full of faith obtaineth wisdom, and he also who hath mastery over his senses; and having obtained wisdom he goeth swiftly to the Supreme Peace. (39)

श्रद्धावान the faithful; लभते obtains; ज्ञानं wisdom; तत्त्ररः intent; संयतिन्द्रयः = संयतानि इंद्रियाणि यस्य सः controlled, senses, whose he; ज्ञानं wisdom; लब्ध्वा having obtained; प्रां (to) the highest; बांतिय to peace; झ-चिरेण without-delay; अधिगच्छति goes

अज्ञश्चाश्रद्धानश्च संशयात्मा विनश्याति । नायं लोकोऽस्ति न परो न सुखं संशयात्मनः॥४०॥

But the ignorant, faithless, doubting self goeth to destruction; nor this world, nor that beyond, nor happiness, is there for the doubting self. (40)

श्च-ज्ञः un-knowing; च and; झ-श्रह्थान: non-believing; च and; संज्ञ्यात्मा = संज्ञ्य: धात्मा यस्य सः doubt, self, whose, he; विनश्यति is destroyed; न not; स्रयं this; लोकः world; धात्मि is; न not; प्र: beyond; न not; सुखं happiness; संज्ञ्यात्मनः of (for) the doubting-self.

योगसंन्यस्तकर्माणं ज्ञानसैछिन्नसंशयम् । आत्मवंतं न कर्माणि निबद्गंति धनंजय ॥ ४१॥

He who hath renounced action by yoga, who hath cloven asunder doubt by wisdom, who is ruled by the SELF¹, actions do not bind him, O Dhanañjaya. (41)

योगसंन्यस्तकर्माणं = योगेन संन्यस्तं कर्म येनतं by Yoga, renounced, action, by whom, him; ज्ञानसंछित्रसंशयम् = ज्ञानेन संछित्रः संशयः यस्य सः by knowledge, cut away, doubt, whose, him, आत्मवंतं possessing the Self; न not; कर्माणि actions; निवसंति bind; धनंजय () Dhanañjaya.

तस्मादज्ञानसंभूतं हत्स्थं ज्ञानासिनाऽऽत्मनः । छित्त्वैनं संशयं योगमातिष्ठोत्तिष्ठ भारत ॥ ४२।

¹ Madhusûdana explains âtmarantam as "always watchful."

Therefore, with the sword of the wisdom of the SELF cleaving asunder this ignorance-born doubt, dwelling in thy heart, be established in yoga. Stand up, O Bhârata. (42)

तसात् therefore; अज्ञानसंभूतं = अज्ञानात् संभूतम from ignorance, born; हृत्स्यं heart-seated; ज्ञानासिना = ज्ञानस्य असिना of wisdom, by the sword; आत्मनः of the Self; छित्त्वा having cloven; एनं this; संबयं doubt; योगम् yoga; आतिष्ठ practice; सिष्ठ stand up; भारत O Bharata.

इति श्रीभद्भगवद्गीतासूप ० ज्ञानविभागयोगो नाम चतुर्थोऽध्यायः।

Thus in the glorious BHAGAVAD-GÎTÂ...the fourth discourse, entitled:

THE YOGA OF WISDOM.

FIFTH DISCOURSE.

अर्जुन उवांच ।

संन्यासं कर्मणां कृष्ण पुनर्योगं च शंसित । यच्छ्रेय एतयोरेकं तन्मे ब्रूहि सुनिश्चितम् ॥ १॥

Arjuna said:

Renunciation of actions, thou praisest, O Krishna, and then also yoga. Of the two which one is the better? That tell me conclusively.

संन्यासम् renunciation; कर्मणां of actions; कृष्ण O Kṛiṣhṇa; युन: again; थोगं. yoga; च and; शंसिस praisest (thou); यत् which; श्रेय: better; एतथा: of these two; एकं one; तत् that; में of (to) me; ब्राह speak; सुनिश्चितम् well-determined.

श्रीमगवानुवाच ।

संन्यासः कर्मयोगश्च निःश्रेयसकरावुभौ । तयोस्तु कर्मसंन्यासात्कर्मयोगो विशिष्यते ॥ २ ॥

The Blessed Lord said:

Renunciation and yoga by action both lead to the highest bliss; of the two, yoga by action is verily better than renunciation of action. (2)

संन्यासः renunciation; कर्मयोगः action-yoga; च and; निःश्रेयसकरी (two) highest-happiness-makers; उभी both;तयाः of these two; तु indeed; कर्मसंन्यासात्=कर्मणः सन्यासात् of action, than renunciation; कर्मयोगः action-yoga; विशिष्यते , excels.

ज्ञेयः स नित्यसंन्यासी यो न द्रेष्टि न काक्षति । निर्द्वद्वो हि महाबाहो सुखं बंधात्प्रमुच्यते ॥ ३ ॥

He should be known as a perpetual ascetic, who neither hateth nor desireth; free from the pairs of opposites, O mighty-armed, he is easily set free from bondage.

(3)

ज्ञेयः should be known; सः he; नित्य-संन्यासी constant-renouncer; यः who; न not; द्वेष्टि hates; न not; कांचिति desires;
निर्देषः without the pairs (of opposites); हि indeed; महाबाहा O mighty-armed; सुखं easily; बंधात् from bondage;
प्रमुख्यते is freed.

सांख्ययोगौ पृथग्बालाः प्रवदंति न पंडिताः । एकमप्यास्थितः सम्यगुभयोर्विदते फलम् ॥ ४ ॥

Children, not Sages, speak of the Sankhya and Yoga as different; he who is duly established in one obtaineth the fruits of both. (4)

सांख्ययोगी = सांख्यः च योगः च Sankhya, and, Yoga, and; पृथक् separate; बालाः children; प्रवदंति say; न not; पंडिताः the wise; एकं one; आपि even; आस्थितः established (in); सम्यक् together with; उभयोः of both; विदत्ते obtains; फलं the fruit,

्यत्सांख्यैः प्राप्यते स्थानं तद्योगैरपि गम्यते ।

एकं साख्यं च योगं च यः पश्यति स पश्यति ॥५॥

That place which is gained by the Sânkhyas is reached by the Yogas also. He seeth who seeth that the Sânkhya and the Yoga are one. (5)

यत् that; साँख्यैः by the Sankhyas; प्राप्यते is obtained; स्थानं place; तत् that; योगैः by the Yogas; स्थाप also; गस्यते is gone to; एकं one; साँख्यं the Sankhya; च and; योगं the yoga; च and; य: who; पश्यति sees; सः he; पश्यति sees.

संन्यासस्तु महाबाहो दुःखमाप्तुमयोगतः । योगयुक्तो मुनिर्बह्म न चिरेणाधिगच्छति ॥ ६ ॥

But without yoga, O mighty-armed, renunciation is hard to attain to; the yoga-harmonised Muni swiftly goeth to the ETERNAL. (6)

संत्यास: renunciation; तु indeed; महाबाहा O mighty-armed; दु:खम् hard; म्राप्तुम् to obtain; म्रायोगतः from non-yoga; (without yoga); योगयुक्तः = योगेन युक्तः with yoga, joined; द्विनः muni; ब्रह्म to Brahman; न not; चिरेण by a long time; अधिगच्छति goes.

योगयुक्तो विशुद्धात्मा विजितात्मा जितेन्द्रियः। सर्वभूतात्मभतात्मा कुर्वन्नपि न लिप्यते॥ ७॥

He who is harmonised by yoga, the self purified, SELF-ruled, the senses subdued, whose SELF is the SELF of all beings, although acting he is not affected. (7)

योगयुक्तः yoga-united; विशुद्धात्मा = विशुद्धः आत्मा यस्य सः pure, self, whom, he; जितेन्द्रियः = जितानि इंद्रियाणि येन सः conquered, senses, by whom, he; सर्वभूतात्मभूतात्मा = सर्वेषाम् भूतानाम् सात्मा भूतः आत्मा यस्य सः of all, (of) beings, the Self, become, the Self, whose, he; कुर्वन् acting; जिप even; न not; लिप्यते is affected.

नैव किंचित्करोमीति युक्तो मन्येत तत्त्ववित । परयन्श्रृण्वन्स्पृशन्जिघन्नश्चन्गच्छन्श्वसन्स्वपन् ॥८॥

"I do not anything," should think the harmonised one, who knoweth the Essence of things; seeing, hearing, touching, smelling, eating, moving, sleeping, breathing, (8)

न not; एव even; किंचित् anything; करोमि (I) do; इति thus; युक्त: the joined (one); मन्यते thinks; तत्त्वित् the essenceknower; प्रयुत् seeing; शृण्यन् hearing; स्पृश्यन् touching; जिन्नन् smelling: अश्नन् eating; यच्छन् going: स्वपन् sleeping; श्वसन् breathing.

प्रलपन्विस्जनगृह्णन्नुन्मिषन्निमिषन्नपि । इन्द्रियाणीन्द्रियार्थेषु वर्तत इति धारयन् ॥ ९॥

Speaking, giving, grasping, opening and closing the eyes, he holdeth: "The senses move among the objects of the senses." (9)

प्रलपन् speaking; विस्वान् giving; गृह्णन् grasping; नुन्मिषन् opening (the eyes); निमिषन् closing (the eyes); आपि also;

MANAL

learness was in the same practice of the same same and the same and th

इंन्द्रियाणि the senses; इन्द्रियार्थेषु = इन्द्रियाणाम् अर्थेषु of the senses, in the objects; वर्तते exist (move); इति thus; धारयन् maintaining.

ब्रह्मण्याधाय कर्माणि संगं त्यक्त्वा करोति यः। लिप्यते न स पापेन पद्मपत्रामिवांभसा॥ १०॥

He who acteth, placing all actions in the ETERNAL, abandoning attachment, is unaffected by sin as a lotus leaf by the waters. (10)

ब्रह्मणि in Brahman; आधान having placed; कर्माणि actions; संगं attachment; त्यत्तना having abandoned; करोति acts; यः who; लिप्यते is affected; न not; सः he; पापेन by sin; पद्म-पनम् = पद्मस्य पत्रम् of the lotus, the leaf; इन like; ग्रंभसा by water.

कायेन मनसा बुद्धा केवलैरिन्द्रियरपि । योगिनः कर्म कुर्वति संगं त्यक्तवा ऽऽत्मशुद्धये॥ १ १॥

Yogîs, having abandoned attachment, perform action only by the body, by the mind, by the Reason, and even by the senses, for the purification of the self.

(11)

कायेन by the body; मनसा by the mind: बुद्धा by the reason; केवलै: (by) only; इंन्द्रिये: by the senses: आपि also; योगिन: yogis; कर्म action; कुर्वन्ति perform; संगं attachment; यत्त्वा having abandoned; आत्मशुद्धये = आत्मन: शुद्धये of the self, for the purification.

LIBRARY

युक्तः कर्मफलं त्यक्त्वा शांतिमाप्तोति नैष्ठिकीम् । अयुक्तः कामकारेण फले सक्तो निबद्धते ॥ १२॥

The harmonised man, having abandoned the fruit of action, attaineth to the eternal Peace; the non-harmonised, impelled by desire, attached to fruit, are bound.

(12)

युक्तः the united one; कर्मफलं = कर्मणः फलं of action, the fruit; स्यक्तवा having abandoned; ज्ञान्तिम् peace; आप्नोति odtains; नैष्ठिकीम् final; अयुक्तः the non-united one; कामकारेण = कामस्य कारेण of desire, by the impulsion; फकं in (to) fruit; सक्तः attached; निबद्धाते is bound.

सर्वकर्माणि मनसा संन्यस्यास्ते सुखं वशी। नवद्वारे पुरे देही नैव कुर्वन्न कारयन् ॥ १३॥

Mentally renouncing all actions, the sovereign dweller in the body resteth serenely in the nine-gated city, 1 neither acting nor causing to act. (13)

सर्वक्रमीणि all actions (as before); मनसा by the mind; संन्यस्य having abandoned; आस्ते sits; मुखं happy; वसी the maler (of himself); नवस्रो (in) the nine-gated; पुरं in the city; देही the embodied; न not; एव even; क्वर्नन् acting; न not; कारयन् causing action.

न कर्तृत्वं न कर्माणि लोकस्य सृजित प्रभुः।

Acc. No 34.

¹ The body, often called the city of Brahman,

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

Walter Street

न कर्मफलसंयोगं स्वभावस्तु प्रवर्तते ॥ १४ ॥

The Lord of the world produceth not the idea of agency, nor actions, nor the union together of action and its fruit; nature, however, manifesteth. (14)

न not; कर्नृत्वं agency; न not; कर्माणि actions; लोकस्य of the world; सृज्ञति emanates; प्रभुः the Lord; न not; कर्मफलसं-योगं = कर्मणः च फलस्य च संयोगं of action, and, of fruit, and, the union; स्वभावः own-nature; तु indeed; प्रवर्तते exists forth (manifests).

नादत्ते कस्यचित्पापं न चैव सुकृतं विभुः । अज्ञानेनावृतं ज्ञानं तेन मुद्यंति जंतवः ॥ १५॥

The Lord accepteth neither the evil-doing nor yet the well-doing of any. Wisdom is enveloped by unwisdom; therewith mortals are deluded. (15)

न not; आइते takes; क्स्यिचित् of anyone; पापं sin; न not; च and; एव even; सुकृतं virtue; विशु: the Lord; अज्ञानेन by ignorance; आवृतं enveloped; ज्ञानं wisdom; तेन by this; सुद्धांति are deceived; जांतव: beings.

ज्ञानेन तु तद्ज्ञानं येषां नाशितमात्मनः । तेषामादित्यवज्ज्ञानं प्रकाशयति तत्परम् ॥ १६॥

Verily, in whom unwisdom is destroyed by the wisdom of the SELF, in them wisdom, shining as the sun, reveals the Supreme. (16)

ज्ञानन by wisdom; तु indeed; तत् that; अज्ञानं ignorance; येषाम् of whom; नाशितम् (is) destroyed; आत्मनः of the Self; तेषाम् of them; आदिसवत् sunlike; ज्ञानं wisdom; प्रकाशयित shines forth; तत्परं that highest.

तद्बुद्धयस्तदात्मानस्तन्निष्ठास्तत्परायणाः । गच्छत्यपुनरावृत्तिं ज्ञाननिर्धतकल्मषाः ॥ १७ ॥

Thinking on THAT, merged in THAT, stablished in THAT, solely devoted to THAT, they go whence there is no return, their sins dispelled by wisdom. (17)

तर्बुद्धयः = तस्मिन् बुद्धिः येषां ते in That, mind, whose, they; तदात्मानः = तत् एव आत्मा येषां ते That, only, Self, whose, they; तिन्नष्टाः = नस्मिन् निष्ठा येषां ते in That, establishment, whose, they; तत्परायणाः = तत् परं अयनं येषां ते That, supreme, goal, whose, they; गच्छंनि ६०; अपुनरावृत्तिम् (to) not-again-returning; ज्ञानिर्घू-तक्ष्मषाः = ज्ञानेन निर्धृताः कल्मषाः येषाम् ते by wisdom, dispelled, sin, whose, they.

विद्याविनयसम्पन्ने ब्राह्मणे गवि हास्तिनि । शुनि चैव श्वपाके च पंडिताः समदर्शिनः ॥ १८ ॥

Sages look equally on a Brahmana adorned with learning and humility, a cow, an elephant, and even a dog, and an outcaste. (18)

विद्याविनयसंपन्ने = विद्यया च विनयेन च संपन्ने with learning, and, with modesty, and, (iu) endowed; ब्राह्मणे in (on a) Brahmana; गवि in (on a) cow; हस्तिनि in (on an) elephant; श्चित in (on a) dog; च and; एव even; श्वपाके in (on an) ontcaste; च and; पंडिता: paṇḍits; समदर्शिन: equal-seeing.

इहैव तैर्जितः सर्गो येषा साम्ये स्थितं मनः । निर्दोषं हि समं ब्रह्म तस्माद्रह्मणि ते स्थिताः ॥ १९॥

Even here on earth everything is overcome by those whose mind remains balanced; the ETERNAL is incorruptible and balanced; therefore they are established in the ETERNAL. (19)

इह here, एव even; तै: by those; जित: conquered; सर्ग: rebirth or creation; यपाम of whom; साम्ये in equality; स्थितं established; मन: mind; निर्देशं spotless; हि indeed; समं equal; ब्रह्म Brahman; तसात् therefore; ब्रह्मणि in Brahman; ते they; स्थिता: established.

न प्रहृष्यतिप्रयं प्राप्य नोद्विजेत्प्राप्य चाऽप्रियम् । स्थिरबुद्धिरसमूढा ब्रह्मविद्वह्मणि स्थितः ॥ २०॥

With Reason firm, unperplexed, the knower of the ETERNAL, established in the ETERNAL, neither rejoiceth on obtaining what is pleasant, nor sorroweth on obtaining what is unpleasant. (20)

न not; प्रहृष्येत् let (him) rejoice; प्रियम् the pleasant; प्राप्य
having obtained; न not; बह्विजेत् let (him) be agitated; प्राप्य
having obtained; च and; अप्रियम् the unpleasant; स्थिरबुद्धिः
=स्थिरा बुद्धिः यस्य सः firm, reason, whose, he; असंमृद्धः unbewild-

¹ श्वानं पचति, he who cooks, i. e., eats a dog.

ered; ब्रह्मवित् Brahman-knower; ब्रह्मणि in Brahman; स्थितः established.

बाह्यस्पर्शेष्वसक्तात्मा विंदत्यात्मनि यत्सुखम् । स ब्रह्मयोगयुक्तात्मा सुखमक्षय्यमर्नुते ॥ २१ ॥

He whose self is unattached to external contacts, and findeth joy in the SELF, having the self harmonised with the ETERNAL by yoga, enjoys happiness exempt from decay. (21)

वाह्मस्पर्शेषु = बाह्मेषु स्पर्शेषु in external, (in) contacts; अस क्तात्मा = असक्तः श्रात्मा यस्य सः unattached, self, whose, he; विद्ति finds; आत्मिन in the self; यत् (that) which; सुखं pleasure; सः he; ब्रह्मयोगयुक्तात्मा = ब्रह्मणि योगेन युक्तः आत्मा यस्य सः in Brahman, by yoga, joined, self, whose, he; सुखं pleasure; सञ्चयं imperishable; अद्युते enjoys.

ये हि संस्पर्शजा भोगा दुःखयोनय एव ते । आद्यतवंतः कौंतेय न तेषु रमते बुधः ॥ २२॥

The delights that are contact-born, they are verily wombs of pain, for they have beginning and ending, O Kaunteya; not in them may rejoice the wise. (22)

ये (those) which; हि indeed; संस्पर्शजाः contact-born; भोगाः enjoyments; दुःखयोनयः = दुखस्य योनयः of sorrow, wombs; एव only; ते those; आद्यंतवंतः having beginning and end; कौतिय O Kaunteya; न not; तेषु in those; रमते rejoices; दुधः the wise.

शक्नोतीहैव यः सोढुं प्रांक् शरीरविमोक्षणात् । कामकोधोद्भवं वेगं स युक्तः स सुखी नरः ॥ २३॥

He who is able to endure here on earth, ere he be liberated from the body, the force born from desire and passion, he is harmonised, he is a happy man. (23)

शक्तोति is able to; इह here; एव even; यः who; सोंदुं to bear; प्राक् before; श्रीरिवमोत्त्वणात् = श्रीरात् विमेत्वणात् from the body, (from) liberation; कामक्रोधोद्भवं = कामात् च क्रोधात् च उद्भवः यस्य तं from desire, and, from anger, and, birth, whose, it; वंगं force; सः he; युक्तः united; सः he; सुखी happy; नरः man.

योऽतःसुखोंऽतरारामस्तथांतज्योंतिरेव यः । स योगी ब्रह्मनिर्वाणं ब्रह्मभूतोऽधिगच्छति ॥ २४॥

He who is happy within, who rejoiceth within, who is illuminated within, that Yogî, becoming the ETERNAL.

goeth to the Peace of the ETERNAL. (24)

यः who; ग्रंतःसुखः = अंतः (ग्रात्मनि) सुखं यस्य सः inward, (in the self), pleasure, whose, he; अत्तरारामः = अंतः (ग्रात्मनि) आरानः यस्य सः inward. (in the self). enjoyment. whose, he; तथा so (too); ग्रंतज्योतिः = अंतः (आत्मनि) ज्योतिः यस्य सः inward, (in the self), light, whose, he; एव even; यः who; सः that; योगी yogî; ब्रह्मनिर्वाणं = ब्रह्मणः निर्वाणं of Brahman, to the nirvana; ब्रह्मभूतः Brahman-become; अधिगच्छति goes over.

लभंते ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमृषयः क्षीणकल्मषाः ।

छिन्नद्रैधा यतात्मानः सर्वभृतिहते रताः ॥ २५॥

Rishis, their sins destroyed, their duality removed, their selves controlled, intent upon the welfare of all beings, obtain the Peace of the ETERNAL. (25)

लभंते obtain; ब्रह्मनिर्वाणं the Brahma-Nirvâṇa; ऋषयः the Rishis; श्रीणकल्मषाः = श्रीणाः कल्मषाः येषाम् ते worn away, sins, whose, they; किन्नद्वेधाः = किन्नं देधं येषाम ते cut off, dualities, whose, they; यतास्मानः = यतः आत्मा येषाम ते controlled, self, whose, they; सर्वभूतद्विते = सर्वेषाम् भूतानाम् हिते of all, (of) beings, in the welfare; स्ताः pleased.

कामकोधवियुक्तानां यतीनां यतचेतसाम् । अभितो ब्रह्मनिर्वाणं वर्तते विदितात्मनाम् ॥ २६॥

The Peace of the ETERNAL lies near to those who know themselves, who are disjoined from desire and passion, subdued in nature, of subdued thoughts. (26)

कामक्रोधिवयुक्तानां = कामात् च कोधात् च वियुक्तानाम् from desire. and, from anger, and, (of) the disjoined; यतीनाम् of the controlled ascetics; यतचेतसाम = यतं चेतः यथाम् तेषाम् controlled, mind, whose, of these; अभितः near; ब्रह्मनिर्वाणं Brahma-nirvana; वर्तते exists; विदितास्मनाम् = विदितः आस्मा येषाम् तेषाम् known, of selves, whose, of those.

स्पर्शान्कृत्वा बहिर्बाह्याश्रक्षुश्रेवांतरे भुवोः । प्राणापानौ समौ कृत्वा नासाश्यंतरचारिणौ ॥२७॥

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

Having external contacts excluded, and with gaze fixed between the eye-brows; having made equal the outgoing and incoming breaths moving within the nostrils, (27)

स्पर्शान् contacts; कृत्वा having made; बहि: outside; बाह्यान् external; चक्षु: eye (gaze); च and; एव even, अन्तरे in the middle; धुवा: of the (two) eyebrows; प्राणापानी = प्राण: च अपान: च incoming breath, and, outgoing breath, and; समी (two) equal; कृत्वा having made; नासाभ्यन्तरच्यारिणो = नासाया: अभ्यंतरे चारिणो of the nostrils, within, moving.

यतेंद्रियमनोबुद्धिर्मुनिर्मोक्षपरायणः । विगतेच्छाभयक्रोधो यः सदा मुक्त एव सः ॥ २८॥

With senses, mind and Reason ever controlled, solely pursuing liberation, the Sage, having for ever cast away desire, fear and passion, verily is liberated. (28)

यतेंद्रियमनेंद्युद्धिः = यतानि इद्रियाणि च मनः च बुद्धिः च यस्य सः controlled, senses, and. mind, and, reason, and, whose, he; बुनि: the muni; मोक्षपरायणः = मोच्चः परायणं यस्य सः liberation, goal, whose, he; विगतेच्छामयक्रोधः = विगता इच्छा च मयं च क्रोधः च यस्य सः gone. desire, and, fear. and, anger, and, whose, he; यः who; सदा always; सक्तः ireed; एव even; सः he.

भोक्तारं यज्ञतपसां सर्वलोकमहेश्वरम् । सुहृदं सर्वभूताना ज्ञात्वा मा शातिमृच्छति ॥२९॥

Having known Me, as the Enjoyer of sacrifice and of

austerity, the mighty Ruler of all the worlds, and the Lover of all beings, he goeth to Peace. (29).

भोक्तारं the enjoyer; यज्ञतपसां = यज्ञानां च तपसां च of sacrifices and, of austerities, and; सर्वलाकमहेश्वरम् = सर्वेषाम् लोकानाम् महेश्वरम् of all, (of) worlds, the great lord; सुद्धं the lover; सर्वभूतानाम् of all creatures; ज्ञास्ता having known; मां me; शांतिम् to peace; ऋच्छति obtains.

इति श्रीमद्भगवद्गीतासूप० संन्यासयोगो नाम पंचमोऽध्यायः।

THE YOGA OF THE RENUNCIATION OF ACTION.

Thus in the glorious Bhagavad-Glia...the fifth discourse, entitled:

SIXTH DISCOURSE.

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

अनाश्रितः कर्मफलं कार्यं कर्म करोति यः । स संन्यासी च योगी चन निरम्निनं चाऽक्रियः॥१॥

The Blessed Lord said:

He that performeth such action as is duty, independently of the fruit of action, he is an ascetic, he is a Yogî, not he that is without fire and without rites.¹

(1)

धनाश्चित: not-relying (on); कर्मफलं = कर्मणः फलं of action, the fruit; कार्य that ought to be done; कर्म action; करोति does; यः who; सः he; सन्यासी Sannyāsî; च and; योगी Yogî; च and; न not; निरम्नः without fire; न not; च and; आक्रियः without action.

यं संन्यासमिति प्राहुर्योगं तं विद्धि पांडव । न ह्यसंन्यस्तसंकल्पो योगी भवति कश्चन ॥२॥

That which is called renunciation know thou that as yoga, O Pandava; nor doth any one become a Yogî with the formative will unrenounced. (2)

¹ The Sanuyasi lights no sacrificial fire, and performs no sacrifices nor ceremonies; but merely to omit these, without true renunciation, is not to be a real Sannyasi.

² The imaginative faculty, that makes plans for the future.

यम् which; संन्यासम् renunciation; इति thus; प्राहुः (they) call; योगं yoga; तं that; विद्धि know; पांडव O Pâṇḍava; न not; हि indeed; असंन्यस्तसंकल्पः = न सन्यस्तः संकल्पः येन सः not, renounced, wishing, by whom, he; योगी yogi; भवति becomes; कश्चन anyone.

आरुरुक्षोर्मुनेयोंगं कर्म कारणमुच्यते । योगारूढस्य तस्यैव शमः कारणमुच्यते ॥ ३ ॥

For a Sage who is seeking yoga, action is called the means, for the same Sage, when he is enthroned in yoga, serenity is called the means.

आरुरकोः (of the) wishing to ascend; सुनेः of (a) muni; योगं yoga; कर्म action; कारणम् the cause; उच्यते is called; योगारुडस्य = योगं आरुडस्य (to) yoga, of the ascended; तस्य of him; एव even; श्रमः peacefulness, कारणम् the cause; उच्यते is called.

यदा हि नेंद्रियार्थेषु न कर्मस्वनुषज्जते । सर्वसंकल्पसंन्यासी योगारूढस्तदोच्यते ॥ ४ ॥

When a man feeleth no attachment either for the objects of sense or for actions, renouncing the formative will, then he is said to be enthroned in yoga. (4)

यदा when; हि indeed; न not; इंद्रियार्थेषु of the sense-objects; न not; कर्मधु in actions; अनुषज्जते is attached; सर्वसंकल्पसंन्या-सी = सर्वेषां संकल्पानां संन्यासी of all, of wishings, renouncer; योगारूडः = योगं आरूडः to yoga, attained; तदा then; उच्यते is called.

उद्धरेदात्मनाऽऽत्मानं नात्मानमवसादयेत् । आत्मैव ह्यात्मनो बंधुरात्मैव रिपुरात्मनः ॥ ५॥

Let him raise the self by the SELF, and not let the self become depressed; for verily is the SELF the friend of the self, and also the SELF the self's enemy; (5)

उद्धरेत् let (him) raise; आत्मना by the self; आत्मानं the self; न not; ग्रान्मानं the self; अवसात्येत् let (him) cause to sink down; ग्रात्मा the self; एव only; हि indeed; ग्रात्मनः of the self; चंधुः the relative; आत्मा the self; एव only; रिपुः the enemy; आत्मनः of the self.

बंधुरात्माऽऽत्मनस्तस्य येनाऽत्मैवाऽत्मना जितः । अनात्मनस्तु शत्रुत्वे वर्तेतात्मैव शत्रुवत् ॥ ६ ॥

The SELF is the friend of the self of him in whom the self by the SELF is vanquished; but to the unsubdued self, the SELF verily becometh hostile as an enemy. (6)

बंधु: the relative; आत्मा the self; आत्मनः of the self; तत्य of him; येन by whom; आत्मा the self; एव even; ग्रात्मना by the self; जितः conquered; अनात्मनः = न (जितः) ग्रात्मा यस्य तस्य not (conquered), self, whose, his; तु indeed; श्राद्धने in (for) hostility; वर्तेत may (would) become; आत्मा the self; एव even; शञ्चवत् like an enemy.

जितात्मनः प्रशातस्य परमात्मा समाहितः । शीतोष्ण्सुखदुःखेषु तथा मानापमानयोः ॥ ७॥

The higher Self of him who is SELF-controlled and peaceful is uniform in cold and heat, pleasure and pain, as well as in honour and dishonour. (7)

जितात्मनः = जितः भात्मा यस्य तस्य conquered, self, whose, of him; प्रशांतस्य of the peaceful; प्रमात्मा highest self; समाहितः balanced; शीतोडणसुखदःखेषु = शीते च उडणं च सुखेच दुःखेच in heat, and, in cold, and, in pleasure, and, in pain, and; तथा so; मानापमानयोः = माने च अपमाने च in respect, and, in disrespact, and.

ज्ञानविज्ञानतृप्तात्मा कूटस्था विजितेद्रियः। युक्त इत्युच्यते योगी समलेष्टाश्मकांचनः॥ ८॥

The Yogî who is satisfied with wisdom and knowledge, unwavering, whose senses are subdued, to whom a lump of earth, a stone and gold are the same, is said to be harmonised. (8)

ज्ञानविज्ञानतृष्तात्मा = ज्ञानेन च विज्ञानेन च तृष्तः आस्मा यस्य सः with wisdom, and, with knowledge, and, satisfied, self, whose, he; कूटस्यः rock-seated; विजित्तेद्वियः = विजितानि इंद्रियाणि यस्य सः conquered, senses, whose, he; युक्तः balanced; इति thus; उच्यते is called; योगी yogî; समलोधारमकांचनः = समानि लोष्टं च अदमा च कांचनं च यस्मै सः equal, clod, and, rock, and, gold, and, for whom, he

सुहन्मित्रार्युदासीनमध्यस्थेद्वेष्यबंधुषु । साधुष्वपि च पापेषु समबुद्धिर्विशिष्यते ॥ ९ ॥

€C- Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

He who regards impartially lovers, friends, and foes, strangers, neutrals, foreigners and relatives, also the righteous and unrighteous, he excelleth. (9)

सुहन्मित्रार्युदासीनमध्यस्यद्वेष्यबंधुषु - सुहत्सु च मित्रेषु च सारिषु च स्वस्थिषु च मध्यस्येषु च द्वेष्ट्येषु च बंधुषु, च in lovers, and, in friends, and, in enemies, and, in apathetics, and, in neutrals, and, in haters, and, in relatives, and; साधुषु in the good; आपि also; पापेषु in the bad; समबुद्धिः - समा बुद्धिः अस्य सः equal, mind, whose, he; विशिष्यते excels.

योगी युंजीत सततमात्मानं रहिस स्थितः । एकाकी यतचित्तात्मा निराशीरपरिग्रहः ॥ १०॥

Let the Yogî constantly engage himself in yoga, remaining in a secret place by himself, with thought and self subdued, free from hope and greed. (10)

योगी the yogi; युंजीत let (him) balance; सततं always: आसानं (him) self (his mind); रहिस in secret: स्थितः seated; एकाकी alone; यतिचत्तासा = यतं चित्तं च आसा च यस्य सः controlled, mind, and, self, and, whose, he: निराज्ञी: without-wish; अपरिग्रहः without-taking.

शुंचौ देशे प्रातिष्ठाप्य स्थिरमासनमात्मनः । नात्युच्छितं नातिनीचं चैलाजिनकुशोत्तरम् ॥११॥

In a pure place, established on a fixed seat of his own, neither very much raised nor very low, made of a cloth, a black antelope skin, and kusha grass, one over the other,

(11)

शुचौ (in a) pure; देशे in a place; प्रतिष्ठाच्य having established; स्थिरं firm; ग्रासनं seat; आस्मनः of self (his own); न not; अत्युच्छ्रितं very-high; न not; अतिनींचं very-low; चैला-जिनसुशोत्तरम = चैलं च अजिनं च कुशाः च उत्तरं यस्मिन् तत् cloth, and, skin, and, grass, and, in succession, in which, that.

तत्रैकाग्रं मनः कृत्वा यतिचत्तेंद्रियक्रियः। उपविश्यासने युंज्याचोगमात्मविशुद्धये॥ १२॥

There, having made the mind one-pointed, with thought and the functions of the senses subdued, steady on his scat, he should practise yoga for the purification of the self. (12)

तत्र there; एकामं one-pointed (concentrated); मनः mind; कृत्वा having made; यतिवत्तेद्वियिकयः = यताः चितस्य च इंद्रियाणाम् च क्रियाः यस्य सः controlled, of mind, and, of senses, the actions, whose, he; उपविषय heing seated; आसने on a seat; युंड्यात् let him practise; योगं yoga; आत्मविशुद्धये = आत्मनः विशुद्धये of the self, for the purification.

समं कायशिरोग्रीवं धारयन्नचलं स्थिरः । संप्रेक्ष्य नासिकाग्रं स्वं दिशश्चानवलोकयन् ॥१३॥

Holding the body, head and neck erect, immovably steady, looking fixedly at the point of the nose, with unseeing gaze, (13)

समं straight; कायशिरोग्नीवं = कायः च शिरः च मीवा च body, and, head, and, neck, and; धारयन् holding; अचलं immova-

ble; स्थिर: steady; संग्रेक्ष्य looking at; नासिकामं = नासिकायाः अमं of the nose, forepart; स्वं (his) own; दिशः the quarters; च and; अनवलोकयम् not seeing.

प्रशांतात्मा विगतभी ब्रह्मचारिवते स्थितः। मनः संयम्य मिचचो युक्त आसीत मत्परः॥१४॥

The self serene, fearless, firm in the vow of the Brahmacharî, the mind controlled, thinking on Me, harmonised, let him sit aspiring after Me. (14)

प्रशांतात्मा = प्रशान्तः आत्मा यस्य सः calmed, self, whose, he; विगता भीः यस्य सः gone, fear, whose, he; ब्रह्मचारित्रते = ब्रह्मचारिणः अते of the Brahmacharî, in the vow; स्थितः fixed; मनः the mind; संयस्य having controlled; मांचत्तः = मिथ चित्तं यस्य सः in me, mind, whose, he; युक्तः balanced; आसीत let him sit; मत्परः = अहं परः यस्य सः I, supreme, whose, he.

युंजन्नेवं सदाऽऽत्मानं योगी नियतमानसः । शांतिं निर्वाणपरमां मत्संस्थामधिगच्छति ॥१५॥

The Yogi, ever united thus with the SELF, with the mind controlled, goeth to Peace, to the supreme Bliss that abideth in Me. (15)

युंजन् balancing; एवं thus; सद्दा always; आस्मानं the self; योगी the Yogi; नियतमानसः = नियतं मानसं यस्य सः controlled, mind, whose, he; बांति to peace; निर्वाणपरमां = निर्वाणं परमं यस्याः तां nirvåna, the end. of which, to that; मत्संस्थाम् = मधि संस्था यस्याः तां in me, foundation, of which, to that; अधिगच्छति attains.

नात्यश्नतस्तु योगोऽस्ति न चैकान्तमनश्नतः । न चातिस्वप्नशोलस्य जाग्रतो नैव चार्जुन ॥ १६॥

Verily yoga is not for him who eateth too much, nor who abstaineth to excess, nor who is too much addicted to sleep, nor even to wakefulness, O Arjuna. (16)

न not; ग्रत्यभ्नतः of the much-eating; तु indeed; योगः yoga; अस्ति in; न not; च and; एकान्तं solely (entirely); ग्रनश्नतः of the un-eating; न not; च and; ग्रातिस्वमशीलस्य = अति स्वप्तुं शीलं यस्य तस्य too much, to sleep, tendency, whose, his; जाग्रतः of the waking; न not; एव even; च and; ग्रर्जुन O Arjuna.

युक्ताऽहारविहारस्य युक्तचेष्टस्य कर्मसु । युक्तस्वप्नावबोधस्य योगो भवति दुःखहा ॥१७॥

Yoga killeth out all pain for him who is regulated in eating and amusement, regulated in performing actions, regulated in sleeping and waking. (17)

युक्ताहारविहारस्य = युक्तः आहारः च विहारः च यस्य तस्य controlled, food, and, amusement, and, whose, of him; युक्तचे- एस्य = युक्ता चेष्टा यस्य तस्य controlled, behaviour, whose, of him; कर्मेख in actions; युक्तस्वमावबोधस्य = युक्तः स्वमः च अवबोधः च यस्य तस्य controlled, sleeping, and, waking, and, whose, of him; योगः yoga; भवति becomes; दुःखहा the pain-killer.

यदा विनियतं चित्तमात्मन्येवावातिष्ठते । निःस्पृहः सर्वकामेभ्यो युक्त इत्युच्यते तदा ॥१८॥

When his subdued thought is fixed on the SELF, free from longing after all desirable things, then it is said:
"he is harmonised."

(18)

यदा when; विनियतं subdued; चित्तं mind; ग्राह्मनि in the self; एव only; अवितिष्ठते sits down; निस्पृहः not-desiring; सर्वकानिभ्यः चसर्वेभ्यः कानिभ्यः (for) all, for (objects of) desires; युक्तः balanced; इति thus; उच्यते is said; तदा then.

यथा दीपो निवातस्थो नेंगते सोपमा स्मृता । योगिनो यतचित्तस्य युंजतो योगमात्मनः ॥१९॥

As a lamp in a windless place flickereth not, to such is likened the Yogi of subdued thought, absorbed in the yoga of the SELF. (19)

यथा as; दीप: a lamp; निवातस्थः in (a) windless (-place)standing; न not; इंगते flickers; सा that; उपमा simile; स्मृता
is remembered; शोगिनः of the Yogi; यतंथित्तस्य = यतं चित्तं यस्य
तस्य controlled, mind, whose, of him; युंजतः (of the)
practising; शोगम् the yoga; स्नात्मनः of the self.

यत्रोपरमते चित्तं निरुद्धं योगसेवया । यत्र चैवात्मनाऽऽत्मानं पश्यन्नात्मनि तुष्यति ॥२०॥

That in which the mind finds rest, quieted by the

practice of yoga; that in which he, seeing the SELF by the SELF, in the SELF is satisfied; (20)

यत्र where; उपरमते comes to rest; चित्तं the mind; निरुद्धं curbed; बोगसेवया = बोगस्य सेवया of yogn, by the service; यत्र where; च and; एव even; भारमना by the self; आत्मानं the self; पश्यन् seeing; भारमनि in the self; तुष्यति is content.

सुखमात्यंतिकं यत्तद्बुिद्यग्राह्यमतींद्रियम् । वेत्ति यत्र न चैवाऽयं स्थितश्चलति तत्त्वतः॥२१॥

That in which he findeth the supreme delight which the Reason can grasp beyond the senses, wherein establised, he moveth not from the Reality; (21)

सुखं pleasure; आत्यंतिकं most final; यत् which; तत् that; बुद्धिमाह्मम् बुद्धा माह्मं by the reason, graspable; अतीन्द्रियम् = इंन्ट्रियाणि ग्रति the senses, more than (beyond); वेत्ति knows; यत्र where; न not; च and; एव even; अयं this; स्थित: fixed; चलति moves; तत्त्वत: from the Reality.

यं लब्ध्वा चाऽपरं लामं मन्यते नाऽधिकं ततः। यस्मिन्स्थितो न दुःखेन गुरुणाऽपि विचाल्यते ॥२२॥

Which, having obtained, he thinketh there is no greater gain beyond it; wherein established, he is not shaken even by heavy sorrow; (22)

यं which; लडध्या having obtained; च and; अपरं another; लामं gain; मन्यते thinks; न not; अधिकं greater; ततः than that; अस्मिन् in which; स्थितः established; न not; दुःखन by sorrow; रुणा (by) havy; माप even; विचाल्यते is moved.

तं विद्याद दुःखसंयोगवियोगं योगसंज्ञितम् । स निश्चयेन योक्तव्यो योगोऽनिर्विण्णन्वेतसा ॥२३॥

That should be known by the name of yoga, this disconnection from the union with pain. This yoga must be clung to with a firm conviction and with undesponding mind.

(23)

तं that; विद्यात् let (him) know; दुःखसंयोगवियोगं = दुःखैः संयोगेन वियोगं with pains, with (from) conjunction, (the) disjunction; योगसंज्ञितम् yoga-named; निश्चयेन surely; योन्त्रव्यः should be practised; योगः yoga; अनिर्विण्णचेतसा = न निर्विण्णं चेतः यस्य तेन not despondent, mind, whose, by him;

संकल्पप्रभवान्कामां स्टाक्तवा सर्व्यानशेषतः । मनसैवेंद्रियग्रामं विनियम्य समंततः॥ २४॥

Abandoning without reserve all desires born of the imagination, by the mind curbing in the aggregate of the senses on every side,

(24).

संकल्पप्रभवान् imagination-produced; कामान् desires; त्यत्तवा having abandoned; सर्वान् all; ग्रशेषतः without remainder; मनसा by the mind; एव even; इंद्रियमामं = इंद्रियाणाम् यामं of the senses, collection; विनियम्य having curbed; समंततः on every side.

शनैःशनैरुपरमेद् बुद्धचा धृतिगृहीतया।

आत्मसंस्थं मनः कृत्वा न किंचिदपि चिंतयेत् ॥२५॥

Little by little let him gain tranquillity by means of Reason controlled by steadiness; having made the mind abide in the SELF, let him not think of anything.

(25)

श्रीनः gradually; श्रीनः gradually; सपरमेत् let him cease (from activity); बुद्धा by the reason; धृतिगृहीतया = धृत्या गृहीतया by firmness, (by) seized; आरमसंस्यं self-seated; मनः the mind; कृत्या having made; न not; किचित् anything; आपि also; चित्रयत् let him think.

यतो यतो निश्चरित मनश्चंचलमस्थिरम्। ततस्ततो नियम्यैतदात्मन्येव वशं नयेत् ॥ २६॥

As often as the wavering and unsteady mind goeth forth, so often reining it in, let him bring it under the control of the SELF. (26)

यतः whence; यतः whence; निष्चरित runs out; मनः mind; चंचलम् unstable; ग्रस्थिरम् unsteady; ततः thence; नियम्य having restrained; एतत् this; आत्मिनि in the self; एव even; वशं (in) to control; नशेत् let (him) lead.

प्रशातमनसं होनं योगिनं सुखमुत्तमम् । उपैति शांतरजसं ब्रह्मभूतमकल्मषम् ॥ २७॥

Supreme joy is for this Yogi whose mind is peaceful, whose passion-nature is calmed, who is sinless and of

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

प्रशांतमनसं = प्रशांतं मनः यस्य तं peaceful, mind, whose, him; हि indeed; एनं this; बोगिनम् yogî; सुखं pleasure; उत्तमम् highest; उपैति comes; शांतरअसम् = शांतं रजः यस्य तं; subsided, passion-nature, whose, to him; ब्रह्मभूतम् = Brahman-become; अकल्मबम् (to) sinless.

युंजन्नेवं सदाऽऽत्मानं योगी विगतकल्मषः । सुखेन ब्रह्मसंस्पर्शमत्यंतं सुखमरनुते ॥ २८॥

The Yogi who thus, ever harmonising the self, hath put away sin, he easily enjoyeth the infinite bliss of contact with the ETERNAL. (28)

युंजन् practising yoga; एवं thus; सदा always; आत्मानं the self; योगी yogi; विगतकलम्बः - विगतः कल्मबः यस्य सः gone, sin, whose, he; मुख्न with ease; ब्रह्मसंस्पर्शम् - ब्रह्मणा संस्पर्शः यस्य तत् with Brahman, touch, whose, that; अत्यंतं ultimate; मुख् pleasure; अश्रुते enjoys.

सर्वभूतस्थमात्मानं सर्वभूतानि चात्मनि । ईक्षते योगयुक्तात्मा सर्वत्र समदर्शनः ॥ २९॥

The self, harmorised by yoga, seeth the SELF abiding in all beings, all beings in the SELF; everywhere he seeth the same. (29)

सर्वभूतस्थम् = सर्वेषु भूतेषु तिष्ठति तं in all, (in) beings, abides, him; आत्मानं the self; सर्वभूतानि = सर्वाणि भूतानि all, creatures; व and; आत्मानि in the self; ईच्चते sees; योगयुक्तात्मा = योगेन

युक्तः आत्मा यस्य सः by yoga, balanced, self, whose, he; सर्वत्र everywhere; समदर्शनः equal-seeing.

यो मा पश्यति सर्वत्र सर्वं च मिय पश्यति । तस्याहं न प्रणश्यामि स च मे न प्रणश्यति ॥ ३०॥

He who seeth Me everywhere, and seeth everything in Me, of him will I never lose hold, and he shall never lose hold of Me.

यः who; नां me; पश्यति sees; सर्वत्रे everywhere; सर्वे all; च and; निय in me; पश्यति sees; तस्य of him; ग्रहं I; न not; प्रणद्यानि perish (get lost); सः he; च and; ने of (to) me; न not; प्रणश्यति perishes (gets lost).

सर्वभ्तस्थितं यो मा भजत्येकत्वमास्थितः। सर्वथा वर्त्तमानोऽपिस योगी मयि वर्तते ॥३१॥

He who, established in unity, worshippeth Me, abiding in all beings, that Yogî liveth in Me, whatever his mode of living.

(31)

सर्वभूतस्थितं = सर्वेषु भूतेषु स्थितं in all, (in) beings, sitting; यः who; मां me; भजति worships; एकत्वम् to (in) unity; भास्थितः established; सर्वथा every way; वर्तमानः existing; भपि also; सः that; बागी yogi; मिं in me; वर्तते is.

आत्मौपम्येन सर्वत्र समं पश्यित योऽर्जुन । सुखं वा यदि वा दुःखं स योगी परमो मतः ॥३२॥

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

He who, through the likeness of the SELF, O Arjuna, seeth equality in everything, whether pleasant or painful, he is considered a perfect Yogi. (32)

भारमोपम्येन = आत्मनः भोपम्येन of the self, by the likeness; सर्वेच everywhere; समं equality; पदयति sees; यः who; अर्जुन O Arjuna; सुखं pleasure; वा or; यहि if; वा or; दुःखं sorrow; सः he; योगी yogî; परमः highest; मतः is thought.

अर्जुन उवाच।

योऽयं योगस्त्वया 'प्रोक्तः साम्येन मधुसूदन । एतस्याहं न पश्यामि चंचलत्वात्स्थितिं स्थिराम् ॥३३॥

Arjuna said:

This yoga which Thou hast declared to be by equanimity, O Madhusûdana, I see not a stable foundation for it, owing to restlessness; (33)

यः which; अयं this; योगः yoga; स्वया by thee; प्रोक्तः declared; साम्येन by equality; मधुस्र्न O slayer of Madhu; एतस्य of this; अहं I; न not; परयामि see; चंचलस्वात् from restlessness; स्थिति stability; स्थिराम् firm.

चंचलं हि मनः कृष्ण प्रमाथि बलवद् दृढम् । तस्याऽहं निग्रहं मन्ये वायोरिव सुदुष्करम् ॥३ ४॥

For the mind is verily restless, O Krishna; it is impetuous, strong and difficult to bend; I deem it as hard to curb as the wind. (34)

चंचलं restless; हि indeed; मनः the mind; कृष्ण O Kṛiṣhṇa; प्रमाथि impetuous; बलवत् strong; दृढम् hard; तस्य of it; आहं I; निप्रहं gripping; मन्ये think; वायोः of the wind; व्ह वह; सुदुष्करम् hard to be done.

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

असंशयं महाबाहो मनो दुर्निग्रहं चलम् । अभ्यासेन तु कौंतेय वैराग्येण च गृह्यते ॥३ ५॥

The Blessed Lord said:

Without doubt, O mighty-armed, the mind is hard to curb and restless; but it may be curbed by constant practice and by dispassion. (35)

ग्रसंश्यं doubtless; महाबाहों O great-armed; मनः the mind; दुर्निग्रहं hard to grip; चलम् moving; सभ्यासेन by practice; तु indeed; केंतिय O Kaunteya; वैदाग्येण by dispassion; च and; गृह्यते is held.

असंयतात्मना योगो दुष्प्राप इति मे मतिः । वरयात्मना तु यतता शक्योऽवाप्तुमुपायतः॥३६॥

Yoga is hard to attain, methinks, by a self that is uncontrolled; but by the SELF-controlled it is attainable by properly directed energy. (36)

असंयतात्मना = असंयतः आत्मा यस्य तेन uncontrolled, self, whose, by him; बोगः yoga; दुष्पापः hard-gained; द्वति thus; में my; मतिः opinion; वश्यात्मना = वश्यः आत्मा यस्य तेन controlled, self, whose,

by him; तु indeed; यतता (by the) endeavouring; श्वन्यः possible; अवाप्तुम् to obtain; उपायतः through means.

अर्जुन उवाच ।

अयातिः श्रद्धयोपेतो योगाच्चिलतमानसः । अप्राप्य योगसंसिद्धि ^{का} गतिं कृष्ण गच्छति ॥३७॥

Arjuna said:

He who is unsubdued but who possesseth faith, with the mind wandering away from yoga, failing to attain perfection in yoga; what path doth he tread, O Krishna?

व-वितः un-subdued; श्रद्धया by (with) faith; उपेतः endowed; योगात् from yoga; चलितमानसः = चिलितं मानसं यस्य सः strayed, mind, whose, he; ग्र-प्राप्य not having attained; योगसंसिद्धि = योग-स्य संसिद्धि of Joga, perfection; कां to what; गति path; कुडण O Krishna; गच्छति goes (he).

किचेन्नोभयविभ्रष्टश्चिन्नाभ्रमिव नश्यति । अप्रतिष्ठो महाबाहो विमढो ब्रह्मणः पथि ॥३८॥

Fallen from both, is he destroyed like a rent cloud, unsteadfast, O mighty-armed, deluded in the path of the ETERNAL? (38)

किंचन is it that; न not; उमयविश्वष्टः = उभयतः विश्वष्टः from both, fallen; छिन्नाश्चं = छिन्नं अश्वं torn, cloud; इव like; नश्यित is destroyed; अप्रतिष्ठः unstable; महाबाहो O mighty-armed; विमूढः deluded ; ब्रह्मणः of Brahman ; पाँच in the path.

एतन्मे संशयं कृष्ण छेत्तुमईस्यशेषतः । त्वदन्यः संशयस्यास्य छेत्ता नह्युपपद्यते ॥३९॥

Deign, O Kṛiṣhṇa, to completely dispel this doubt of mine; for there is none to be found save Thyself able to destroy this doubt. (39)

एतत् this; में my; संश्रायं doubt; सुद्रण O Krishna; छेत्तुम to resolve; सहिस oughtest; स्रशेषतः without remainder; त्यत् than thou; सन्यः another; संशयस्य of doubt; अस्य (of) this; छेता the solver; न not; हि indeed; उपपद्यते is to be found.

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

पार्थ नैवेह नामुत्र ।वनाशस्तस्य विद्यते । निह कल्याणकृत्कश्चिद्दुर्गीतं तात गच्छति ॥४०॥

The Blessed Lord said :

O son of Pritha, neither in this world nor in the life to come is there destruction for him; never doth any who worketh righteousness, O beloved, tread the path of woe. (40)

पार्थ O Pârtha; न not; एव even; इइ here; न not; अधुज in the next world; विनादा: destruction; तस्य of him; विद्यते is; नहि surely; कल्याणकृत् righteous-doer; कश्चित् any one; दुर्गीतं to an evil path (fate); तात O beloved; गच्छति goes.

प्राप्य पुण्यकृताँ छोकानुषित्वा शाश्वतीः समाः । शुचीना श्रीमता गेहे योगभ्रष्टोऽभिजायते ॥ ४ १॥

Having attained to the worlds of the pure-doing, and having dwelt there for immemorial years, he who fell from yoga is reborn in a pure and blessed house.

(41)

प्राप्य having obtained; पुण्यकृताम् of the right-doers; लोकान् worlds; उषित्वा having dwelt; शाश्वतीः everlasting; समाः years; अचीनां of the pure; श्रीमतां of the prosperous; गेहे in the house; योगश्रष्टः = योगात् श्रष्टः from yoga, fallen; सभिजायते is born.

अथवा योगिनामेव कुले भवति धीमताम् । एति दुर्लभतरं लोके जन्म यदीहशम्॥४२॥

Or he may even be born into a family of wise Yogîs; but such a birth as that is most difficult to obtain in this world. (42)

भयवा or; योगिनाम् of yogis; एव even; कुल in the family; भवति becomes; धीमताम् of wise; एतत् this; हि indeed; दुर्लभतरं very difficult to obtain; लोके in the world; जन्म birth; यत् which; ईष्ट्यं like this.

तत्र तं बुद्धिसंयोगं लभते पौर्वदेहिकम् । यतते च ततो भूयः सांसिद्धौ कुरुनंदन ॥ ४३॥

There he recovereth the characteristics belonging

to his former body, and with these he again laboureth for perfection, O joy of the Kurus. (43)

तच there; तं that; बुद्धिसंयोगं = बुद्धेः संयोगं of Buddhi, the conjunction; लभते obtains; पैर्वदेहिकम् belonging to the previous body; यतते strives; च and; ततः thence; भूयः again; संसिद्धी in perfection; क्रुरुनंदन = क्रुरुणामं नन्दन of the Kurus, O rejoicer.

पूर्वाम्यासेन तेनैव हियते ह्यवशोऽपि सः । जिज्ञासुरपि योगस्य शब्दब्रह्मातिवर्तते ॥ ४४॥

By that former practice he is irresistibly swept away.

Only wishing to know yoga, even the seeker after yoga goeth beyond the Brâhmic word.

(44)

पूर्वाभ्यासन = पूर्वेण अभ्यासन by former, (by) practice; तेन (by) that; एव even; हियते is swept away; हि indeed; अवशः helpless; अपि also; सः he; जिज्ञामुः wishing to know; अपि also; योगस्य of yoga; शब्दब्रह्म sound-Brahman; अतिवर्तते goes beyond.

प्रयत्नाचतमानस्तु योगी संशुद्धकिल्बिषः । अनेकजन्मसंसिद्धस्ततो याति परा गतिम् ॥४५॥

But the Yogi, labouring with assiduity, purified from sin, fully perfected through manifold births, he reacheth the supreme goal. (45)

प्रयत्नात् from (with) perseverance; यतमानः striving; तु indeed; योगी the yogi; संशुद्धिकित्विषः = संशुद्धं कित्विषं यस्य सः completely purified, sin, whose, he; अनेकजन्मसंसिद्धः = अनेकै जन्मभिः संसिद्धः by many, (by) births, perfected; ततः thence; याति goes; पराम् to the highest; गतिम् path.

तपस्त्रिभ्योऽधिको योगी ज्ञानिभ्योऽपि मतोऽधिकः। कर्मिभ्यश्चाधिको योगी तस्माद्योगी भवाऽर्जुन॥४६॥

The Yogi is greater than the ascetics; he is thought to be greater than even the wise; the Yogi is greater than the men of action; therefore become thou a Yogi, O Arjuna. (46)

तपस्विभ्यः than the ascetics; अधिकः higher; योगी the yogi; ज्ञानिभ्यः than the wise; अपि also; मतः thought; अधिकः greater; कर्मिभ्यः than the actors; अधिकः greater; योगी the yogi; तस्मात् therefore; योगी a yogi; भव be; अर्जुने O Arjuna.

योगिनामपि सर्वेषां मद्गतेनांतरात्मना । श्रद्धावान्भजते यो मां स मे युक्ततमो मतः॥४७॥

And among all Yogis, he who, full of faith, with the inner SELF abiding in Me, adoreth Me, he is considered by Me to be the most completely harmonised. (47)

योगिनाम् of yogis; सर्वेषां of all; महतेन = मां गतेन in me, gone; अंतरात्मना with inner self; श्रद्धारान् faith-filled; अजते worships; यः who; मां me; सः he; में by me; युक्ततमः most-harmonised; मतः is thought.

् इति श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता अध्यात्मयोगो नाम षष्ठोऽध्याय: ।

Thus in the glorious BHAGAVAD-GÎTÂ...the sixth discourse, entitled:
THE YOGA OF SELF-SUBDUAL.

SEVENTH DISCOURSE.

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

मय्यासक्तमनाः पार्थ योगं युंजन्मदाश्रयः । असंशयं समग्रं मां यथा ज्ञास्यसि तच्छ्रणु ॥ ९ ॥

The Blessed Lord said:

With the mind clinging to Me, O Partha, performing yoga, refuged in Me, how thou shalt without doubt know Me to the uttermost, that hear thou. (I)

मियां n me; आसक्तमनाः = शासक्तं मनः यस्य सः attached, mind, whose, he: पार्थ O Partha; योगं yoga; युंजन् practising; मदाश्रयः = ऋहं ग्राश्रयः यस्य सः I, refuge, whose, he; ग्रसंगयं doubtless; समग्रं whole; मां me; यथा as; ज्ञास्यसि (thou) shalt know; तत् that; श्रृणु listen.

ज्ञानं तेऽहं सिवज्ञानिमदं वक्ष्याम्यशेषतः । यज्ज्ञात्वा नेहं भूयोऽन्यज्ज्ञातन्यमवशिष्यते ॥ २ ॥

I will declare to thee this knowledge and wisdom in its completeness, which, having known, there is nothing more here needeth to be known. (2)

ज्ञानं knowledge; ते of (to) thee; ग्रहं I; सविज्ञानम् = विज्ञानेन सह with knowledge, together; इरं this; वश्यामि will declare; अश्वेषतः without remainder; यत् which; ज्ञास्वा having known; न not; इह here; भूयः more; अन्यत् other; ज्ञातन्यम् (what ought) to be known; अवशिष्यते remains.

मनुष्याणां सहस्रेषु कश्चिचतति सिद्धये । यततामपि सिद्धानां कश्चिन्मां वेत्ति तत्त्वतः ॥३॥

Among thousands of men scarce one striveth for perfection; of the successful strivers scarce one knoweth Me in essence. (3)

मनुष्याणाम् of men; सहस्रेषु among thousands; कश्चित् some one; यतात strives; सिद्धये for perfection; यततामः of the striving; अपि also; सिद्धानाम (of) successful; कश्चित् some one; मां me; वेत्ति knows; तत्त्वतः essentially.

भूमिरापोऽनलो वायुः खं मनो बुद्धिरेव च। अहंकार इतीयं मे भिन्ना प्रकृतिरष्टधा ॥ ४ ॥

Earth, water, fire, air, ether, Mind and Reason also and Egoism—these are the eightfold division of My nature. (4)

भूमि: earth; आप: water; अनल: fire; बायु: air; खं ether; मन: mind; बुद्धि: reason; एव even; च and; अहंकार: egoism; इंति thus; इयं this; मे of me; भिन्ना divided; प्रकृति: nature; अष्टथा eightfold.

अपरेयमितस्त्वन्यां प्रकृतिं विद्धि मे पराम् ॥ जीवभूतां महाबाहो ययेदं धार्यते जगत् ॥ ५॥

This the inferior. Know My other nature, the higher, the life-element, O mighty-armed, by which the universe is upheld Math Collection Digitized by eGangotri. (5)

त्रपरा lower; इयं this; इतः from (than) this; तु indeed; अन्यां other; प्रकृतिम् nature; विद्धि know; में my; पराम् higher जीवसूताम् life-element; महाबाहों O great-armed; यया by which; इदं this; धार्यते is supported; जगत् world.

एतद्योनीनि भूतानि सर्वाणीत्युपधारय । अहं कृत्स्वस्य जगतः प्रभवः प्रलयस्तथा ॥ ६ ॥

Know this to be the womb of all beings. I am the source of the forthgoing of the whole universe and likewise the place of its dissolving. (6)

एतचोनीनि = एषा योनिः येषां तानि this, womb, whose, they; भूतानि beings; सर्वाणि all; इति thus; उपधारय understand; सहं I; कृत्स्नस्य (of) whole; जगतः of world; प्रभवः (source of) becoming; प्रलयः (place of) dissolution; तथा also.

मत्तः परतरं नाम्यर्तिकाचिदास्ति धनंजय । मिय सर्विमिदं प्रोतं सूत्रे मणिगणा इव ॥ ७ ॥

There is naught whatsoever higher than I, O Dhananjaya. All this is threaded on Me, as rows of pearls on a string. (7)

मत्तः than I; परतरं higher; न not: अन्यत् other; किंचित् any one; ग्रस्ति is; धनंजय O Dhanañjaya; मिंद्य in me; सर्वे all; इदम् this; प्रीतं (is) threaded; सूत्रे in a string; मिणगणाः = मणीनाम् गणाः of pearls, rows; इव like.

रसोऽहमप्सु कौंतेय प्रभाऽस्मि शशिसूर्ययोः।

प्रणवः सर्ववेदेषु शब्दः खे पौरुषं नृषु ॥ ८ ॥

I the sapidity in waters, O son of Kuntî, I the radiance in moon and sun; the Word of Power in all the Vedas, sound in ether, and virility in men; (8)

रतः the taste; आहं I; आत्मु in waters; कींतेय O Kaunteya; प्रभा the radiance; आहम am (I); शशिसूर्ययोः = शशिनः च सूर्यस्य च of the moon, and, of the sun, and; प्रणवः the pranava; सर्ववेदेषु = सर्वेषु वेदेषु (in) all, in the Vedas; शब्दः sound; खे in ether; पैरुषं virility; नृषु in men.

पुण्यो गंधः पृथिव्यां च तेजश्चास्मि विभावसौ । जीवनं सर्वभूतेषु तपश्चास्मि तपस्विषु ॥ ९ ॥

The pure fragrance of earth and the brilliance in fire am I: the life in all beings am I, and the austerity in ascetics. (9)

पुण्यः pure; गंधः smell; पृथिन्याम् in earth; च and; तेजः light; च and; अस्मि am (I); विभावसो in fire; जीवनम् life; सर्वभूतेषु = सर्वेषु भूतेषु (in) all, in beings; तपः austerity; च and; अस्मि am (I); तपस्विषु in ascetics.

बीजं मां सर्वभूतानां विद्धि पार्थ सनातनम् । बुद्धिर्बुद्धिमतामस्मि तेजस्तेजस्विनामहम् ॥ १०॥

Know Me, O Partha, as the eternal seed of all beings. I am the Reason of the Reason-endowed, the splendour of splendid things am I. (10)

बीजं seed; मां me; सर्वभूतानाम् = सर्वेषाम् भूतानाम् (of) all, of beings; विद्धि know; पार्थ O Partha; सनातनम् eternal; दुद्धिः reason; दुद्धिमताम् of the reasonable; आस्म am (I); तेजः splendour; तेजस्विनाम् of the splendid; अहं I.

बलं बलवतामस्मि कामरागविवर्जितम् । धर्माविरुद्धो भतेषु कामोऽस्मि भरतर्षभ ॥ ११॥

And I the strength of the strong, devoid of desire and passion. In beings, I am desire not contrary to duty, O Lord of the Bharatas.

बलं strength; बलवताम् of the strong; अस्मि am (I); कामराग-विवर्जितम् = कामेन च रागेण च विवर्जितम् by desire, and, by passion, and, abandoned; धर्माविरुद्धः = धर्मेण अविरुद्धः with (to) duty, not opposed; भूतेषु in beings; कामः desire; अस्मि am (I); भरतर्षभ O Lord of the Bharatas.

ये चैव सात्विका भावा राजसास्तामसाश्च ये। मत्त एवेति तान्विद्धि न त्वहं तेषु ते मिय ॥१२॥

The natures that are harmonious, active, slothful, these know as from Me; not I in them, but they in Me. (12)

ये which; च and; एव even; सात्विका pare; भावा: natures; राजसा: active; तामसा: inert; च and; ये which; मन्तः from me; एव even; इति thus; तान् these; विद्धि know; न not; तु indeed; सहं I; तेषु in them; ते they; मिंग्रे in me.

त्रिभिग्णमयैभीवैरेभिः सर्वमिदं जगत्।

मोहित नामिजानाति मामेभ्यः परमव्ययम् ॥१३॥

All this world, deluded by these natures made by the three qualities, knoweth not Me, above these, imperishable.

(13)

त्रिभिः (by) three; गुणमैयः (by) the guṇa-made; भावैः by natures; एभिः (by) these; सर्वम् all; इदं this; जगत् world; मोहितं deceived; न not: अभिजानाति knows well; माम me; एभ्यः than these; प्रम् higher; अध्ययम् inexhaustible.

देवी ह्येषा गुणमयी मम माया दुरत्यया । मामेव ये प्रपद्यंते मायामेतां तरंति ते ॥ १४ ॥

This divine illusion of Mine, caused by the qualities, is hard to pierce; they who come to Me, they cross over this illusion. (14)

देवी divine; हि indeed; एषा this; ग्रुणमधी guṇa-made; मम my; माद्या illusion; दुरत्यद्या hard to go beyond; मास् to me; दे who; प्रपद्यंते approach; माद्यास् illusion; एतास् this; तरंति cross; ते they

न मां दुष्कृतिनो मूढाः प्रपद्यंते नराधमाः । माययाऽपहृतज्ञाना आसुरं भावमाश्रिताः ॥ १५॥

The evil-doing, the deluded, the vilest men, they come not to Me, they whose wisdom is destroyed by illusion, who have embraced the nature of demons. (15)

न not; नाम् to me; दुष्क्वातिनः evil-doers; मूदाः deluded; प्रयस्ते approach; नराधनाः = नरेषु सधनाः among men, lowest;

मायया by maya; ग्रपहतज्ञानाः = अपहतं ज्ञानं येषां ते torn away, wisdom, whose, they; ग्रासुरं asaric; भावस् nature; ग्राभिताः refuged (in).

चतुर्विधा भजंते मां जनाः सुकृतिनोऽर्जुन । आर्तो जिज्ञासुरथीर्थी ज्ञाना च भरतर्षभ ॥ १६॥

Fourfold in division are the righteous ones who worship Me, O Arjuna: the suffering, the seeker for knowledge, the self-interested, and the wise, O Lord of the Bharatas. (16)

चतुर्विधा: fourfold; भजंते worship; मां me; जनाः people; सुकृतिनः well-doing; म्रर्जुन O Arjuna; म्रातः the unhappy; जिज्ञासुः wisdom-desiring; म्र्यायाँ = म्र्यं म्र्ययते इति wealth, seeks, thus; ज्ञानी the wise; च and; भरतर्षभ O Lord of the Bharatas.

तेषा ज्ञानी नित्ययुक्त एकमक्तिर्विशिष्यते । प्रियो हि ज्ञानिनोऽत्यर्थमहं स च मम प्रियः ॥१७॥

Of these, the wise, constantly harmonised, worshipping the One, is the best; I am supremely dear to the wise, and he is dear to Me. (17)

तेषाम् of these; ज्ञानी the wise; नित्ययुक्तः = नित्यं युक्तः always balanced; एकभक्तिः = एकस्मिन् भक्तिः यस्य सः in one, devotion, whose he; विशिष्यते excels; प्रियः dear; हि indeed; ज्ञानिनः of the wise; ग्रत्यर्थम् excessively: ग्रहं I; सः he; च and; मम of me; प्रियः dear.

उदाराः सर्व एवैते ज्ञानी त्वात्मैव मे मतम् । आस्थितः स हि युक्तात्मा मामेवानुत्तमां गतिम् ॥१८॥

Noble are all these, but I hold the wise as verily Myself; he, SELF-united, is fixed on Me, the highest path. (18)

उदारा: noble; सर्वे all; एव even; एते these; ज्ञानी the wise; तु indeed; ग्रात्मा self; एव even; में my; मतम् opinion; ग्रास्थितः fixed; सः he; हि indeed; युक्तात्मा = युक्तः ग्रात्मा यस्य सः ba-, lanced, self, whose, he; मां me; एव even; ग्रात्मां = न ग्रास्ति उक्तमा यस्याः तां not, is, better, than which, that; गतिम् path.

बहूनां जन्मनामंते ज्ञानवान्मा प्रपद्यते । वासुदेवः सर्वमिति स महात्मा सुदुर्रुभः ॥ १९ ॥

At the close of many births the man full of wisdom cometh unto Me: "Våsudeva¹ is all," saith he, the Mahatmå, very difficult to find. (19)

बहुनां (of) many; जन्मनाम् of births; ग्रन्ते in (at) the end; ज्ञानवान् the knowledge-possessor; मां to me; प्रपद्यते approaches; वासुदेवः Våsudeva; सर्वम् all; इति thus; सः he; महात्मा = महान् ग्रात्मा यस्य सः great, self, whose, he; सुदुर्लभः very-hardly-obtained.

कामैस्तैस्तैहृतज्ञानाः प्रपृद्यंतेऽन्यदेवताः ।

¹ A name for Shri Krishna, as the son of Vasudeva.

तं तं नियममास्थाय प्रकृत्या नियताः स्वया ॥२०॥

They whose wisdom hath been rent away by desires go forth to other Shining Ones, resorting to various external observances, according to their own natures. (20)

कामै: by desires; तै: (by) them; तै: (by) them; हतज्ञाना:= हतं ज्ञानं येषां ते torn away, wisdom, whose, they; प्रपद्यते approach; अन्यदेवता:= ग्रन्थाः देवताः other gods; तं that; तं that; नियमं rule (vow); ग्रास्थाय having taken up; प्रकृत्या by nature; नियताः led; स्वया (by) own.

यो यो यां यां तनुं भक्तः श्रद्धयाऽर्चितुमिच्छति । तस्य तस्याचला श्रद्धां तामेव विद्धाम्यहम् ॥२१॥

Any devotee who seeketh to worship with faith any such aspect, I verily bestow the unswerving faith of that man. (21)

यः who; यः who; यां which; यां which; ततुं shape; भक्तः devotee; श्रद्धया with faith; श्रचितुम् to worship; इच्छति wishes; तस्य of him; श्रचलां steady; तस्य of him; श्रद्धां faith; तास् that; एव even; विद्धामि make; श्रद्धं I.

स तया श्रद्धया युक्तस्तस्याराधनमीहते । लभते च ततः कामान्मयैव विहितान्हितान् ॥२२॥

He, endowed with that faith, seeketh the worship of such a one, and from him he obtaineth his desires, I verily decreeing the benefits; (22)

सः he; तथा (with) that; श्रद्धया with faith; युक्तः united, तस्य of it; श्राराधनम् worship; इंहते wishes; लभते (he) obtains; च and; ततः thence; कामान् desires; मया by me; एव indeed; विहितान् decreed; हितान् benefits.

अंतवत्तु फलं तेषां तद्भवलपमेधसाम् । देवान्देवयजो यांति मद्भक्ता याति मामपि ॥२३॥

Finite indeed the fruit; that belongeth to those who are of small intelligence. To the Shining Ones go the worshippers of the Shining Ones, but My devotees come unto Me. (23)

श्रंतवत् with an end; तु indeed; फलं the fruit; तेषां of them; तत् that; भवाते is; ग्रल्पमेधसाम् = ग्रल्पा मेधा येषां तेषां small, intelligence, whose, of (to) them; देवान् to the gods; देवयजः = देवान् यजन्ते इति gods, worship, thus; यांति go; मज्ञत्काः = मम भक्ताः my, devotees; यांति go; मान् to me; श्रापि also.

अव्यक्तं व्यक्तिमापन्नं मन्यंते मामबुद्धयः । परं भावमजानंतो ममाव्ययमनुत्तमम् ॥ २४ ॥

Those devoid of Reason think of Me, the Unmanifest, as having manifestation, knowing not My supreme nature, imperishable, most excellent. (24)

ग्रन्थक्तं unmanifest; न्यक्तिम् to manifestation; ग्रापन्नं arrived; मन्यंते think; माम् me; ग्रन्थद्धः irrational; परं highest; भावस् nature; ग्रजानंतः unknowing; मम my; ग्रन्थयम् imperishable; ग्रन्थसम् best.

नाहं प्रकाशः सर्वस्य योगमायासमावृतः । मूढोऽयं नाभिजानाति लोको मामजमव्ययम् ॥२५॥

Nor am I of all discovered, enveloped in My creative illusion.¹ This deluded world knoweth Me not, the unborn, the imperishable. (25)

न not; म्रहं I; प्रकाश: known; सर्वस्य of all; योगमायासमावृत: = योगमायया समावृत: by yoga-mâyâ, covered; मूढः deluded; म्रयं this; न not; म्रभिजानाति knows; लोकः world; माम् me; म्रजम् unborn; म्रव्ययम् imperishable.

वेदाहं समतीतानि वर्तमानानि चार्जुन । भविष्याणि च भूतानि मां तु वेदन कश्चन ॥२६॥

I know the beings that are past, that are present, that are to come, O Arjuna, but no one knoweth Me. (26)

वद know; ग्रहं I; समतीतानि past; वर्तमानानि present; ज़ and; ग्रर्जुन O Arjuna; भविष्याणि future; च and; भूतानि beings; मां me; तु indeed; वेद knows; न not; कश्चनं any one.

इच्छाद्वेषसमुत्थेन द्वंद्वमोहेन भारत । सर्वभूतानि संमोहं सर्गे यांति परंतप ॥ २७ ॥

By the delusion of the pairs of opposites, sprung from

¹ Yoga-mâyâ is the creative power of yoga, all things being but thought-forms.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

attraction and repulsion, O Bharata, all beings walk this universe wholly deluded, O Parantapa. (27)

इच्छाद्वेषसमुत्येन = इच्छायाः चः द्वेषात् च समुत्तिष्ठाति इति तेन from desire, and, from hate, and, arises, this, by it; द्वंद्वसोहेन = द्वंद्वस्य मोहेन of the pair, by the delusion; भारत O Bharata; सर्वभूतानि = सर्वाणि भूतानि all beings; संमोहं to delusion; सर्गे in creation; यांति go; परंतप O Parantapa.

येषा त्वंतगतं पापं जनानां पुण्यकर्मणाम् । ते द्वंद्वमोहनिर्मुक्ता भजंते मां दृढवताः ॥ २८ ॥

But those men of pure deeds, in whom sin is come to an end, they, freed from the delusive pairs of opposites, worship Me, steadfast in vows. (28)

येषाम् of whom; तु indeed; अन्तगतं = अंतं गतं gone, to end; पापं sin; जनानाम् of men; पुण्यकर्मणाम् = पुण्यं कर्म येषाम् तेषाम् pure, action, whose, of them; ते they; दंद्रमोहनिर्धक्ताः = दंद्रस्य मोहात् निर्धक्ताः of pairs, from delusion, freed; भजंते worship; मां me; दहन्नताः = दृढं त्रतं येषां ते firm, vow, whose, they.

जरामरणमोक्षाय मामाश्रित्य यतंति ये। ते ब्रह्म तद्दिदुः कृत्स्नमध्यात्मं कर्म चाखिलम् ॥२९॥

They who refuged in Me strive for liberation from birth and death, they know the ETERNAL, the whole SELF-knowledge and all Action. (29)

जरामरणमे।ाचाय = जरायाः च मरणात् च मोचाय from old age, and, from death, and, for liberation; मां me; आश्रित्य having taken refuge in; यतंति strive; ये who; ते they; ब्रह्म Brahman; तत् that; विदु: know; कृत्सन्म् the whole; ग्रध्यात्मं = ग्रात्मानं ग्रिधिकृत्य कृतं to the Âtmâ, having referred, made, (concerning the Self); कर्म action; च and; अखिलं whole.

साधिभूताधिदैवं मां साधियज्ञं च ये विदुः। प्रयाणकालेऽपि च मां ते विदुर्युक्तचेतसः॥३०॥

They who know Me as the knowledge of the Elements, as that of the Shining Ones, and as that of the Sacrifice, they, harmonised in mind, know Me verily even in the time of forthgoing. 1 (30)

साधिमृताधिदेवं = अधिमृतेन च स्रिधेदेवेन च सह with the adhibhuta (concerning the elements), and, with the adhidaiva (concerning the gods), together; साधियतं = अधियतेन सह with the adhiyajña (concerning the sacrifice), together; मां me; च and; ये who; विदु: know; प्रयाणकाले = प्रयाणस्य काले of going-forth, in the time; अपि also; च and; मां me; ते they; विदु: know; युक्तचेतसः = युक्तं चेतः येषाम् ते balanced, mind, whose, they.

इति श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता ॰ ज्ञानयोगो नाम सप्तमो ऽध्यायः ।

Thus in the glorious BHAGAVAD-GîTÂ...the seventh discourse, entitled :

THE YOGA OF DISCRIMINATIVE KNOWLEDGE.

¹ Death—going forth from the body.

EIGHTH DISCOURSE.

अर्जुन उवाच।

किं तद्ब्रह्म किमध्यात्मं किं कर्म पुरुषोत्तम । अधिभूतं च किं प्रोक्तमधिदैवं किमुच्यते ॥ १ ॥

Arjuna said:

What is that ETERNAL, what SELF-knowledge, what Action, O Purushottama? And what is declared to be the knowledge of the Elements, what is called the knowledge of the Shining Ones? (1)

कि what; तत् that; ब्रह्म Brahman; कि what; ग्रध्यात्मं Adhyatma; कि what; कर्म karma; पुरुषोत्तम = पुरुषेषु उत्तम among men, O best; ग्राधिसूतं adhibhûta; च and; किस् what; ग्रोक्तम declarel; शिधितृवम् adhidaiva; किस् what; उच्यते is called.

अधियज्ञः कथं कोऽत्र देहेऽस्मिन्मधुसूदन । प्रयाणकाले च कथं ज्ञेयोऽसि नियतात्मभिः ॥२॥

What is knowledge of Sacrifice in this body, and how, O Madhusûdana? And how at the time of forthgoing art Thou known by the SELF-controlled? (2)

अधियज्ञः adhiyajña; कर्य how; काः who; अत्र here; देहें in body; अस्मिन् this; मधुसूदन O Madhusúdana; प्रयाणकालें in (at) the time of departure; च and; कथं how; ज्ञेयः to be known; असि art (thou); नियतास्मभिः = नियतः आस्मा येषाम् तैः controlled, self, whose, by them.

अक्षरं ब्रह्म परमं स्वभावोऽध्यात्ममुच्यते । भूतभावोद्भवकरो विसर्गः कर्मसंज्ञितः ॥ ३ ॥

The Blessed Lord said:

The indestructible, the supreme, is the ETERNAL; His essential nature is called SELF-knowledge; the emanation that causes the birth of beings is named Action; (3)

भत्तरं undecaying; ब्रह्म Brahman; परमं supreme; स्वभावः own being (His nature); अध्यात्मं Adhyâtma; उच्यते is called; भूतभावोद्भवकरः = भूतानाम् भावस्य उद्भवं करोति इति सः of beings, of the nature the birth, makes, thus, that; विसर्गः emanation; कर्मसंज्ञितः = कर्म संज्ञा यस्य सः action, name, whose, that.

अधिभूतं क्षरो भावः पुरुषश्चाधिदैवतम् । अधियज्ञोऽहमेवात्र देहे देहभृतां वर ॥ ४ ॥

Knowledge of the Elements concerns My perishable nature, and knowledge of the Shining Ones concerns the life-giving energy; 1 the knowledge of sacrifice tells of Me, as wearing the body, O best of living beings.

(4)

- ग्राधिमृतं Adhibhuta; क्षरः perishable; भावः nature; पुरुषः man; च and; ग्राधिदैवतम् Adhidaiva; ग्राधियतः Adhiyajña;

¹ The male creative energy. The supreme Purusha is the Divine man, the manifested God.

¹⁰CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

क्षदं I; एव only; म्रत्र here; देहे in the body; देहभूतां = देहं विभृति इति तेषां body, wear, thus, of them; वर O best.

अंतकाले च मामेव स्मरन्मुक्त्वा कलेवरम् । यः प्रयाति स मद्भाव याति नास्त्यत्र संशयः॥५॥

And he who, casting off the body, goeth forth thinking upon Me only at the time of the end, he entereth into My being: there is no doubt of that. (5)

श्रंतकाले = श्रंतस्य काले of the end, in the time; च and; माम् me; एव only; स्मर्न् remembering; सुक्त्वा having cast off; कलेवरम् body; यः who; प्रयाति goes forth; सः he; मञ्जावं = मम् भावं my, to nature; याति goes; न not; श्रस्ति is; श्रत्र here; संशयः doubt.

यं यं वापि स्मरन्भावं त्यजत्यंते कलेवरम् । तं तमेवैति कौतिय सदा तन्नावभावितः ॥ ६ ॥

Whosoever at the end abandoneth the body, thinking upon any being, to that being only he goeth, O Kaunteya, ever to that conformed in nature. (6)

यं which; यं which; वा or; श्चिष also; स्मरन् remembering; भावं nature; त्यजाति abandons; श्रंते in the end; कलेवर्स् the body; तं to that; तं to that; एव only; एति goes; कातिय O Kaunteya; सदा always; तद्रावमावित: = तेन भावेन भावित: (by) that, (by) nature, natured (inspired).

तस्मात्सर्वेषु कालेषु मामनुस्मर युध्य च ।

मय्यर्पितमनोबुद्धिर्मामेवैष्यस्यसंशयम् ॥ ७ ॥

Therefore at all times think upon Me only, and fight. With mind and Reason set on Me, without doubt thou shalt come to Me. (7)

तस्मात् therefore; सर्वेषु in all; कालेषु (in) times; मां me; अनुस्मर remember; युध्य fight; च and; मध्यपितमनोबुद्धिः = मिं अपित मनः च बुद्धिः च यस्य सः in Me, placed, mind, and, reason, and, whose, he; माम् to me; एवं only; एड्यसि (thou) shalt go; असंशयम् doubtless.

अभ्यासयोगयुक्तेन चेतसा नान्यगामिना । परमं पुरुषं दिव्यं याति पार्थानुचितयन् ॥ ८ ॥

With the mind not wandering after aught else, harmonised by continual practice, constantly meditating, O Partha, one goeth to the Spirit, supreme, divine. (8)

अभ्यासयोगयुक्तीन = अभ्यासेन च योगेन च युक्तीन with practice, and, with yoga, and, (with) united; चेतसा with the mind; न not; अत्यगामिना = अत्यं गच्छति इति तेन to another, goes, thus, by it; परमं the highest; पुरुष man; दिव्यं divine; याति goes; पार्थ O Pârtha; अनुचित्रयम् thinking on.

कविं पुराणमनुशासितार-मणोरणीयासमनुस्मरेचः । सर्वस्य धातारमर्चित्यरूप-

मादिलवर्ण तमसः परस्तात् ॥ ९॥

He who thinketh upon the Ancient, the Omniscient, the All-Ruler, minuter than the minute, the Supporter of all, of form unimaginable, refulgent as the sun beyond the darkness,

(9)

कार्व the poet; पुराणम् ancient; अनुशासितारम् the ruler of the world; अयोः than the small; अयोशंसं smaller; अनुस्मरेत् may think; यः who; संर्वस्य of all; धातारम supporter; अचित्य-क्रम् = अचित्य-क्रम् क्रम् यस्य तम् inconceivable, form, whose, him; आदित्यवर्गे = आदित्यवर्गे इव वर्गो यस्य तं of the sun, colour, like, color, whose, him; तमसः from darkness; प्रस्तात् beyond.

प्रयाणकाले मनसाऽचलेन भक्तया युक्तो योगबलेन चैव । भ्रुवोर्मध्ये प्राणमावेश्य सम्यक् स तं परं पुरुषमुपैति दिन्यम् ॥ १०॥

In the time of forthgoing, with unshaken mind, fixed in devotion, by the power of yoga drawing together his life-breath in the centre of the two eye-brows, he goeth to this Spirit, supreme, divine. (10)

मया क्राले in the time of forthgoing; मनसा with mind; अचलेन (with) unshaken; भत्तया with devotion; युक्तः joined; श्रोगबलेन - यागस्य बलेन of yoga, by strength; च and; एव only; धुवोः of the (two) eyebrows; मध्ये in the middle; प्राणम्

breath; आवेश्य having placed; सम्यक् together; सः he; तं that; परं highest; पुरुषम man; उपेनि goes; दिन्यम् divine.

यदक्षरं वेदिवदो वदंति विशंति यद्यतयो वीतरागाः। यदिच्छंतो ब्रह्मचर्यं चरंति तत्ते पदं संग्रहेण प्रवक्ष्ये॥ ११॥

That which is declared indestructible by the Vedaknowers, that which the controlled and passion-free enter, that desiring which Brahmacharya is performed, that path I will declare to thee with brevity. (11)

यत् whom; अचारं indestructible; देवविद: the Veda-knowers; वदंति declare: विशंति enter; यत् (into) whom; यत्यः the controlled; वीतरागाः = वीतः रागः येषाम् ने gone, passion, whose, they; यत् whom, इच्छंतः desiring; ब्रह्मचर्ये Brahmacharya; चांति (they) perform; तत् that; ते of (to) thee; पदं path; संमहेगा with (as) summary; प्रवस्थे (1) will declare.

सर्वद्वाराणि संयम्य मनो हृदि निरुध्य च । मूध्न्यीधायात्मनः प्राणमास्थितो योगधारणाम्॥ १२॥

All the gates 1 closed, the mind confined in the heart, the life-breath fixed in his own head, concentrated by yoga, (12)

सर्वद्वाराणि = सर्वाणि द्वाराणि all gates; संयम्य having con-

¹ The gates of the body, i. c., the sense organs. CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

trolled; मनः mind; ह्यदि in the heart; निरुध्य having confined; च and; सूर्धिन in the head; आधाय having placed; आस्मनः of the self; प्राणं breath; आस्थितः established (in); योगधारणाम् = योगस्य धारणाम् of yoga, concentration.

ओमित्येकाक्षरं ब्रह्म व्याहरन्मामनुस्मरन् । यः प्रयाति त्यजन्देहं स याति परमां गतिम् ॥१३॥

"Aum!" the one-syllabled Brahman, reciting, thinking upon Me, he who goeth forth, abandoning the body, he goeth on the highest path. (13)

श्रोम Aum; इति thus; एकाचारं one syllabled; ब्रह्म Brahman; ब्याहरत् reciting; माम me; अनुस्मरन् remembering; यः who; प्रयाति goes forth; त्यजन् abandoning; देहं the body; सः he; याति goes; परमां (to the) highest; गति to the path (goal).

अनन्यचेताः सततं यो मां स्मरति नित्यशः । तस्याहं सुलभः पार्थ नित्ययुक्तस्य योगिनः ॥१४॥

He who constantly thinketh upon Me, not thinking ever of another, of him I am easily reached, O Partha, of this ever harmonised Yogi. (14)

श्रनन्यचेताः = न ग्रन्यस्मिन् चेतः यस्य सः not, in another, thoughts, whose, he; सततं always; यः who; माम् me; स्मराति remember; नित्यशः ever; तस्य of him; आहं I; सुलभः easily obtained; पार्थ O Pârtha; नित्ययुक्तस्य (of) ever-balanced; योगिनः of yogî.

मामुपेख पुनर्जन्म दुःखालयमशाश्वतम् । नाप्नुवंति महात्मानः संसिद्धि परमां गताः ॥ १५॥

Having come to Me, these Mahatmas come not again to birth, the place of pain, non-eternal; they have gone to the highest bliss. (15)

माय to me; उपेस्य having come; पुनः again; जन्म birth; दुःखालयम् — दुःखानाम् भ्रालयं of sorrows, the place; भ्रशाश्वतम् non-eternal; न not; भ्रान्तुवंति gain; महात्नानः Mahâtmas; संसिद्धि to perfection; परमां (to) highest; गताः gone.

आब्रह्मभुवनाल्लोकाः पुनरावर्तिनोऽर्जुन । मामुपेत्य तु कौतेय पुनर्जन्म न विद्यते ॥ १६॥

The worlds, beginning with the world of Brahma, they come and go, O Arjuna; but he who cometh unto Me, O Kaunteya, he knoweth birth no more. (16)

न्ना up to; ब्रह्मभुवनात् = ब्रह्मणः भुवनात् of Brahmâ, from the world; लोकाः worlds; पुनरावर्तिनः again-returning; न्नर्जुन O Arjuna; माम to me; उपेत्य having gone; तु indeed, कौतिय O Kaunteya; पुनर्जन्म again-birth; न not; विद्यते is.

सहस्रयुगपर्यतमहर्यद्वसणो विदुः । रात्रिं युगसहस्राता तेऽहोरात्रविदो जनाः ॥१७॥

The people who know the day of Brahmâ, a thousand ages in duration, and the night, a thousand ages in ending, they know day and night.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

सहस्रयुगपर्यंतम् = सहस्रं युगानि पर्यं तः यस्य तत् thousand, yugas, boundary, of which, that; झहः day; यत् which; झहागः of Brahmå; विदुः know; राजि the night; युगसहस्रांतां = युगानाम् सहस्रेण अन्तः यस्याः ताम् of yugas, by (a) thousand, end, of which, that; ते they; स्रहोराचविदः = स्रहः च राजि च विदंति इतिः day, and, night, and, know, thus; जनाः people.

अन्यक्ताद्वक्तयः सर्वाः प्रभवंत्यहरागमे । राज्यागमे प्रलीयंते तत्रैवान्यक्तसंज्ञके ॥ १८ ॥

From the unmanifested all the manifested stream forth at the coming of day; at the coming of night they dissolve, even in That called the unmanifested.

(18)

भ्रव्यक्तात् from the unmanifested; व्यक्तयः the manifested; सर्वाः all; प्रभवंति flow forth; ग्रह्रागमे = ग्रहः श्रागमे of day, in the coming; राज्यागमे = राज्या श्रागमे of night, in the coming; प्रजीयंते dissolve; तत्र there; एव even; ग्रव्यक्तसंत्रके = अव्यक्तम संज्ञा यस्य तिस्मन् unmanifested, name, whose, Its, in that.

भूतग्रामः स एवायं भूत्वा भूत्वा प्रलीयते । राज्यागमेऽवशः पार्थ प्रभवत्यहरागमे ॥ १९॥

This multitude of beings, going forth repeatedly, is dissolved at the coming of night; by ordination, O Partha, it streams forth at the coming of day. (19)

स्तवानः = स्तानाम् बानः of beings, the aggregate; सः that; even; स्रयं this; सूत्वा having been; स्तवा having been;

प्रलीयंते dissolves; राज्यागमे in the coming of night; अवशः helpless; पार्थ O Partha; प्रभवति flows forth; अद्दर्शगमे in the coming of day.

परस्तस्मानु भावोऽन्योऽव्यक्तो ऽव्यक्तात्सनातनः। यः स सर्वेषु भूतेषु नश्यत्सु न विनश्यति॥२०॥

Therefore verily there existeth, higher than that unmanifested, another unmanifested, eternal, which, in the destroying of all beings, is not destroyed. (20)

पर: higher; तस्मात् than that; तु indeed; भावः nature; ग्रन्यः another; ग्रन्थक्तः unmanifested; ग्रन्थक्तात् (than) the unmanifested; सनातनः ancient; यः who; सः that; सर्वेषु in all; भूतेषु (in) beings; नश्यत्सु (in) the being destroyed; न not; विनश्यति is destroyed.

अन्यक्तोऽक्षर इत्युक्तस्तमाहुः परमां गतिम् । यं प्राप्य न निवर्तते तन्द्राम परमं मम ॥ २१ ॥

That unmanifested, "the Indestructible," It is called; It is named the highest Path. They who reach It return not. That is My supreme abode. (21)

श्रुव्यक्तः unmanifested; श्रुद्धारः Indestructible; इति thus; उक्तः called; तम् that; आहुः (they) call; प्रमां the highest; गति path (goal); यं which; प्राप्य having obtained, न not; निवर्तते return; तत् that; धाम abode; प्रमं highest; मम my.

पुरुषः स परः पार्थ भक्त्या लभ्यस्त्वनन्यया।

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

यस्यातः स्थानि भूतानि येन सर्वमिदं ततम् ॥२२॥

He, the highest Spirit, O Pârtha, may be reached by unswerving devotion to Him alone, in whom all beings abide, by whom all This 1 is pervaded. (22)

पुरुषः spirit; सः He; परः highest; पार्थ O Partha; भक्त्या by devotion: लभ्यः obtainable; तु indeed; ग्रनन्यया without another (object); यस्य of whom; ग्रंतःस्यानि = ग्रंतः तिष्टंति इति तानि inside, stand, thus, they; भूतानि beings; येन by whom; सर्वम् all; इदम् this; ततम् spread out.

यत्र काले त्वनावृत्तिमावृत्तिं चैत्र योगिनः । प्रयाता याति तं कालं वक्ष्यामि भरतर्षभ ॥ २३॥

That time wherein going forth, Yog's return not, and also that wherein going forth they return, that time shall I declare to thee, O prince of the Bharatas.

(23)

यत्र where; काले in time; तु indeed; ग्रनावृत्तिम् non-return; ग्रावृत्तिम् return; च and; एव even; योगिनः yogis; प्रयाताः gone forth; यांति go; तं that; वक्ष्यामिं (I) will declare; भरतर्षभ O prince of the Bharatas

अभिज्योतिरहः शुक्कः षण्मासा उत्तरायणम् । तत्र प्रयाता गच्छंति ब्रह्म ब्रह्माविदो जनाः ॥ २४॥

Fire, light, day-time, the bright fortnight, the six

¹ This, the universe, in opposition to THAT, the source of all.

[·] CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

months of the northern path—then, going forth, the men who know the ETERNAL go to the ETERNAL (24)

सिंगः fire; ज्योति: light; ग्रह: day; ग्रुङ्गः bright, (fort-night); प्रमासा six months; उत्तरायणम the northern-going (of the sun); तत्र there; प्रयाता gone forth; गच्छन्ति go; ब्रह्म to Brahman; ब्रह्मविदः Brahma-knowing; जनाः people.

धूमो रात्रिस्तथा कृष्णः षण्मासा दक्षिणायनम् । तत्र चाद्रमसं ज्योतिर्योगी प्राप्य निवर्तते ॥ २५॥

Smoke, night-time, the dark fortnight also, the six months of the southern path—then the Yogi, obtaining the moonlight, 1 returneth. (25)

धूमः smoke; रात्रिः night; तथा so; कुष्णः dark (fortnight); षण्मासा six months; दिल्लायनम् the southern going (of the sun); तत्र there; चांद्रमसं = चंद्रमसः इदं of the moon, this; ज्योतिः light; योगी the yogí; प्राप्य having obtained; निवर्तते returns.

शुक्ककृष्णे गती ह्येते जगतः शाश्वते मते । एकया यात्यनावृत्तिमन्ययाऽऽवर्तते पुनः ॥ २६ ॥

Light and darkness, these are thought to be the world's everlasting paths; by the one he goeth who returneth not, by the other he who returneth again. (26)

शुक्रकृष्णं = शुक्रा च कृष्णा च light, and, dark, and; गती (two) paths; हि indeed; एते these; जगतः of the world; ज्ञाश्वते

¹ The lunar, or astral, body. Until this is slain the soul returns to birth.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

eternal (two): मते are thought (two); एक्सया by one; याति (he) goes; अनावृत्तिम् to non-return; अन्यया by another; मार्वतेत (he) returns; पुनः again.

नैते सृती पार्थ जानन्योगी मुह्यति कश्चन । तस्मात्सर्वेषु कालेषु योगयुक्तो भवार्जुन ॥ २७ ॥

Knowing these paths, O Partha, the Yogi is nowise perplexed. Therefore in all times be firm in yoga, O Arjuna. (27)

न not एते these; सृती (two) paths; पार्थ O Pârtha; जानन् knowing; बोगी the yogi; सुद्यति is perplexed; कश्चन any one; तस्मात् therefore; सर्वेषु in all; कालेषु (in) times; बोगयुक्तः वोगेन युक्तः with yoga, balanced; भव be; अर्जुन O Arjuna.

वेदेषु यज्ञेषु तपःसु चैव दानेषु यत्पुण्यफलं प्रदिष्टम् । अत्येति तत्सर्विमिदं विदित्वा योगी परं स्थानमुपैति चाद्यम् ॥ २८॥

The fruit of meritorious deeds, attached in the Vedas to sacrifices, to austerities, and also to almsgiving, the Yogi passeth all these by having known this, and goeth to the supreme and ancient Seat. (28)

वेदेषु in the Vedas; यज्ञेषु in sacrifices; तपः सु in austeri-

ties; च and; एव even; रानेषु in gifts; यत् what; पुण्यफलं = पुण्यस्य फलं of merit, the fruit; प्रविष्टम् assigned; सारोति goes beyond; तत् that; सर्वे all; इदं this; विदित्ता having known; योगी the yog1; परं highest; स्थानं place; उपैति goes; च and; आग्रम् first.

इति श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता ॰ योगशास्त्रेऽक्षरब्रह्मयोगी नामाष्ट्रमोऽघ्याय:।

Thus in the glorious BHAGAVAD-Girâ...the eighth discourse entitled,

THE YOGA OF THE INDESTRUCTIBLE SUPREME ETERNAL

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

NINTH DISCOURSE.

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

इदं तु ते गुद्यतमं प्रवक्ष्याम्यनस्यवे । ज्ञानं विज्ञानसहितं यज्ज्ञात्वा मोक्ष्यसेऽशुभात् ॥ १॥

The Blessed Lord said:

To thee, the uncarping, verily shall I declare this profoundest Secret, wisdom with knowledge combined, which, having known, thou shalt be freed from evil.

(1)

इदं this; तु indeed; ते of (to) thee; ग्रह्मतमं most secret; मनस्यामि (I) will declare; अनस्यवे (to) the uncarping; ज्ञानं wisdom; विज्ञानसहितं = विज्ञानिन सहितं with knowledge, together; यत् which; ज्ञास्वा having known; मोक्ष्यसे (thou) shalt be freed; मञ्जमात् from sin.

राजविद्या राजगुद्धं पवित्रमिद्मुत्तमम् । प्रत्यक्षावगमं धर्म्यं सुसुखं कर्मतुव्ययम् ॥ २ ॥

Kingly Science, kingly Secret, supreme Purifier, this, intuitional, according to righteousness, very easy to perform, imperishable. (2)

राजविद्या = विद्यानाम् राजा of sciences, the king; (or = राज्ञां विद्या of kings, the wisdon) राजग्रह्मं = ग्रह्मानां राजा of secrets, the king; पवित्रस् purifier; इदं this; उंचनस् highest; प्रत्यचावगमं = प्रत्यचेण सवगमः यस्य तत् by direct (intuition), knowledge, whose, that;

धर्मे righteous; सुसुखं very happy; कर्तुम् to do; अन्ययम् imperishable.

अश्रद्धानाः पुरुषा धर्मस्यास्य परंतप । अप्राप्य मा निवर्तते सृत्युसंसाखर्मनि ॥ ३॥

Men without faith in this knowledge, O Parantapa, not reaching Me, return to the paths of this world of death.

(3)

अश्रह्मानाः unbelieving; पुरुषाः men; घर्मस्य of duty; अस्य (of) this; परंतप O Parantapa; अन्नाप्य not having obtained; मां me; निवर्तते return; मृत्युसंसारवर्त्मनि = मृत्योः संसारस्य च वर्त्मनि of death, (of) world, and, in the path.

मया ततिमदं सर्व जगदन्यक्तमूर्तिना । मत्स्थानि सर्वभूतानि न चाहं तेष्ववस्थितः ॥ ४॥

By Me all this world is pervaded in My unmanifested aspect; all beings have root in Me, I am not rooted in them.

(4)

मया by me; ततम् pervaded; इतं this; सर्वम् all; जगत् world; अध्यक्तम् (तिन = ग्रव्यक्ता मूर्तिः यस्य तेन unmainifested, aspect, whose, by him; मस्यानि = मयि तिष्ठति इति तानि in me, stand, thus, they; सर्वमुतानि = सर्वाणि भुतानि all being; न not; च and; ग्रहं I; तेषु in them; ग्रवस्थितः placed.

न च मत्स्थानि भूतानि पश्य मे योगमैश्वरम् । भूतभृत्र च भूतस्था ममात्मा भूतभावनः ॥ ५॥

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

Nor have beings root in Me; behold My sovereign yoga! The support of beings, yet not rooted in beings, My SELF their efficient cause. (5)

न not; च and; मस्यानि = मिय तिष्ठंति इति in me. stand, thus; भूतानि beings; पश्य see; में my; योगम् yoga; ऐश्वरम् sovereign; भूतभूत् = भूतानि विभित्ते इति beings, upholds, thus; न not: च and; भूतस्य: = भूतेषु तिष्ठति इति in beings, sits, thus; मम my; झास्मा self; भूतभावनः = भूतानि भावयति इति, beings, nourishes, thus.

यथाऽकाशस्थितो नित्यं वायुः सर्वत्रगो महान् । तथा सर्वाणि भूतानि मत्स्थानीत्युपधारय ॥ ६ ॥

As the mighty air everywhere moving is rooted in the Åkâsha, so all beings rest rooted in Me—thus know thou.

यथा as; धाकाशस्यितः = आकाशे स्थितः in the ether, placed; नित्यं ever; वायुः the air; सर्वत्रगः = सर्वत्र गच्छति इति every where, goes, thus; महान् great; तथा so; सर्वाणि all; भूतानि beings; मत्स्यानि existing in me; इति thus; उपधारय know.

सर्वभूतानि कौंतेय प्रकृतिं याति मामिकाम् । कल्पक्षये पुनस्तानि कल्पादौ विसृजाम्यहम् ॥ ७॥

All beings, O Kaunteya, enter My lower nature at the end of a world-age; at the beginning of a worldage again I emanate them. (7)

सर्वमृतानि all beings; कोतिय O Kaunteya; प्रकृति to nature;

यांति go; मामिकाम् my; कल्पक्षये = कल्पस्य च्चये of a kalpa, in the decay; पुनः again; ऋल्पादौ = कल्पस्य आहौ of a kalpa, in the beginning; विस्जामि emanate; ग्रहं I.

प्रकृतिं स्वामवष्टभ्य विसृजामि पुनः पुनः । भ्तग्रामिममं कृत्स्नमवशं प्रकृतेर्वशात् ॥ ८॥

Hidden in Nature, which is Mine own, I emanate forth again and again all this multitude of beings, helpless, by the force of Nature. (8)

प्रकृति nature; स्वाम् own; अव्दर्भ्य having embraced: विसजामि emanate; पुन: again; पुन: again; भूतप्रामम्=भूतानाम् ग्रामं of beings, assemblage; इमं this; क्रुत्स्मम् शी; अवशं helpless; प्रकृते: of nature; वशात् by force.

न च मां तानि कमाणि निवन्नांति धनंजय। उदासीनवदासीनमसक्तं तेषु कर्मसु ॥ ९ ॥

Nor do these works bind me, O Dhananjaya, enthroned on high, unattached to actions. (9)

न not; च and; माम् me: नानि these; कर्नाण works; निवधंति bind; धनंजय O Dhananjaya; उदासीनवत् like indifferent; आसीनं seated; असक्तं unattached; तेषु in those; कर्मस action.

मयाऽध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः सूयते सचराचरम् । हेतुनाऽनेन काँतेय जगाद्दिपरिवर्तते ॥ १०॥ CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

Under Me, as supervisor, Nature sends forth the moving and unmoving; because of this, O Kaunteya, the universe revolves. (10)

मया by me; ग्रध्यत्तेण (by, as) supervisor (lord); प्रकृतिः nature; स्यते sends out; सचराचरम् = चरेण च ग्रचरेण च सह with the moving, and, with the unmoving, and, together; हेतुना by cause; ग्रनेन (by) this; कोंतिय O Kaunteya; जगत् the world; विपर्वितंते revolves.

अवजानंति मां मूढा मानुषीं तनुमाश्रितम् । परं भावमजानंतो मम भूतमहेश्वरम् ॥ ११॥

The foolish disregard Me, when clad in human semblance, ignorant of My supreme nature, the great Lord of beings;

(11)

स्रवजानंति despise; मां me; मूढा: the foolish; मानुषी human; तनुम् form; स्राध्यतम् refuged (in); परं highest; भावम् nature; स्रजानंतः unknowing; मम my; सूतमहेश्वरम्=भृतानाम् महेश्वरं of beings, the great Lord.

मोघाशा मोघकर्माणो मोघज्ञाना विचेतसः । राक्षसीमासुरीं चैव प्रकृतिं मोहिनीं श्रिताः ॥ १२॥

Empty of hope, empty of deeds, empty of wisdom, senseless, partaking of the deceitful, brutal, and demoniacal nature. (12)

मोघाशाः = मोघाः वाशाः वेषाम् ते vain, hopes, whose, they;

नोधकर्माणः = मोधानि कर्माणि वेषाम ते vain, deeds, whose, they; मोधज्ञानाः = मोधं ज्ञानं वेषाम ते vain, knowledge, whose, they; विचेतसः mindless; राक्षसीम ाåkshasic; आसुरीम åsuric; च and; एव even; प्रकृति nature; मोहिनी deceitful; श्रिताः refuged (in).

महात्मानस्तु मा पार्थ दैवीं प्रकृतिमाश्रिताः । ं भजंत्यनन्यमनसो ज्ञात्वा भूतादिमन्ययम् ॥ १३॥

Verily the Mahâtmas, O Pârtha, partaking of My divine nature, worship with unwavering mind, having known Me, the imperishable source of beings. (13)

महात्मानः mahâtmas; तु indeed; मां me; पार्थ O Pârtha; दैवीम् divine; प्रकृतिं nature; आश्विताः refuged (in;) भजांति worship; अनन्यमनसः = न ग्रन्यस्मिन् मनः येषां ते not, in another, mind, whose, they; ज्ञात्वा having known; भूतादिम = भूतानां आदिं of beings, the beginning; ग्रन्थयम् imperishable.

सततं कीर्तयंतो मा यतंतश्च दृढव्रताः । नमस्यंतश्च मा भक्त्या नित्ययुक्ता उपासते॥ १४॥

Always magnifying Me, strenuous, firm in vows, prostrating themselves before Me, they worship Me with devotion, ever harmonised. (14)

सततं always; कीर्तयंतः praising; मां me; यतंतः striving च and; दृढव्रताः = दृढं व्रतं वेषाम् ते firm, vow, whose, they; नमस्यंतः saluting; च and; माम् me; भत्तया with devotion; निसयुक्ताः ever-balanced; उपासते worship.

ज्ञानयज्ञेन चाऽप्यन्ये यजंतो मामुपासते । एकत्वेन पृथक्त्वेन बहुधा विश्वतामुखम् ॥ १५॥

Others also sacrificing with the sacrifice of wisdom, worship Me as the One and the Manifold everywhere present. (15)

ज्ञानयज्ञेन = ज्ञानस्य यज्ञेन of wisdom, with the sacrifice; च and; अपि also; अन्य others; यज्ञंतः sacrificing; मां me; उपासते worship; एकस्वेन by the oneness; पृथत्त्वेन by the manifoldness; बहुधा by the many; विश्वतोष्ठ्रसम् = विश्वतः मुखं यस्य तम् on all sides, face, whose, him.

अहं कतुरहं यज्ञः स्वधाऽहमहमौषधम् । मंत्रोऽहमहमेवाज्यमहमग्निरहं हुतम् ॥ १६॥

I the oblation; I the sacrifice; I the ancestral offering; I the fire-giving herb; the mantra I; I also the butter; I the fire; the burnt-offering I; (16)

अहं I; कतु: the oblation; अहं I; यज्ञ: the sacrifice; स्वधा the offering to pitris; अहं I; औषधम् the herb; मंत्र: the mantra; अहं I; यहं I; एव even; आउयं butter; अहं I; आभि: the fire; अहं I; हुतम् the burnt-offering;

पिताऽहमस्य जगतो माता धाता पितामहः । वेद्यं पवित्रमोंकार ऋक् साम यजुरेव च ॥ १७॥

I the Father of this universe, the Mother, the Sup-

porter, the Grandsire, the Holy One to be known, the Word of Power, and also the Rik, Sâma, and Yajur,

(17)

पिता father; अहं I; अस्य of this; जगत: (of) world; माता mother; धाना supporter; पितामह: grandfather: वेद्यं to be known; पानित्रं purifier; ओंकार: the omkara; ऋक् Rik; साम Sama; यज्ञ: Yajuh; एव even; च and;

गतिर्भर्ता प्रभुः साक्षी निवासः शरणं सुहृत् । प्रभवः प्रलयः स्थानं निधानं बीजमन्ययम् ॥ १८॥

The Path, Husband, Lord, Witness, Abode, Shelter, Lover, Origin, Dissolution, Foundation, Treasure-house, Seed imperishable. (18)

गतिः the path; भर्ता the husband; प्रभु: the lord; साची the witness; निवासः the abode; ज्ञारणं the shelter; सुहत् the lover; प्रभवः the origin; प्रलयः the dissolution; स्थानं the foundation; निधानं the treasure-house; बीजं the seed; ग्रव्ययम् inexhaustible.

तपाम्यहमहं वर्षं निगृह्णाम्युत्सृजामि च । अमृतं चैव मृत्युश्च सदसचाहमर्जुन ॥ १९॥

I give heat; I hold back and send forth the rain; immortality and also death, being and non-being am I, Arjuna. (19)

तपानि burn; अदं I; अदं I; वर्षे rain; निगृह्णानि hold; उत्सृज्ञानि let go; च and; अधृतं immortality; च and; एव even; मृत्यु: death; च and; सत् being; ग्रसत् non-being; च and; ग्रहं I; ग्रर्जुन O Arjuna.

त्रैविद्या मां सोमपाः पूतपापा यज्ञैरिष्ट्वा स्वर्गतिं प्रार्थयंते । ते पुण्यमासाद्य सुरेंद्रलोक-मश्रंति दिन्यान्दिवि देवभोगान् ॥ २०॥

The knowers of the three, the Soma-drinkers, the purified from sin, worshipping Me with sacrifice, pray of Me the way to heaven; they, ascending to the holy world of the Ruler of the Shining Ones, eat in heaven the divine feasts of the Shining Ones. (20)

त्रैविद्याः = तिस्त्रः विद्याः येषां ते three, sciences (Vedas), whose, they; मां me; सामपाः = सोमं पिवंति इति the soma, drink, thus; पूतपापाः = पूतं पापं येषाम् ते purified, sin, whose, they; यहैः with; sacrifices; इष्ट्वा having sacrificed; स्वर्गति heaven-way; प्रार्थयेत ask; ते they; पुरायं pure; आसाद्य having reached; सुरेंद्रलोकम = सराणां इंद्रस्य लोकं of the Gods, (of) Indra, the world; असंति eat; विद्यान divine; दिवि in heaven; देवभीगान् = देवानाम् भीगान् of the Gods, the enjoyments,

ते तं भुक्त्वा स्वर्गलोकं विशालं क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोकं विशंति । एवं त्रयीधर्ममनुप्रपन्ना

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

गतागतं कामकामा लभंते ॥ २१॥

They, having enjoyed the spacious heaven-world, their holiness withered, come back to this world of death. Following the virtues enjoined by the three,' desiring desires, they obtain the transitory. (21)

ते they; तं that; सुक्त्वा having enjoyed; स्वगंलोकं svargaworld; विद्यालं vast; क्षीणे (in the state of being) withered; पुण्ये (in)merit; मर्त्यलोकं = मर्त्यानां लोकं of mortals, the world; विद्यांति enter; एवं thus; च्याधर्म = च्याः धर्में, of the three (Vedas), the duty; ग्रनुप्रवृत्ताः devoted (to); गतागतम् = गतं च ग्रागतम् च going, and, coming, and; कामकामाः = कामानाम् कामः येषाम् ते of (objects of) desire, desire, whose, they; लभेते obtain.

अनन्याश्चितयंतो मां ये जनाः पर्युपासते । तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहम् ॥२२॥

To those men who worship Me alone, thinking of no other, to those, ever harmonious, I bring full security.

(22)

अनन्याः without-others; चित्रयंतः thinking; मां me; ये who; अनाः men; पर्युपासते worship; तेषाम् of them; नित्याभियुक्तानाम् of the ever-balanced; योगचीमं security; वहामि bring; भ्रहं I.

येऽप्यन्यदेवताभक्ता यजंते श्रद्धयाऽन्विताः। तेऽपि मामेव कौतेय यजंत्यविधिपूर्वकम् ॥ २३ ॥

¹ The three Vedas.

Even the devotees of other Shining Ones who worship full of faith, they also worship Me, O son of Kuntî, though contrary to the ancient rule. (23)

श्रे who; आपि also; अन्यदेवताभक्ताः = अन्यासां देवतानां भक्ताः (of) other, of gods, devotee ; यजंते worship; अद्भया with faith; अन्विताः endowed; ते they; आपि also; मां me; एव even; कींतेय () Kaunteya; यजंति worship; अविधिपूर्वकम = अविधिः पूर्वे यथा स्यात् तथा non-rule, preceding (guide), as, may be, so.

अहं हि स्वयज्ञानां भोक्ता च प्रभुरेव च। न तु मामभिजानंति तत्त्वेनातरच्यवंति ते ॥२४॥

I am indeed the enjoyer of all sacrifices, and also the Lord, but they know Me not in Essence, and hence they fall. (24)

ग्रहं I; हि indeed; सर्वयज्ञानाम् = सर्वेषाम् यज्ञानाम् of all, (of) sacrifices; भोन्ता the enjoyer; च and; प्रभुः lord; एव even; च and; न not; तु indeed; मां me; अभिजानंति know; तस्वेन by essence; ग्रतः hence; च्यवंति fall; ते they.

याति देवव्रता देवान् पितृन्यांति पितृव्रताः । भूतानि यांति भूतेज्या यांति मद्याजिनोऽपि माम्।।२५॥

They who worship the Shining Ones go to the Shining Ones; to the ancestors go the ancestor-worshippers; to the Elementals go those who sacrifice to Elementals; but My worshippers come unto Me. (25)

बांति go; देवब्रताः = देवेषु व्रतं येषाम् ते in the gods, vow, whose, they; देवान् to the gods; पितृत् to the pitris; बांति go; पितृत्रताः = पितृषु व्रतं येषाम् ते in the pitris, vow, whose they; भूतानि to the Bhûtas; बांति go; भृतेज्याः = भृतेभ्यः इज्या येषां ते, for the Bhûtas, sacrifice, whose, they; बांति go; मद्याजिनः = मां बजंते इति me, sacrifice, thus; श्रापि also; मां to me.

पत्रं पुष्पं फलं तोयं यो मे भक्तया प्रयच्छति। तदहं भक्तयुपहतमश्रामि प्रयतात्मनः॥ २६॥

He who offereth to Me with devotion a leaf, a flower, a fruit, water, that I accept from the striving self, offered as it is with devotion. (26)

पत्रं a leaf; पुष्पं a flower; फार्ल a fruit; तोयं water; यः who; मे of (to) me; भक्त्या with devotion; प्रयच्छिति offers; तत् that; स्रहं I; भक्तयुपहृतस्=भक्तया उपहृतं with devotion, offered; अक्षामि eaf; प्रयतान्मनः = प्रयतः स्रात्मा यस्य तस्य striving, self, whose, of him.

यत्करोषि यदश्नासि यज्जुहोषि ददासि यत् । यत्तपस्यासि कौतेय तत्कुरुष्य मदर्पणम् ॥ २७॥

Whatsoever thou doest, whatsoever thou eatest, whatsoever thou offerest, whatsoever thou givest, whatsoever thou doest of austerity, O Kaunteya, do thou that as an offering unto Me. (27)

यत् what; करोंषि (thou) doest; यत् what; अश्वासि (thou) eatest; यत् what; जुहोषि (thou) offerest; द्वासि (thou) givest;

यत् what; यत् what; तपस्यसि (thou) doest of austerity; कौतिय O Kaunteya; तत् that; कुरुब्द do (thou); मदर्पणम् = मिय अर्पणम् in (to) me, offering.

शुभाशुभफ्लेरेवं मोक्ष्यसे कर्मबंधनैः । संन्यासयोगयुक्तात्मा विमुक्तो मामुपेष्यासे ॥२८॥

Thus shalt thou be liberated from the bonds of action, yielding good and evil fruits; thyself harmonised by the yoga of renunciation, thou shalt come unto Me when set free. (28)

श्चभाश्चभफतेः = शुभं च श्रश्चभं च फलं येषाम् तैः good, and, evil, and, fruit, of which, by these; एवं thus; मोक्ससे shall be freed; कर्मसंघनैः = कर्भयां संघनैः of karma, by the bonds; संन्यासयागयुक्तात्मा = संन्यासस्य योगेन युक्तः श्वात्मा यस्य सः of renunciation, by yoga, balanced, self. whose, he; विसुक्तः liberated; मां to me; स्विष्यसि shalt come.

समोऽहं सर्वभूतेषु न मे द्वेष्योस्ति न प्रियः। ये भजंति तु मां भक्तया मिय ते तेषु चाप्यहम् ॥२९॥

The same am I to all beings; there is none hateful to Me nor dear. They verily who worship Me with devotion, they are in Me, and I also in them. (29)

सनः equal; ग्रहं I; सर्वभृतेषु = सर्वेषु भूतेषु in all, beings; न not; ने of me; देव्यः hateful; ग्रस्ति is; न not; प्रियः dear; ये who; भजंति worship; तु indeed; मां me; भक्त्या with faith; नाय in me; ते they; तेषु in them; च and; ग्राप also; ग्रहं I.

अपि चेत्सुदुराचारो भजते मामनन्यभाक्। साधुरेव स मंतव्यः सम्यग्व्यवसितो हि सः॥ ३०॥

Even if the most sinful worship Me, with undivided heart, he too must be accounted righteous, for he hath rightly resolved; (30)

अपि also; चेत् if; सुदुराचार: very-evil-acting; भजते worships; मां me; अनन्यभाक् = न अन्यं भजति इति not another worships, thus; साधु: righteons; एव even; स: he; मंतन्य: to be thought; सम्यक् well: न्यवसित: resolved; हि indeed; स: he.

क्षिप्रं भवति धर्मात्मा शस्त्रच्छांतिं निगच्छति। कैंतिय प्रतिजानीहि न मे भक्तः प्रणस्यति॥३१॥

Speedily he becometh dutiful and goeth to eternal peace. O Kaunteya, know thou for certain that My devotee perisheth never. (31)

क्षिप्रं quickly; भवति becomes; धर्मात्मा = धर्मे आत्मा यस्य सः in righteousness, self, whose, he; द्याश्वत् eternal: शांति peace; निगच्छति goes; कोंतेय O Kaunteya; प्रतिजानीहि know; न not; मे my; भक्तः devotce; प्रणश्यति is destroyed.

मां हि पार्थ व्यपाश्चित्य येऽपि स्युः पापयोनयः । स्त्रियो वैश्यास्तथा शूद्रास्तेऽपियांति परां गतिम् ॥३२॥

They who take refuge with Me, O Partha, though of CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

the womb of sin, women, Vaishyas, even Shûdras, they also tread the highest Path. (32)

मां me; हि indeed; पार्थ O Partha; व्यपाश्चित्य having taken refuge (in); ये who; ग्राप even; स्युः may be; पापयोनयः = पापा योनिः येषाम् ते sinful, womb, whose, they; स्त्रियः women; वैद्याः vaishyas; तथा also; ग्रुहाः shûdras; ते they; ग्रापि also; यांति go; परां highest; गातिं goal.

किं पुनर्जाह्मणाः पुण्या भक्ता राजर्षयस्तथा । अनित्यमसुखं लोकमिमं प्राप्य भजस्व माम् ॥३३॥

How much rather then holy Brahmanas and devoted royal saints; having obtained this transient joyless world, worship thou Me. (33)

र्कि how; पुनः again; ब्राह्मणाः Brâhmaṇas; पुग्याः pure; भक्ताः devoted; राजर्षयः rajarşhis; तथा also; ग्र-नित्यं not lasting; ग्र-सुखं pleasureless; लोकम् world; इमं this; प्राप्य having obtained; भजस्व worship; मां me.

मन्मना भव मद्भक्तो मद्याजी मां नमस्कुरु । मामेवैष्यासि युक्तवैवमात्मानं मत्परायणः ॥ ३४॥

On Me fix thy mind; be devoted to Me; sacrifice to Me; prostrate thyself before Me; harmonised thus in the SELF, thou shalt come unto Me, having Me as thy supreme goal. (34)

मन्मनाः = मिं मनः यस्य सः in me, mind, whose, he; अब be; मद्भक्तः = मम भक्तः my devotee; मद्याजी = मां यजते इति to me,

[173]

sacrifices, thus; मां me; नमस्क्रुरु salute; मां to me; एव even; एट्यसि shalt come; युक्त्वा having balanced; एवं thus; आत्मानं the self; मत्परायण:= गई परायणं यस्य स: I, supreme goal, whose, he.

इति श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता० राजीवद्याराजगुह्ययागो नाम नवमोऽध्यायः।

Thus in the glorious BHAGAVAD-GÎTÂ the.....ninth discourse, entitled:
THE YOGA OF THE KINGLY SCIENCE AND THE KINGLY SECRET.

TENTH DISCOURSE.

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

भूय एव महाबाहो श्रृणु मे परमं वचः । यत्तेऽहं प्रीयमाणाय वक्ष्यामि हितकाम्यया ॥१॥

The Blessed Lord said:

Again, O mighty-armed, hear thou My supreme word, that, desiring thy welfare, I will declare to thee who art beloved.

(1)

भूयः again; एव even; महाबाहो O great-armed; शृंख hear; में my; परनं highest; वचः word; यत् which; ते of (10) thee; श्रीयमाणाय to the being loved; वक्ष्यामि (I) will declare; हितकाम्यया = हितस्य काम्यया of wellbeing, by the desire.

न मे विदुः सुरगणाः प्रभवं न महर्षयः । अहमादिर्हि देवानां महर्षीणां च सर्वशः ॥ २॥

The multitude of the Shining Ones, or the great Rishis, know not My forthcoming, for I am the beginning of all the Shining Ones and the great Rishis. (2)

न not; ने my; विदु: know; सुरगणाः = सुराणाम् गणाः of the gods, the hosts; प्रभवं origin; न not; महर्भयः = महान्तः ऋषयः great rishis; स्रहं I; स्रादिः the beginning; हि indeed; देवानाम of the gods; महर्पीणाम of the great rishis; च and; सर्वशः everywhere.

यो मामजमनादिं च वेचि लोकमहेश्वरम्। असंमूढः स मर्त्येषु सर्वपापैः प्रमुच्यते॥ ३॥

He who knoweth Me, unborn, beginningless, the great Lord of the world, he, among mortals without delusion, is liberated from all sin.

यः who; साम् me; ग्रजम् unborn; अनादि beginningless; च and; वित्ति knows; लोकमहरवरम् = लोकस्य महेदवरम् of the world, the great Lord; असंमूढः undeluded; सः he; मर्त्येषु among mortals; सर्वपापै:=सर्वै: पापै: (by) all, by sins; प्रमुच्यते is quitted.

बुद्धिर्ज्ञानमसंमोहः क्षमा सत्यं दमः शमः । सुखं दुःखं भवोऽभावो भयं चाभयमेव च ॥ ४॥

Reason, wisdom, non-illusion, forgiveness, truth, self-restraint, calmness, pleasure, pain, existence, non-existence, fear, and also courage,

(4)

बुद्धि: reason; ज्ञानम् wisdom; असंमोहः non-illusion; क्षमा forgiveness; सत्यं truth: हम: self-restraint; शम: calmness; सुखं pleasure; दु:खं pain; भव: existence; श्र-भाव: non-existence; भयं fear; च and; श्रमयं fearlessness; एव even; च and;

अहिंसा समता तुष्टिस्तपो दानं यशोऽयशः । भवंति भावा भूतानां मत्त एव पृथग्विधाः ॥ ५॥

Harmlessness, equanimity, content, austerity, alms-CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri giving, fame and obloquy, are the various characteristics of beings issuing from Me. (5)

म्रहिंसा harmlessness; समता equanimity; तुष्टिः content; तपः ansterity; दानं gift; यद्याः fame; स्रयशः obloquy; भवंति are; भावाः natures: भूतानाम् of beings; मत्तः from me; एव even; पृथग्विधाः = पृथक् विधाः येषां ते separate, kinds, whose, they.

महर्षयः सप्त पूर्वे चत्वारो मनवस्तथा। मद्भावा मानसा जाता येषां लोक इमाः प्रजाः॥६॥

The seven great Rishis, the ancient Four, and also the Manus, were born of My nature and mind; of them this race was generated.

(6)

महर्षयः the great rishis; सप्त seven; पूर्वे ancient; चरवारः four; मनवः manus; तथा also; मद्भावाः = माबिभावो येषां ते in me, being, whose, they; मानसाः mental; जाताः born; येषाम् of whom; लोके in world; इमाः these; प्रजाः races.

एतां विभूतिं योगं च मम यो वेत्ति तत्त्वतः । सोऽविकंपेन योगेन युज्यते नात्र संशयः॥ ७॥

He who knows in essence that sovereignty and yoga of Mine, he is harmonised by unfaltering yoga; there is no doubt thereof. (7)

एतां this; विसूर्ति sovereignty; बोगं yoga; च and; मन of me; ब: who; वेत्ति knows; तत्त्वतः by essence; सः he; अविकं-

¹ The four Kumaras, or Virgin Youths, the highest in the occult Hierarchy of this earth.

पेन = न विकम्पते इति तेन not, shakes, thus, by it; योगेन yoga; युज्यम is balanced; न not; अत्र here; संशयः doubt.

.अहं सर्वस्य प्रभवो मत्तः संत्रे प्रवर्तते । इति मत्वा भजेते मां बुधा भावसमन्विताः ॥ ८॥

I am the Generator of all; all evolves from Me; understanding thus, the wise adore Me in rapt emotion. (8)

आहं I; सर्वस्य of all; प्रभवः the generator; मत्तः from me; सर्वे all; प्रवर्तते evolves; इति thus; मत्वा having thought; भजीते worship; मां me; बुधाः the wise; भावसमान्वितः = भावेन सम-न्विताः with emotion, endowed.

मिचित्ता मद्गतप्राणा बोधयंतः परस्परम् । कथयंतश्च मां नित्यं तुष्यंति च रमंति च ॥ ९॥

Mindful of Me, their life hidden in Me, illumining each other, ever conversing about Me, they are content and joyful. (9)

मिटचत्ताः = मिथि चित्तं येषाम् ते in me, mind, whose, they; महत्रप्राणाः = मां गताः प्राणाः येषाम् ते to me, gone, breaths, whose, they; बाध्यंतः illumining (making wise); प्रस्परम् mutually; कथ्यंतः talking (of); च and; मां me; नित्यं always; तुष्यंति are content; च and; रमंति rejoice; च and.

तेषां सततयुक्ताना भजता प्रीतिपूर्वकम् । ददामि बुद्धियोगं तं येन मामुपयांति ते ॥ १०॥

To these, ever harmonious, worshipping in love, I give the yoga of discrimination by which they come unto Me. (10)

त्याम् of these; सनतयुक्तानाम् = सतनं युक्तानां always, (of the) balanced; अजनां (of the) worshipping; भीतिपूनकम् = मीतिः पूर्वे यथा स्थान् नथा love, before, as, may be, so; इडामि (I) give; बुद्धियानं = बुद्धः योग of reason, the yoga; तं that; येन by which; मां to me; उपयोगि come; ते they.

तेषामेत्रानुकंपार्थमहमज्ञानजं तमः ।

नारायाम्यात्मभावस्थो ज्ञानदीपेन भास्वता ॥ ११॥

Out of pure compassion for them, dwelling within their SELF, I destroy the ignorance-born darkness by the shining lamp of wisdom. (11)

तेषाम् of them; एव even; अनुकंपार्थ = अनुकस्थायाः ग्रार्थं of compassion, for the sake; अहं I: अज्ञानज = ग्रज्ञानात् जातं from unwisdom, born; नमः darkness; नाशयामि (I) destroy; आस्मभावस्यः = ग्रान्मनः भावे स्थितः of the self, in the nature, seated; ज्ञानदीपेन = ज्ञानस्य दीपेन of wisdom, with the light; भास्वता (with the) shiping.

अर्जुन उवाच ।

परं ब्रह्म परं धाम पवित्रं परमं भवान् । पुरुषं शाश्चतं दिव्यमादिदेवमजं विभुम् ॥ १२॥

Arjuna said:

Thou art the supreme ETERNAL, the supreme

Abode, the supreme Purity, eternal, divine Man, primeval Deity, unborn, the Lord!

पर highest; ब्रह्म Brahman: पर highest; धाम abode; पवित्रं pure (or purifier); परमं highest; भदान् Thou; पुरुषं man; शाश्वतं eternal; दिव्यं divine; आहिएयं first God; अज unborn; विश्वम् Lord.

आहुस्त्वामृषयः सर्वे देवर्षिनीरदस्तथा । असितो देवलो न्यासः स्वयं चैव ब्रवीषि मे ॥१३॥

All the Rishis have thus acclaimed Thee, as also the divine Rishi, Narada; so Asita, Devala, and Vyasa; and now Thou Thyself tellest it me. (13)

आहु: declare; त्वाम् thee; ऋषयः the R shis; सर्वे all; देवार्षः divine R shi; नारदः Nå ada; तथा also; आसतः Asita; देवलः Devala; ज्यासः Vyâsa; स्वशं (thy) self; च and; एव even; व्यादि tellest; में me.

सर्वमेतदृतं मन्ये यन्मां वदःस केशव । निह ते भगवन्व्यक्तिं विदुर्देवा न दानवाः ॥ १४॥

All this I believe true that Thou sayest to me, O Keshava. Thy manifestation, O Blessed Lord, neither Shining Ones nor Dânavas comprehend. (14)

सर्वम् all; एनत् this; करतं true; मन्ये (I) think; यत् which मां to me; यहसि thou sayest; केशव O Keshava; न not; हि inded; ते thy; भगवन् O blessed Lord; व्यक्ति manifestation; विदु: know; देवा: Gods; न not; दानवा: Danavas. CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

स्वयमेवात्मनाऽऽत्मानं वेत्थ त्वं पुरुषोत्तम । मतभावन भूतेश देवदेव जगत्पते ॥ १५ ॥

Thyself indeed knowest Thyself by Thyself, O Purushottama! Source of beings, Lord of beings, Shining One of Shining Ones, Ruler of the world! (15)

स्वयं (thy) self; एव only; आत्मना by (thy) self; आत्मानं (thy) self; वेत्य knowest; त्वम् thou; पुरुषोत्तम O Purushot-tama; मृतभावन = मृतानि भावयसि इति brings, O thou (that) causest to become, thus; भृतेश = भृतानाम् ईश of beings, O Lord; स्वदेव = देवानाम् देव of gods, O God; जगत्पते = जगतः पते of the world, O Raler.

वक्तुमईस्यशेषेण दिव्या ह्यात्मविभूतयः। याभिर्विभूतिभिलोंकानिमांस्त्वं व्याप्य तिष्ठसि ॥१६॥

Deign to tell without reserve of Thine own divine glories, by which glories Thou remainest, pervading these worlds. (16)

वक्तुम् to tell; अईसि shouldst; म्रशेषेण by withoutremainder; दिव्याः divine; हि indeed; म्रात्मिक्स्तयः = भारमनः विभ्रतयः of self, glories; याभिः (by) which; विभ्रतिभिः by glories; लोकान् worlds; इमान् these; स्वम् thou; व्याप्य having pervaded; तिष्ठसि sittest.

कथं विद्यामहं योगिंस्त्वां सदा परिचिंतयन् । केषु केषु च भावेषु चित्योऽसि भगवन्मया ॥१७॥

How may I know Thee, O Yogi, by constant meditation? In what, in what aspects art Thou to be thought of by me, O blessed Lord? (17)

क्यं how; विद्यामें may know; म्रहं I; योगिन् O yogî; स्वाम् thee; सदा always; परिचित्यन् meditating; केषु (in) what; केषुं (in) what; च and; भावेषु in moods, चित्यः to be thought; असि art; भगवन् O blessed Lord; मया by me.

विस्तरेणात्मनो योगं विभूतिं च जनार्दन । ' भूयः कथय तृप्तिर्हि श्रृण्वतो नास्ति मेऽमृतम्॥१८॥

In detail tell me again of Thy yoga and glory, O Janardana; for me there is never satiety in hearing Thy life giving words. (18)

विस्तरेण by (in) detail; आत्मनः of (thy) own; बोगं yoga: विभूति glory; जनार्दन O Janardana; भूयः again; कथय tell; तृष्ति: contentment; हि indeed; भूण्यतः (of) hearing; न not; आस्त is; मे of me; अमृतम् nectar.

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

हंत ते कथयिष्यामि दिव्या ह्यात्मविभूतयः । प्राधान्यतः कुरुश्रेष्ठ नास्त्यंतो विस्तरस्य मे ॥१९॥

The Blessed Lord said:

Blessed be thon! I will declare to thee My divine glory by its chief characteristics, O best of the Kurus; there is no end familiate to the divine Digitized by eGangotri (19)

हंत well; ने (to) thee; तथाबिष्याने (I) will declare; दिच्याः divine; हि indeed: आत्मविष्ट्रनयः my glories; प्राधान्यतः in the main; कुरुषेष्ठ O best of the Kurus; न not; ग्रस्ति is; ग्रन्तः end; विस्तरस्य of detail; में of me.

अहमात्मा गुडाकेश सर्वभूताशयस्थितः। अहमादिश्च सथ्यं च भूतानामंत एव च ॥ २०॥

I, O Gudakesha, am the SELF, seated in the heart of all beings; I am the beginning, the midule, and also the end of all beings.

(20)

अहं I; म्रान्मा the self: गुडारेह्य O Gudakesha; सर्वभूताशय-स्थितः = सर्वेषाम् भूतानाय आशये स्थितः (of) all, of beings, in the heart, seated; सहं !; द्वादिः the beginning: मध्ये the middle; च and; भूतानाम् of beings; अन्तः the end; एव even; च and.

आदित्यानामहं विष्णुज्योतिषां रिवरंशुमान् । मरीचिर्मरुतामस्मि नक्षत्राणामहं शशी ॥ २१॥

Of the Å lityas I am Vishņu; of radiances the glorious Sun; I am Marichi of the Maruts, of the asterisms the Moon am I. (21)

आदित्यानाम् of the Adityas: ग्रहं I; विष्णुः Vishinu; ज्यांति-षाम् of lights; रावः the Son; अंशुनान् radiant; मरीजि: Marichi; महन्म of the Maruts; ग्रास्म (I) am; नच्याणाम् of asterisms; अहं I; श्री the moon.

वेदानां सामवेदोऽस्मि देवानामस्मि वासवः ।

इन्द्रियाणां मनश्चारिम भूतानामरिम चेतना ॥ २२॥

Of the Vedas I am the Sâma-Veda; I am Vâsava of the Shining Ones; and of the senses I am the mind; I am of living beings the intelligence. (22)

वेदानाम् of the Vedas; सामवेदः the Sâmaveda; ग्रस्म (I) am; देवानाम् of the gods; आस्म (I) am; वासवः Vâsava; इंद्रियाणाम् of the senses; मनः mind; च and; आस्म (I) am; भूतानाम् of beings; अस्मि (I) am; भूतानाम् of beings; अस्मि (I) am; भूतानाम् of beings;

रुद्राणां शंकरश्चास्मि वित्तेशो यक्षरक्षसाम् । वसूनां पावकश्चास्मि मेरुः शिखरिणामहम् ॥ २३॥

And of the Rudras Shankara am I; Vittesha of the Yakshas and Rakshasas; and of the Vasus I am Pavaka; Meru of high mountains am I. (23)

हहाणाम of the Rudras; शंकर: Shankara; च and; अस्म (I) am; वित्तेश: Vittesha, or Kubera; यक्षरस्ताम = यक्षाणां च रक्षसां च of Yakshas, and of Rakshasas, and; वस्नाम् of Vasus; पावकः Pâvaka; च and; अस्म (I) am; मेरु: Meru; शिखरिणाम् = शिखराधि एवां संति इति तेषां peaks of which. (there) are, thus, of them; सहं I.

. पुरोधसां च मुख्यं मां विद्धि पार्थ बृहस्यतिम् । सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः सरसामस्मि सागरः ॥ २४॥

And know Me, O Pârtha, of household priests the chief, Brihaspati; of generals I am Skanda; of lakes I am the ocean (24)

पुरोधसां of house-priests; च and; मुख्यं the chief; मां me; विद्धि know; पार्थ O Partha; बृहस्पतिम् Brihaspati; सेनानीनाम् = सेनां नयंति इति तेषां the army, leads, thus, of them; ग्रहं I; स्कंदः Skanda; सरसाम् of lakes; ग्रह्मि (I) am; सागरः the ocean.

महर्षीणां भृगुरहं गिरामस्मयेकमक्षरम् । यज्ञानां जपयज्ञोऽस्मि स्थावराणां हिमालयः ॥२५॥

Of the great Rishis, Bhrigu; of speech I am the one syllable; of sacrifices I am the sacrifice of silent repetitions; of immovable things the Himalaya. (25)

महर्यीणां of the great Rishis; शृगु: Bhrigu; ग्रहं I; विशं of speech; आंस्म (I) am; एकं the one; अक्षरम् syllable; यज्ञानां of sacrifices; जपयज्ञ: = जपस्य यज्ञः of repetition, the sacrifice; अस्मि (I) am; स्थावराणाम् of immovable (Things); हिमालयः Himâlaya.

अश्वत्थः सर्ववृक्षाणां देवर्षीणां च नारदः। गंधर्वाणां चित्ररथः सिद्धानां किपलो मुनिः॥ २६॥

Ashvattha of all trees; and of divine Rishis Narada; of Gandharvas Chitraratha; of the perfected the Muni Kapila. (26)

अध्यः Ashvattha; सर्वतृत्वाणाम् = सर्वेषाम् वृत्वणाम् (of) all, of trees; देवर्षीणाम् of divine R sais; च and; नाःदः Nårada; गंधर्वाणाम् of Gandharvas; चित्रत्यः Chitraratha; शिद्धानां of the perfect; कषितः Kapila; सुनिः muni.

उच्चैःश्रवसमश्वानां विद्धि माममृतोद्भवम् ।

ऐरावतं गर्जेंद्राणां नराणां च नराधिपम् ॥ २७ ॥

Uchchaishravâ of horses know Me, nectar-born; Airâvata of lordly elephants; and of men the monarch.

उद्ये:श्रवसम् Uchchlmishrava : ग्रश्वानां of horses ; विद्धि know ; मां me ; ग्रम्तोद्भव = अमृतात् उद्भवः यस्य सः from amrita, birth, whose, he ; ऐरावतं Airâvata ; गर्जेद्वायां of the lords of elephants ; नराणाम् of men ; च and ; नराधिपम = नराणां आधिपं of men, the monarch.

आयुधानामहं वज्रं धेनूनामस्मि कामधुक् । प्रजनश्चास्मि कंदर्पः सर्पाणामस्मि वासुकिः ॥ २८॥

Of weapons I am the thunderbolt; of cows I am Kâmadhuk; I am Kandarpa of the progenitors; of ser pents Vâsuki am I. (28)-

आयुधानाम् of weapons; ग्रहं I; वजं the thunderbolt धेन्ताम् of cows; आस्म (1) am; कामधुक् = कामान् दंश्यि इति desires, milks, thus (Kâmadhuk); प्रजनः the progenitor; च and; ग्रह्म (1) am; कंदर्श Kandarpa; सर्पाणाम् of serpents; ग्रह्म (1) am; वासुकिः Våsuki.

अनन्तश्चास्मि नागानां वरुणो यादसामहम् । पितॄणामर्यमा चास्मि यमः संयमतामहम् ॥ २९॥

And I am Ananta of Nagas; Varuna of sea-dwell-CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri ers I; and of ancestors Aryama; Yama of governors am I. (29)

अनन्तः Ananta; च and ; ग्रस्मि (I) am; नागानां of Någas; वरुणः Varuṇa; यान्सां of sea-beings; अहं I; पिनूणां of ancestors; अर्थमा Aryamâ; च and; ग्रस्मि (I) am; यमः Yama; संयमतां of governors; अहं I.

प्रह्णादश्चास्नि दैखानां कालः कलयतामहम् । मृगाणां च मृगेन्द्रोऽहं वैनतेयश्च पक्षिणाम् ॥ ३०॥

And I am Prahlada of Daityas; of calculators Time am I; and of wild beasts I the imperial beast; and Vainateya of birds.

(30)

प्रत्यादः Peahlala; च and; ग्रंहिम (I) am; दैस्यानां of Daityas; कालः Time; कल्यनां of calculators; अहं I; मृगाणां of wild thanes: च and: मृगेन्द्र: = एमाणां इन्द्र: of wild things, ruler; अहं I: दैनतेयः = विननायाः अपस्थं पुमान् of Vinata, child, male (Vainateya); च and; पांच्याम् of birds.

पत्रनः पत्रतामस्मि रामः शस्त्रभृतामहम् । झषाणां मकरश्चास्मि स्रोतसामस्मि जाह्नवी ॥३१॥

Of purifiers I am the wind; Râma of warriors I; and I am Makara of fishes; of streams the Ganga am I.

पवन: the wind; पवनां of purifiers; अस्मि (I) am; रामः Râma; अस्त्रभृगां = शस्त्राणि विश्वित इति तेषां weapons, bears, thus, of them; झराणां of fishes; मक्तरः makara; च and; ग्रस्मि (I); am; स्रोतसां of streams; अस्मि (I) am; जाह्नवी = जह्नोः अपसं स्त्री of Jahnu, child, female (Gangá).

सर्गाणामादिरंतश्च मध्यं चैवाहमर्जुन । अध्यात्मविद्या विद्यानां वादः प्रवदतामहम् ॥ ३२ ॥

Of creations the beginning and the ending and also the middle am I, O Arjuna. Of sciences the science concerning the SELF; the speech of orators I. (32)

संगाणां of creations; आदिः the beginning; सन्तः the end; च and; मध्ये the middle; च and; एव even; आहं 1; अर्जुन O Arjana; आध्यात्माविद्या = अध्यात्मनः विद्या of concerning the self. the science; विद्यानां of sciences; वादः the speech; प्रवदतां of orators; आहं I.

अक्षराणामकारोऽस्मि द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च । अहमेवाक्षयः कालो धाताऽहं विश्वतोमुखः ॥ ३३॥

Of letters the letter A I am, and the dual of all the compounds; I also everlasting Time; I the Supporter, whose face turns everywhere. (33)

श्रक्षराणां of letters; श्रकार: the letter A; शस्मि (I) am; दृंद्र: the dvandva; सामासिकस्य = समासानाः समृहः तस्य. of compounds, the group, of that; च and; श्रहं I; एव even; श्रह्यः everlasting; कालः time; आहा the supporter; अहं I; विश्वतोम्रुखः having faces in every direction.

¹ Among the various kinds of compounds used in Samskrit, that called the drawards was the compound to the compound to the compound that the called the compound to the compound to the compound that the called the compound to the compound to the compound that the called the compound to t

मृत्युः सर्वहरश्चाहमुद्भवश्च भाविष्यताम् । कीर्तिः श्रीवीक्च नारीणां स्मृतिर्मेधा धृतिः क्षमा ॥३४॥

And all-devouring Death am I, and the origin of all to come; and of feminine qualities, fame, prosperity, speech, memory, intelligence, firmness, forgiveness. (34)

मृत्युः death; सर्वेहरः = सर्वे हरति हिन क्षी, seizes, thus; च and; आहं I; उद्भवः the birth; च and; भविष्यनां of future trings; कीर्तिः fame; श्रीः prosperity; वाक् speech; च and; नारीणाम् of feminine things; स्तृतिः memory; मेथा intelligence; धृतिः firmness; चना forgiveness.

बृहत्साम तथा साम्नां गायत्री छंदसामहम् । मासानां मार्गशीवींऽहमृत्नां कुनुनाकरः ॥ ३५॥

Of hymns also Brihatsaman; Gayatri of metres am I; of months I am Margashirana; of seasons the flowery.

(35)

् बृहत्ताम Brihatsâman; तथा also: साझां of Sâma hymns; गायत्री Gâyatrî; छं:साम् metres; त्रहं I; मासानां of months; मार्गशीर्ष: mårgashirsha; ग्रहं I; ऋतृनां of seasons; कुरुताकाः = कुसुमानां ग्राकर: of flowers, the mine.

चूतं छलयतामास्मि तेजस्तजस्विनामहम् । जयोऽस्मि व्यवसायोऽस्मि सत्त्वं सत्त्ववतामहम् ॥३६॥

I am the gambling of the cheat, and the splendour

of splendid things I; I am victory, I am determination, and the truth of the truthful I. (36)

यूतं the gambling; छलयतां of the cheating; ग्रस्मि (I) am; सेज: the splendour; तेजस्विनां of aplendours; ग्रहं I; जय: victory; ग्रस्मि (I) am; स्वत्यायः determination; ग्रस्मि (I) am; सन्त्वं the truth; सन्त्वनां of the truthful; ग्रहं I.

वृष्णीनां वासुदेवोऽस्मि पांडवानां धनंजयः। मुनीनामर्प्यहं व्यासः कवीनामुशना कविः ॥३७॥

Of the Vrîshnis Vâsudeva am I; of the Pândavas Dhanañjaya; of the Sages also I am Vyâsa; of poets Ushanâ the Bard. (37)

वृष्टगीनां of Vrishnis; वासुदेव: Våsudeva; अस्म (I) am; पांडवानां Påṇḍavas; धनंजयः Dhanañjaya; सुनीनां of munis; अपि also; काई I; ज्यासः Vyåsa; कवीनाम् of poets; उद्यानाः Ushanā; कविः the poet.

दंडो दमयतामस्मि नीतिरस्मि जिगीषताम् । मौनं चैवास्मि गुह्यानां ज्ञानं ज्ञानवतामहम् ॥३८॥

Of rulers I am the sceptre; of those that seek victory I am statesmanship; and of secrets I am also silence; the knowledge of knowers am I. (38)

इंड: the sceptre; दमयतां of rulers; अस्मि (I) am; नीति: policy; ग्रस्मि (I) am; जिगीवतां of the victory-seekers; मीनं silence; च and; एवं even; ग्रस्मि (I) am; ग्रह्मानां of secrets; ज्ञानं the knowledge; ज्ञानवतां of knowers; ग्रहं I.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

यच्चापि सर्वभूताना बीजं तदहमर्जुन । न तदस्ति विना यत्स्यान्मया भूतं चराचरम् ॥३९॥

And whatsoever is the seed of all beings, that am I,
O. Arjuna; nor is there aught, moving or unmoving,
that may exist bereft of Me. (39)

यत् which; च and; अपि also; सर्वभूतानां of all beings; वीतं seed; तत् that; अहं 1; अर्जुन O Arjuna, न not; तत् that; अस्ति is; विना without; यत् which; स्यात् may be; मया by me; भूतं being; चराचरम्= थरं च ग्रवरं च moving, and, unmoving, and.

नांतो ऽस्ति मम दिञ्यानां विभूतीनां परंतप । एष तूहेशतः प्रोक्तो विभूतेर्विस्तरो मया ॥ ४०॥

There is no end of My divine powers, O Parantapa. What has been declared is only illustrative of My infinite glory. (40)

न not; शंत: end; श्रास्त is; मम my: दिञ्जानां (of) divine; विभूतीनां glories; प्रंतप O Parantaps; एष this; तु indeed; उदेशत: by (way of) illustration; प्रोक्तः said; विभूतेः of glory: विस्तर: extent; मया by me.

यद्यद्विभूतिमत्सत्तं श्रीमदूर्जितमेव वा । तत्तदेवावगच्छ त्वं मम तेजोंऽशसंभवम् ॥ ४१ ॥

Whatsoever is glorious, good, beautiful, and mighty,

understand thou that to go forth from a fragment of My splendour. (41)

यत् what; यत् what; विभूतिमत् glorious; हास्वं being; श्रीमत् prosperous; ऊर्झितम् mighty; एव even; च and; तत् that; तत् that; एव even; भ्रायाच्छ recognise; त्वम् thou; मम my; तेजोंदासंभवम् = तंजसः भ्रंशात् संभवः यस्य तत् of sprendour, from portion, origin, of which, that.

अथवा बहुनैतेन किं ज्ञातेन तवार्जुन । विष्टभ्याहिमदं कृत्स्नमेकांशेन स्थितो जगत् ॥ ४२॥

But what is the knowledge of all these details to thee, O Arjuna? Having pervaded this whole universe with one fragment of Myself, I remain. (42)

ग्रय now; वा or; बहुना (...) many; एतेन (hy) this; किं what; ज्ञातेन by (with being) known; तव of (hy) thee; ग्रर्जुन O Arjuna; विष्टभ्य having established; अहं 1; इदं this; कुत्सं all; एकांशेन by one portion; स्थितः (.uu) seated; जगत् the world.

इति श्रीमद्भमगवद्गीता ० विभूतियोगी नाम दशमोऽध्यायः ।

Thus in the glorious BHAGAVAD Gitl...the tentu discourse, entitled:
THE YOGA OF SOVEREIGNTY.

ELEVENTH DISCOURSE.

अर्जुन उवाच ।

मदनुग्रहाय परमं गुह्यमध्यात्मसंज्ञितम् । यत्त्रयोक्तं वचस्तेन मोहोऽयं विगतो मम ॥ १॥

Arjuna said:

This word of the Supreme Secret concerning the SELF, Thou hast spoken out of compassion; by this my delusion is taken away.

मरमुप्रहाय = नम अनुप्रहाय of me, for favour; परमं the highest; गुद्धा secret; ग्रह्यात्मतंत्रिनम् A lhyatma-named; यन् which; त्वया by Thee; उन्हें spoken; वचः word; तेन by that; मोहः delusion; ग्रयं this; विगतः gone; नम my.

भवाप्ययौ हि भूतानां श्रुतौ विस्तरशो मया। त्वत्तः कमलपत्राक्ष माहात्म्यम्पि चाव्ययम्॥२॥

The production and destruction of beings have been heard by me in detail from Thee, O Lotus-eyed, and also Thy imperishable greatness. (2)

मनात्ययो = मनः च ग्रत्ययः च the becoming, and, dissolution, and; हि indeed; भ्रतानां of beings; भ्रुतो (the two) heard; विस्तरयः in detail; मया by me; दरतः from Thee; कमलपत्राच = कमलस्य पत्रं दन अक्षिणी बस्य सः of locus, leaf, like, eyes, whose, O he; माहात्म्यम् greatness; ग्रापि also; च and; अञ्चयं inperishable.

एबमेतचथात्थ त्वमात्मानं प्रमेश्वर । द्रष्टुमिच्छामि ते रूपमैश्वरं पुरुषोत्तम ॥ ३॥

O supreme Lord, even as Thou describest Thyself,
O best of beings, I desire to see Thy Form omnipotent.

(3)

एवं thus; एतत् this; यथा as; म्रात्य sayest; त्वस् thou; भ्रात्मानं (thy) self; प्रनेश्वर O highest Lord; द्रष्टुम् to see; इच्छानि(I) desire; ते thy; रूपं form; ऐश्वरं sovereign; पुरुषोत्तन O best of beings.

मन्यसे यदि तच्छक्यं मया द्रष्टुमिति प्रभो । योगेश्वर ततो मे त्वं दर्शयात्मानमन्ययम् ॥ ४ ॥

If thou thinkest that by me It can be seen, O Lord, Lord of Yoga, then show me Thine imperishable SELF.

(4)

मन्यसे thinkest; यदि if; तत् that; शक्यं possible; मया by me; द्रष्ट्रम् to see; इति thus; प्रभो O Lord; योगश्वर = योगस्य ई- इवर of yoga, O Lord; ततः then; ने of (to) me; स्वम् thou; वर्शय show; आत्मानं (thy) self; ग्रव्ययं imperishable.

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

पर्य मे पार्थ रूपाणि शतशोऽथ सहस्रशः । नानाविधानि दिव्यानि नानावर्णाकृतीनि च ॥५॥

Behold, O Pârtha, forms of Me, a hundredfold, a CC_30. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

thousandfold, various in kind, divine, various in colours and shapes. (5)

पश्य behold; में my; पार्थ O Partha; रूपाणि forms; यतश्चः hundredfold; स्रथ and; सहस्रशः thousandfold; नानाविधानि of many modes; दिन्यानि divine; नानावर्णीकृतीनि = नाना वर्णाः स्राकृतयः च येषां तानि many, colors, forms, and, whose, them.

परयादित्यान्वसूञ्जुद्रानश्विनौ मरुतस्तथा । बहुन्यदृष्टपूर्वाणि परयाश्वयीणि भारत ॥ ६ ॥

Behold the Ådityas, the Vasus, the Rudras, the two Ashvins and also the Maruts; behold many marvels never seen ere this, O Bharata. (6)

प्रय behold; आदित्यान् the Adityas; वसून् the Vasus; इंद्रान् the Rudras; अधिनी the (two) Ashvins; मस्तः the Maruts; तथा also; बहूनि many; सदद पूर्वणि = पूर्व न दृष्टानि before, not, seen; पश्य behold; ग्राध्याणि marvels; भारत O Bharata

इहैकरथं जगत्कृत्स्नं पदयाद्य सचराचरम् । मम देहे गुडाकेश यच्चान्यदृष्टुमिञ्छासे ॥ ७ ॥

Here, to-day, behold the whole universe, movable and immovable, standing in one in My body, O Gudakesha, with aught else thou desirest to see. (7)

इह here; एकस्थं = एके स्थिनं। in one, standing; जानत् the world: कृत्सं all; पश्य behold; अस to-day; सचराचरं = चरण अच-रेण ज सह (with) moving, (with) unmoving, and, together;

मम my; देहे in body; गुडाकेश O Gudåkesha; यत् what; च and; सन्यत् other; द्रष्टुम् to see; इच्छसि desirest.

न तु मा शक्यसे द्रष्टुमनेनैव स्वचक्षुषा । दिव्यं ददामि ते चक्षुः पश्य मे योगमैश्वरम् ॥ ८॥

But verily thou art not able to behold Me with these thine eyes; the divine eye I give unto thee. Behold My sovereign Yoga.

न not; तु indeed; मां me; श्वयसं canst (thou); द्रब्द्ध to see; अनेन with this; एव even; स्वचक्षुषा with own-eyes; दिव्यं divine; रदामि give (I); ते of (to) thee; चक्षु: the eye; पश्य behold; में my; योगं yoga; ऐश्वरं sovereign.

संजय उवाचा गृह्माह्याह्याह्याह्य

एवमुक्त्वा ततो राजन् महायोगेश्वरो हरिः। दर्शयामास पार्थाय परमं रूपमेश्वरम् ॥ ९ ॥

Sanjaya said:

Having thus spoken, O King, the great Lord of Yoga, Hari, showed to Partha His supreme form as Lord.

एवं thus; उदस्या having spoken; ततः then; राजन् O King; महायोगेश्वरः = महान् योगेश्वरः the great Yoga-Lord; हरिः Hari; दर्शयामास showed; पार्थाय to Partha; परमं highest; रूपं form; ऐश्वरम् sovereign.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

अनेकवक्रनयनमनेकाङ्गुतदर्शनम् । अनेकदिव्याभरणं दिव्यानेकोद्यतायुधम् ॥ १०॥

With many mouths and eyes, with many visions of marvel, with many divine ornaments, with many upraised divine weapons;

कानेकवक्रनयनम् = अनेकानि वक्राणि च नयनानि च यस्मिन् तत् various, mouthis, and, eyes, and, in which, that; अनेका द्वतद्यानं = अनेकानि अञ्चतानि दर्शनानि यस्मिन् तत् various, marvellous, sights, in which, that; अनेकादिब्याभरणं = अनेकानि दिव्यानि आभरणानि यस्मिन् तत् various, divine, ornaments, in which, that; दिव्यानिको अतायु- थम् = दिव्यानि अनेकानि उद्यतानि आयुधानि यस्मिन् तत् divine, various, uplifted, weapons, in which, that.

दिन्यमाल्याबरधरं दिन्यगंधानुलेपनम् । सर्वाश्चर्यमयं देवमनंतं विश्वतोमुखम् ॥ ११॥

Wearing divine necklaces and vestures, anointed with divine unguents, the God all-marvellous, boundless, with face turned everywhere. (11)

विन्यमाल्यांबरधरं = विन्यानि माल्यानि च अम्बराणि च धराते इति तत् divine, necklaces, and, garments, and, wears, which, that; विञ्यगं-थानुनेपनम् = विज्यः गंधः च अनुलेपनम् च यस्य तत् divine, scent, and, unguents, of which, that; सर्वाश्चर्यमयं full of all marvels; देवम God; अनन्तं endless; विश्वतोष्ठखं with faces all round.

दिवि सूर्यसहस्रस्य भवेषुगपदुत्थिता।

यदि भाः सहशी सा स्याद्रासस्तस्य महात्मनः ॥ १ २॥

If the splendour of a thousand suns were to blaze out together in the sky, that might resemble the glory of that Mahâtmâ. (12)

दिवि in the sky; स्थैसहसंस्य = स्यांणां सहस्रस्य of suns, of a thousand; भवेत were; युगपत् = simultaneously; उत्थिता arisen; यदि if; भाः splendour; सहसी like; सा that; स्यात् may be; भासः of a glory; तस्य (of) that; महात्मनः of mahâtmû.

तत्रैकस्थं जगत्कृत्सं प्रविभक्तमनेकधा । अपरयद्देवदेवस्य शरीरे पांडवस्तदा ॥ १३॥

There Pandava beheld the whole universe, divided into manifold parts, standing in one in the body of the God of Gods.

(13)

तम there; एकस्यं standing-in-one; जगत् the world; कुत्सं the whole; प्रविभक्तम् divided; ग्रावेक्षां in various ways; ग्राप्यत् saw; देवदेवस्य = देवानाम देवस्य of the Gods, of the God; ज्ञारि in the body; पाँडवः the Pâṇḍava; तदा then.

ततः स विस्मयाविष्टो हृष्टरोमा धनंजयः । प्रणम्य शिरसा देवं कृतांजिलरभाषत ॥ १४॥

Then he, Dhananjaya, overwhelmed with astonishment, his hair upstanding, bowed down his head to the God, and with joined palms spake. (14)

ततः cthen ar he तिस्मयाविष्टः = विस्मयेन आविष्टः with as-

tonishment, penetrated; हृष्टरोमा = हृष्टानि रोमाणि यस्य सः excited hairs, whose, he; धनंजयः Dhananjaya; प्रणम्य having prostrated; शिरसा with head; देवं the God; कृतांजिलः = कृतः ग्रंजिलः यन सः made, hand-folding, by whom, he, (saluting); ग्रभाषत said.

अर्जुन उवाच ।

पश्यामि देवास्तव देव देहे
सर्वास्तथा भूतविशेषसंघान् ।
ब्रह्माणमीशं कमलासनस्थमृषींश्च सर्वानुरगांश्च दिव्यान् ॥ १ ५ ॥

Arjuna said:

Within Thy form, O God, the Gods I see,
All grades of beings with distinctive marks;
Brahmâ, the Lord, upon His lotus throne,
The Rishis all and Serpents, the Divine. (15)

परयामि (1) see; देवान् the Gods; तव Thy; देव O God; देहें in the body; सर्वान् all; तथा also; भृतविशेषसंघान् — भृतानाम् विशेषाणाम संघान् of beings, of (various) species, groups; ब्रह्माणं Brahmå; ईशं the lord; कमलासनस्यं = कमलस्य ग्रासने स्थितं of lotus, in seat, seated; ऋषीन् Bighis; सर्वान् all; उरगान् serpents: च and; दिख्यान् divine.

अनेकबाहूदरवक्रनेत्रं पश्यामि त्वा सर्वतोऽनंतरूपम्।

discus - ITE, Mace - HEL mara

नांतं न मध्यं न पुनस्तवादिं पद्यामि विश्वेश्वर विश्वरूपम् ॥ १६॥

With mouths, eyes, arms, breasts, multitudinous, I see Thee everywhere, unbounded Form.

Beginning, middle, end, nor source of Thee,
Infinite Lord, infinite Form, I find;

(16)

स्रोनकबाह्रदरवक्षनेत्रं = स्रानेके बाह्यः उदराणि च वक्षाणि च नेत्राणि च वस्य तं many, arms, and stomachs, and, mouths, and, eyes, and, whose, him; पश्चामि (I) see; त्वां thee; सर्वतः everywhere; स्राननक्ष्मम् = स्रानन्तानि क्ष्पाणि यस्य तं endless, forms, whose, him; न not सन्तं end; ने not; मध्यं middle; न not; पुनः again; तव thy; स्रादिं origin; पद्यामि (I) see; विश्वश्यर = विश्वस्य ईश्वर of universe, O Lord; विद्वह्मं = विश्वः रूपं यस्य तं, universe, form, whose, him.

किरीटिनं गदिनं चिक्रणं च तेजोराशिं स्वतो दीप्तिमंतम् । पर्यामि त्वां दुर्निरीक्ष्यं समताद् दीप्तानलार्कचुतिमप्रमेयम् ॥ १७॥

Shining, a mass of splendour everywhere,
With discus, mace, tiara, I behold:
Blazing as fire, as sun, dazzling the gaze
From all sides in the sky, immeasurable. (1)

किरीटिनं = किरीटं ग्रस्य ग्रस्ति तं diadem, of him, is, him; गरिनं with mace; चाक्रिणं with discus; च and; तेजोरांचि = तेजतः राशि CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri THE FILL

edestain 4425 million

of splendour, mass; सर्वतः everywhere; सीप्तिमन्तं shining; पश्यामि (I) see; स्वां thee; दुनिरीक्षं=दुःखेन निरीक्षं with difficulty, to be seen; समेतात् from everywhere; दिप्तानलार्कयुति - दीप्तस्य अनलस्य अ अर्कस्य च इव द्यतिः यस्य तं of (the) shining, of fire, and, of sun, and, like, glory, whose, him; अपमेयं immeasurable.

त्वमक्षरं परमं वेदितच्यं त्वमस्य विश्वस्य परं निधानम् । त्वमच्ययः शास्त्रतधर्मगोप्ता सनातनस्त्वं पुरुषो मतो मे ॥ १८॥

Lofty beyond all thought, unperishing,
Thou treasure-house supreme; all-immanent,
Eternal Dharma's changeless Guardian, Thou;
As immemorial Man I think of Thee. (18)

स्वं Thou; ग्रश्नरं imperishable; प्रम् highest; वेदितव्यं to be known; त्वं Thou; ग्रस्य (of) this; विश्वस्य of universe; प्रं highest; निधानं treasure-house; त्वं Thou; ग्रव्ययः inexhaustible; ग्राध्यतधर्मगीत्ता = ग्राध्यतस्य धर्मस्य गीत्ता (of the) eternal, of dharma, the Protector; सनातनः ancient; स्वं thou; प्रस्यः man; मतः thought; मे of me.

अनादिमध्यातमनंतवीर्य-मनंतबाहुं शशिसूर्यनेत्रम् । पत्रयामि त्वां दीसहुताशवक्रं

JAMAN WASHING WHAN

Jangamawadi Math, Varai

स्वतेजसा विदवमिदं तपंतम् ॥ १९॥

Nor source, nor midst, nor end; infinite force, Unnumbered arms, the sun and moon Thine eyes!' I see Thy face, as sacrificial fire

Blazing, its splendour burneth up the worlds. (19) अनादिमध्यांतन = न आदिः मध्यः अनः यस्य तं not origin, middle, end, whose, him; अनलवीयें = अनंनवीयें यस्य तं endless, force, whose, him; अनलवाई = अनलाः बाहवः यस्य तं endless, arms, whose, him; अनेतबाई = अनलाः बाहवः यस्य तं endless, arms, whose, him; अशिस्यंनेचं = शशी च स्रयः च नेचे यस्य तं moon, and, sun, and, (two) eyes, whose, him; पश्यामि (1) see; स्वां Thee; श्रेन्तहताशवक्रं = यिनः हताशः इव वक्रं यस्य तं light, and, sacrificial, fire, and, face, and, whose, he; स्वतजसा by own brightness; विश्वं the universe; इवं this; तपंतम् warming.

चात्रापृथिन्योरिदमंतरं हि
न्याप्तं त्वयैकेन दिशश्च सर्वाः ।
हृष्ट्वाऽद्धुतं रूपमुग्रं तवेदं
लोकत्रयं प्रन्यथितं महात्मन् ॥ २०॥

By Thee alone are filled the earth, the heavens,
And all the regions that are stretched between;
The triple worlds sink down, O mighty One,
Before Thine awful manifested Form. (20)

चावापृथिच्योः च चावः च पृथिच्याः च of heaven, and, of earth, and; इदं this; अन्तरं interspace; दि indeed; च्यापं pervaded; स्वया by Thee; एकेन by (the) One; दिशः quarters; च and; सर्वाः all; दृष्ट्या CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri having seen ; अद्भुतं marvellous ; रूपं form ; उम्रं terrible ; तव thy; इदं this; लोकत्रयं = लोकानां त्रयं of worlds triplet; प्रव्यायितं (is) oppressed ; महात्मन् O mahâtmå.

अमी हि त्वां सुरसंघा विशंति केचिद्गीताः प्राजलयो गृणीत । स्वस्तीत्युक्त्वा महर्षिसिद्धसंघाः स्तुवंति त्वां स्तुतिभिः पुष्कलाभिः ॥ २१ ॥

To Thee the troops of Suras enter in, Some with joined palms in awe invoking Thee: Banded Maharshis, Siddhas," Svasti!" cry, Chanting Thy praises with resounding songs.

ग्रमी these ; हि indeed ; त्वां Thee ; सुरसंघाः - सुरायाम संघाः of Gods, the hosts; विश्रांति enter; काचित् some; भीता: frightened; पांजलयः with-joined-palms ; गूणंति utter ; स्वस्ति = सु + ग्रस्ति well is (be it) ; इति thus ; उक्त्वा having said ; महर्षिसिद्धसंघाः = महर्षीणाव च सिद्धानाम् च संघा: of Maharshis, and, of Siddhas, and, hosts; स्तुवन्ति hymn; स्वां Thee; स्तुतिभि: with songs; पुष्कालाभि: resounding.

रुद्रादित्या वसवो ये च साध्या विख्वेऽदिवनौ मरुतश्चोष्मपाश्च। गंधर्वयक्षासुरसिद्धसंघा विक्षंते त्वां विस्मिताश्चैव सर्वे ॥ २२॥ CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

Rudras, Vasus, Sådhyas and Ådityas,
Vishvas, the Ashvins, Maruts, Ushmapas,
Gandharvas, Yakshas, Siddhas, Asuras,
In wondering multitudes beholding Thee. (22)

रहादित्याः = रहाः च आदित्याः च Rudras and Adityas, and; वसवः Vasus; ये these; च and; साध्याः Sâdhyas; विश्वे Vishvedevas; ग्राश्वनो (the two) Ashvins; मरुतः Maruts; च and; इस्मपाः Ushmapas: च and; गंधर्वयत्तासुरसिद्धसंघाः = गंधर्वाणां च यत्ताणां च असुराणां च सिद्धानां च संघाः of Gandharyas, and, of Yakshas, and, of Asuras, and of Siddhas, and, hosts; वीत्तंते behold; स्वां Thee; विस्मिताः astonished; च and; एव even; सर्वे all.

रूपं महत्ते बहुवक्रनेत्रं महाबाहो बहुबाहूरुपादम् । बहूदरं बहुदंष्ट्राकराळं हृष्ट्रा लोकाः प्रव्यथितास्तथाऽहम् ॥ २३॥

Thy mighty Form, with many mouths and eyes,
Long-armed, with thighs and feet innumerate,
Vast-bosomed, set with many fearful teeth,
The worlds see terror-struck, as also I. (23)

रूपं form; महत् great; ते Thy; बहुवक्षनेत्रं = बहुनि वक्षाणि च नेत्राणि च यस्यिन् तत् many, mouths, and, eyes, and, in which, that; महाबाहों O mighty-armed; बहुबाहुरुपादम् = बहुवः बाहवः च रूपः च पादाः च यस्मिन् तत् many, arms, and, thighs, and, feet,

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

and, in which, that; बहुइरं = बहुनि उदराणि यन्निन् तत् many stomachs, in which, that; बहुंदष्टाकरालं = बह्वीभिः इंद्याभिः करालं (with) many, with teeth, terrible; हद्वा having seen ; लोका: the worlds प्रव्यथिताः (are) distressed ; तथा also ; ग्रहं I.

> न्भःस्पृशं दीप्तमनेकवर्ण व्यात्ताननं दीप्तिविशालनेत्रम् । दृष्ट्या हि त्वा प्रव्यिथतातरात्मा धतिं न विंदामि शमं च विष्णो ॥ २४॥

Radiant Thou touchest heaven; rainbow-hued. With opened mouths and shining vast-orbed eyes. My inmost self is quaking, having seen, My strength is withered, Vishnu, and my peace.

(24)

नभःस्पृशं = नभः स्पृशति इति तं heaven, touches, thus; हीसं shining; स्रोनकवर्ण = स्रानेके वर्णाः यस्य तम् various, colours, whose, him; ज्यात्ताननं = ज्यात्तानि ग्राननानि यस्य तम् opened, mouths, whose, him; दीप्रविद्यालनेत्रम् = दीप्रानि विद्यालानि नेत्राणि यस्य तम् shining, large, eyes, him; tgr having seen; t indeed; स्वां Thee; प्रव्यथितांतरात्मा = प्रव्यथित: अन्तरात्मा यस्य सः trembling, mind, whose, he; धृति strength; न not; विदामि (I) find; शर्म control; च and; विद्णों O Vishnu.

दंष्ट्राकरालानि च ते मुखानि दृष्ट्रैव कालानलसंनिभानि ।

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

दिशो न जाने न लभे च शर्म प्रसीद देवेश जगन्निवास ॥ २५॥

Like Time's destroying flames I see Thy teeth,
Upstanding, spread within expanded jaws;
Nought know I anywhere, no shelter find,
Mercy, O God! refuge of all the worlds! (25)

दंष्ट्राकरालानि = दंष्ट्राभिः करालानि with teeth, terrible; च and ; ते thy; मुखानि mouths; हृष्ट्रा having seen; एव even; क लानलसानि आनि = कालस्य अनलस्य च संनिभानि of time, of the fire, and, resembling; दिशः quarters; न not; जाने know; न not; तमे obtain; च and; शर्म protection; प्रसीद be pleased; देवेश = देवानां ईश of the Gods, O Lord, जगतिवास = जगतः निवास of the world, Odwelling.

अमी च त्वां धृतराष्ट्रस्य पुत्राः सर्वे सहैवावनिपालसंघैः । भीष्मो द्रोणः सूतपुत्रस्तथासौ सहास्मदीयैरपि योधमुख्यैः ॥ २६॥

The sons of Dhritarashtra, and with them
The multitude of all these kings of earth,
Bhishma, and Drona, Suta's royal son,
And all the noblest warriors of our hosts,
(26)

अभी these; च and; स्वां Thee; धृतराष्ट्रस्य of Dhritarûshtra; पुषा: sons; सर्वे all; सह with; एव even; अवनिपालसंषेः = अर्थन CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri पालयांति इति तेषां संघै: the earth, (who) protect, thus, of them, with the hosts; भीडम: Bhishma; ब्रोण: Drona; स्तपुत्र: = स्तस्य पुत्र: of Sûta, the son; तथा also; असौ this; सह with; अस्मदीयै: with (those) of ours; योधमुख्यै: = योधानां मुख्यै: of warriors, with the chiefs.

वक्राणि ते त्वरमाणा विशंति दंष्ट्राकरालानि भयानकानि । केचिद्विलग्ना दशनान्तरेषु संदृश्येते चूर्णितैरुत्तमांगैः ॥ २७॥

Into Thy gaping mouths they hurrying rush,
Tremendous-toothed and terrible to see;
Some caught within the gaps between Thy teeth
Are seen, their heads to powder crushed and
ground. (27)

विद्यांति enter; स्वरमाणाः hurrying; विद्यांति enter; स्ट्राकरालानि terrible toothed; भयानकानि fear-bringing; कोचित् some; विलग्नाः sticking; द्यानान्तरेषु = द्यानानाम् अन्तरेषु of teeth, in the gaps; संद्रश्येत are seen; चूर्यितैः (with) pulverised; उत्तमाङ्गेः with highest limbs (heads).

यथा नदीना बहवींऽबुवेगाः समुद्रमेवाभिमुखा द्रवंति । तथा तवामी नरलोकबीरा

विशंति वऋाण्यभिविज्वलंति ॥ २८॥

As river-floods impetuously rush, Hurling their waters into ocean's lap, So fling themselves into Thy flaming mouths, In haste, these mighty men, these lords of earth. GENERAL SPIEGUES

थ्या as; नदीनाम् of rivers; बहुव: many; अम्बुवेगाः = ग्रम्बूनां वेगाः of waters, the currents; समुद्रं to the ocean; एव even; त्रभिष्ठखाः facing towards ; द्रवन्ति run ; तथा so ; तव of Thee ; अभी these; नरलोकवीराः = नराणाम् लोकं वीराः of men, in the world, heroes; विश्वन्ति enter; वन्नाणि mouths; सभिबिज्वलेन्ति blazing. is burning. Vighou, with Thy blazing

व्यथा प्रदीसं ज्वलनं पतंगा (१००१) हण्या विशंति नाशाय समृद्धवेगाः। तथैव नाशाय विशंति लोका-स्तवापि वक्राणि समृद्धवेगाः ॥ २९॥

As moths with quickened speed will headlong fly Into a flaming light, to fall destroyed, So also these, in haste precipitate, Enter within Thy mouths destroyed to fall. (29)

यथा as; प्रदीप्तं blazing; ज्वलनं flame; प्रतंगाः moths; विश्रंति enter; नाशाय to destruction; समृद्धवेगाः = समृद्धः वेगः वेषाम् ते increased, velocity, whose, they; तथा so; एव even ; नाबाय

to destruction; विशांति enter; लोकाः the people; सव of Thee अपि also; वक्राणि mouths; समुद्धवंगाः (with) increased velocity.

होलिह्यसे प्रसमानः समैता-होकान्समग्रान्वदनैर्ज्वलिहः । तेजोभिरापूर्य जगत्समग्रं भासस्तवोग्राः प्रतपति विष्णो ॥ ३०॥

On every side, all-swallowing, fiery-tongued,
Thou lickest up mankind, devouring all;
Thy glory filleth space: the universe
Is burning, Vishnu, with Thy blazing rays. (30)

लेलिहासे (thou) lickest; ब्रसमान. grasping; समंतात from every side; लोकान् the worlds; समझान् the whole; बदनै: with faces; उचलिहाः (with) fiery; तेजोभिः with splendours; आपूर्व having filled; जगत् the world; समझन whole; आसः glory; तव thy; उमाः fierce: प्रतपंति burning; विष्णो O Vighau.

आख्याहि में को भवानुप्ररूपों नमोऽस्तु ते देववर प्रसीद । विज्ञातुमिच्छामि भवंतमाद्यं न हि प्रजानामि तव प्रवृत्तिम् ॥ ३१॥

Reveal Thy SELF; What awful Form art Thou? I worship Thee! Have mercy, God supreme!

[209]

Thine inner being I am fain to know;
This Thy forthstreaming Life bewilders me. (31)

भाष्याहि declare; मे to me; का: who; भवान् Thou; उध-इदाः = उद्यं रूपं यस्य सः terrible, form, whose, he; नमः salutation; अस्तु let there be; ते to Thee; देववर् = देवानां वर of Gods, O best; विज्ञातुम to know; इच्छामि (I) wish; भवंतम् Thee; आसं first; इ not; हि indeed; प्रज्ञानामि (I) know; तव Thy; प्रवृत्ति desire.

श्रीमगवानुबाच ।

कालो ऽस्मि लोकक्षयकृत्प्रवृद्धो लोकान्समाहर्तुमिह प्रवृत्तः । ऋतेऽपि त्वां न भविष्यंति सर्वे थेऽवस्थिताः प्रत्मिकेषु योधाः ॥ ३२॥

The Blessed Lord said:

Time am I, laying desolate the world,

Made manifest on earth to slay mankind!

Not one of all these warriors ranged for strife

Escapeth death; thou shalt alone survive. (32)

कालः time; सस्मि (I) am; लोकचयकृत् = लोकानाम् क्षयं क्ष्मिति इति of the worlds, destruction, makes, thus; प्रवृद्धः vast; लोकान् the worlds; समाहतृम् to annihilate; इह here; प्रवृत्तः come forth; क्रते without; आदि also; त्वां thee; न not; भविष्यंति shall be; सर्वे all; ये these; अवस्थिताः arranged; प्रत्यनीकेषु in the rival-armies; योधाः warriors.

तस्मात्त्वमुत्तिष्ठ यशो लभस्व जित्वा शत्रून्मुक्ष्व राज्यं समृद्धम् । मयैवैते निहताः पृवेमेव निमित्तमात्रं भव सञ्यसाचिन् ॥ ३३ ॥

Therefore stand up! win for thyself renown,
Conquer thy foes, enjoy the spacious realm.
By Me they are already overcome,
Be thou the outward cause, left-handed one. (33)

तस्मात् therefore; स्वं thou; रात्तिष्ठ stand up; यदाः fame; लमस्व obtain; जिस्सा having conquered; शबूत् enemies; सुद्द enjoy; राज्यं the kingdom; समृद्धं wealthy; मया by me; एव even; एते these; निहताः slain; पूर्वे before; एव even; निमित्तन्मानं a mere instrument; भव be; सञ्यसाचित् = सन्येन साचितं द्वितं वर्षं यस्य सः with the left hand, to aim, habit, whose, he.

द्रोणं च भीष्मं च जयद्भं च कर्णं तथाऽन्यानिपं योधवीरान् । मया हतांस्त्वं जिहे मा व्याथिष्ठा युद्धस्व जेतासि रणे सपत्नान् ॥ ३४ ॥

Drona and Bhishma and Jayadratha, Karna, and all the other warriors here Are slain by me. Destroy then fearlessly, Fight! thou shalt crush thy rivals in the field. (34)
होणं Drona; च and; भीडमं Bhishma; च and; जयहर्थं Jayadratha; च and; कर्णे Karna; तथा also; अन्यान् others; आण्
also; योधवीरान् = योधानां वीरान् of warriors, heroes; मया by
me; इतान् slain; स्वं thou; जाई slay; मा not; ध्यायेष्ठाः be distressed; युद्धास्व fight; जेतासि shalt conquer; रणे in the battle;
सपद्धान् rivals.

संजय उनाच ।

एतच्छुत्वा वचनं केशवस्य कृतांजिलवेंपमानः किरीटी। नमस्कृत्वा भय एवाऽह कृष्णं सगद्गदं भीतभीतः प्रणम्य ॥ ३५ ॥

Sanjaya said:

Having heard these words of Keshava, he who weareth a diadem, with joined palms, quaking, and prostrating himself, spake again to Krishna, stammering with fear, casting down his face. (35)

एतत् this; शुत्वा having heard; वचनं word; केशवस्य of Keshava; कृतांजितः - कृतः सङ्जालः केन सः made. folded-hands by whom, he; वेपभानः trembling; किरीटि the diademed one; नमस्कृत्वा having prostrated; सूद्यः again; एव even; आह said; कृष्णं to Krishna; सगद्रदं = गद्दिन सह with stammoring, together भातभीतः frightene, frightened; प्रणभ्य having prostrated.

[212]

अर्जुन उवाच ।

स्थाने हषीकेश तव प्रकीर्त्या जगत्प्रहष्यत्यनुरज्यते च। रक्षांसि भीतानि दिशो द्रवंति सर्वे नमस्यंति च सिद्धसंघाः ॥ ३६॥

Arjuna said:

Hrishikesha! in Thy magnificence
Rightly the world rejoiceth, hymning Thee;
The Râkshasas to every quarter fly
In lear; the hosts of Siddhas prostrate fall. (36)

स्थाने in (the right) place (rightly); ह्यीकेश O Hrishikesha; तव Thy; प्रकीर्त्यों by (singing) thy fame; ज्ञान् the world; प्रहृट्यान rejoices; ग्रातुरज्यते is pleased; च and; रह्यांसि the Râkṣhasas; भीतानि terrified; दिशः to the quarters; द्वयंति fly; सर्वे all; नमस्यान prostrate; च and; सिद्धसंधाः = सिद्धानाय सम्राः of Siddhas, the hosts.

कस्माच ते न नमेरन्महात्मन् गरीयसे ब्रह्मणोऽप्यादिकर्त्रे । अनंत देवेश जगन्निवास द्वमक्षरं सद्सत्त्तत्परं यत् ॥ ३७॥ How should they otherwise, O loftiest SELF!
First Cause! Brahma Himself less great than
Thou.

Infinite, God of Gods, home of all worlds, Unperishing, Sat Asat, That supreme! (37)

कस्मात् wherefore; च and; ते they; नं not; नमेरन् may prostrate; महात्मन् O Mahâtmâ; गरीयसे to the greater teacher; ब्रह्मणः of Brahmâ; मापि also; ग्रादिकंत्रें to the first maker; अनंत O endless one; देवेश O Lord of Gods; जगतिवास O dwelling of the worlds; स्वं thou; अवंदं imperishable; सत् Being; असत् non-being; तत् that; परं highest; यत् which.

त्वमादिदेवः पुरुषः पुराण-स्त्वमस्य विश्वस्य परं निधानम् । वेत्ताऽसि वेद्यं च परं च धाम त्वया ततं विश्वमनंतरूप ॥ ३८॥

First of the Gods, most ancient Man Thou art, Supreme receptacle of all that lives; Knower and known, the dwelling-place on high; In Thy vast Form the universe is spread. (38)

स्वं Thou; आदिदेव: first God; पुरुष: Man; पुराण: ancient; त्वं thou; अस्य (of) this; विश्वस्य of world; परं highest; निधानम् treasure-house; वता knower; असि (thou) art; वेदां to be known; च and; परं highest; च and; धाम dwelling; त्वया by Thee; ततं apread; विश्वम् the universe; सनन्तरूप O endless-Formed.

वायुर्यमोऽमिर्वरुणः शशांकः प्रजापतिस्त्वं प्रपितामहश्च । नमो नमस्तेऽस्तु सहस्रकृत्वः पुनश्च भूयोऽपि नमो नमस्ते ॥ ३९॥

Thou art Vâyu and Yama, Agni, moon, Varuna, Father, Grandsire of all:
Hail, hail to Thee! a thousand times all hail!
Hail unto Thee! again, again, all hail!

(39)

वायुः Vâyu; यमः Yama; ग्राग्निः Agni; वरुणः Varuna; बाबांकः moon; प्रजापतिः Prajâpati; स्वं Thou; प्रिपतामहः great-grand-father; स्व and; नमः hail; नमः hail; ते to thee; ग्रस्तु be; तहसकृत्वः thousa tad times; पुनः again; स्व and; भूयः again; श्रापि also; नमः hail; नमः hail; ते to thee.

निमः पुरस्तादथ पृष्ठतस्ते नमोऽस्तु ते सर्वत एव सर्व, । अनंतवीर्योऽमितविक्रमस्त्वं सर्व समाप्तोषि ततोऽसि सर्वः ॥ ४०॥

Prostrate in front of Thee, prostrate behind,
Prostrate on every side to Thee, O All.
In power boundless, measureless in strength,
Thou holdest all: then Thou Thyself art All.

नमः hail; पुरस्तात् from before; अय also; पृष्ठतः from behind; ते to Thee; नमः hail; ग्रस्तु be; ते to Thee; सर्वतः on every side; एव even: सर्व O all; अनंतविध = ग्रनंतं विधे बस्य सः endless, strength, whose, he; ग्रामितविक्रमः = ग्रामितः विक्रमः यस्य सः boundless, strength, whose, he; स्व thou; सर्वे all; समामोधि concludest; ततः thence; असि (thou) art; सर्वे: all.

सखेति मत्वा प्रसमं यदुक्तं हे कृष्ण हे यादव हे सखेति । अजानता महिमानं तवेदं

मया प्रमादात्प्रणयेन वापि ॥ ४१ ॥

If, thinking Thee but friend, importunate,
O Krishna! or O Yadava! O friend!
I cried, unknowing of Thy majesty,
And careless in the fondness of my love;
(41)

सखा friend; इति thus; मत्या having thought; प्रसमं importunately; यत् which; उन्ते said; हे कुटण O Krishna; हे बादव O Yâdava; हे सखे O friend; इति thus; अज्ञानता (by) unknowing; महिमानं greatness; तव thy; इदं this; मया by me; प्रमादात् from carelessness; प्रणयेन with affection; वा or; इति thus.

> यचाऽवहासार्थमसत्कृतोऽसि विहारशय्यासनभोजनेषु । एकोऽथवाऽप्यच्युत तत्समक्षं

तत्क्षामये त्वामहमप्रमेयम् ॥ ४२ ॥

If jesting, I irreverence showed to Thee, At play, reposing, sitting or at meals, Alone, O sinless One, or with my friends, Forgive my error, O Thou boundless One.

(42)

यत् which; च and; अवहासार्थं = अवहासस्य अर्थे of jesting, for the sake; असत्कृतः unhonoured; असि art; विहारसध्यासन-भोजनेषु = विहारे च सध्यां च आसने च मोजने च in play, and, in bed, and, in seat, and in feast, and; एक: alone; अथवा or; अपि also; अध्युत O unfallen one; तत् so; समद्धं in company; तत् that; ज्ञामये (I) pray to pardon; त्वां thee; अहं I; अप्रमेयम् boundless,

पिताऽसि लोकस्य चराचरस्य त्वमस्य पूज्यश्च गुरुर्गरीयान् । न त्वत्समोऽस्त्यम्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यो लोकत्रयेऽप्यप्रातिमप्रभावः ॥ ४३॥

Father of worlds, of all that moves and stands,
Worthier of reverence than the Guru's self,
There is none like to Thee. Who passeth Thee?
Pre-eminent Thy power in all the worlds. (43)

पिता father; ग्रांस (thou) art; लोकस्य of the world; चराचरस्य of moving and unmoving; त्वं thou; ग्रस्य of this; पूज्य to be reverenced; च and; ग्रहः the guru; गरीयान् weightier; न not; त्वत्समः = तव समः of the, equal; ग्रस्ति is;

ध्यभ्यधिकः surpassing; स्नुतः whence; ग्रन्यः other; लीकवर्थे in the world triplet; ग्रापि also; ग्रपतिमप्रभावः = ग्रपतिमः प्रभावः इस्य सः unrivalled, might, whose, he,

> तस्मात्प्रणम्य प्रणिधाय कार्य प्रसादये त्वामहमीशमीड्यम् । पितेव पुत्रस्य सखेव सख्युः प्रियः प्रियायाईसि देव सोढुम् ॥ ४४॥

Therefore I fall before Thee; with my body
I worship as is fitting; bless Thou me.
As father with the son, as friend with friend,
With the beloved as lover, bear with me. (44)

तस्मात् therefore; प्रणम्य having prostrated; प्रणिधाय having bent; स्तायं body; प्रसादयं propitiate; स्वां Thee; अहं I; ईशं the Lord; ईड्यम् praiseworthy; पिता father; इव like; पुत्रस्य of the son; सुखा friend; इव like; सख्युः of the friend; प्रियः beloved; प्रियाय to the loved; सहिस shouldst; देव O God; सोदुम् to bear.

> अदृष्टपूर्व हिषितोऽस्मि दृष्ट्वा भयेन च प्रव्यथितं मनो मे । तदेव मे दर्शय देव रूपं

प्रसीद देवेश जगन्निवास ॥ ४५ ॥

I have seen That which none hath seen before, My heart is glad, yet faileth me for fear; Show me, O God, Thine other Form again, Mercy, O God of Gods, home of all worlds. (45)

अदृष्टपूर्वे = पूर्वे न दृष्टं before, not, seen; ह्षितः glad; अस्मि (I) am; दृष्ट्वा having seen; अधेन with fear; च and; प्रव्यथितं distressed; मनः mind; मे my; तत् that; एव even; मे to me; दर्शय show; देव O God; रूपम् form; प्रसीद be pleased; देवेश O Lord of Gods; जगानिवास O world-dwelling.

किरीटिनं गदिनं चक्रहस्त-मिच्छामि त्वां द्रष्टुमहं तथैव। तेनैव रूपेण चतुर्भुजेन सहस्रवाहो भव विश्वमूर्ते॥ ४६॥

Diademed, mace and discus in Thy hand,
Again I fain would see Thee as before:
Put on again Thy four-armed shape, O Lord,
O thousand-armed, of forms innumerate. (46)

किरीदिनं crowned; गहिनं mace-bearing; चकहरतं = चक्रं इस्ते वस्य तं discus, in hand, whose, him; इच्छामि wish; त्यां Thee; इष्टुम् to see; ग्रहं I; तया as (before); एव even; तेन (by) that; एव even: रूपेण by form; चतुर्भुजेन (by) four-armed: सहस्रवाहों = सहस्रं बाहव: यस्य सः thousand, arms, whose, he; भव be; विश्वसूत = विश्वं सूर्तिः यस्य सः the universe, form, whose, he.

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

मया प्रसन्नेन तवार्जुनेदं रूपं परं दर्शितमात्मयोगात् । तेजोमयं विश्वमनंतमाद्यं यन्मे त्वदन्येन न दृष्टपूर्वम् ॥ ४७॥

The Blessed Lord said:
Arjuna, by My favour thou hast seen
This loftiest form by Yoga's self revealed!
Radiant, all-penetrating, endless, first,
That none except thyself hath ever seen.

(47)

मया by me; प्रसन्नेन (by) pleased; तव of (to) thee; अर्जुन
O Arjuna; इदं this; रूपं form; परं highest; दिश्विस (been)
shown; आत्मयोगात् = आत्मनः योगात् of Self, from the yoga;
तेजोमयं made of light; विश्वं the universe; अनंतं endless; आरं
first; यत् which; मे of me; त्वत् from (thou) thee; अन्येन
by another; न not; स्टप्यंम seen before.

न वेदयज्ञाध्ययनैर्न दानै-र्न च क्रियाभिर्न तपीभिरुप्रैः । एवंरूपः शक्य अहं नृलोके द्रष्टुं त्वदन्येन कुरुप्रवीर ॥ ४८ ॥

Nor sacrifice nor Vedas, alms nor works, CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri Nor sharp austerity, nor study deep, Can win the vision of this Form for man. Foremost of Kurus, thou alone hast seen.

(48)

न not; वेद्यहाध्ययनै: = वेदै: च यहैं: च ग्रध्ययनै: च by Vedas, and, by sacrifices, and, by studies, and; ने not; दानै: by gifts; न not; च and; क्रियाभि: by deeds; न not: तपोभि: by austerities; उग्नै: (by) dire; एवंकप: thus-formed; इत्यः (am) possible; ग्रहं I; नुलोके = नृणाम लोके of men, in the world; द्रष्टें to see; त्वत् from (than) thee; ग्रन्थेन by another; क्रुह्मवीर = कुक्णाम् प्रवीर of (or among) the Kurus, foremost.

मा ते व्यथा मा च विमूढभावो दृष्ट्या रूपं घोरमीदृङ्ममेदम् । व्यपेतभीः प्रीतमनाः पुनस्त्वं तदेव मे रूपिमदं प्रपश्य ॥ ४९ ॥

Be not bewildered, be thou not afraid,
Because thou hast beheld this awful Form;
Cast fear away, and let thy heart rejoice;
Behold again Mine own familiar shape.

(49)

मा not; ते thee; ज्यया pain; मा not; च and; विमूदभावः विमूदस्य भावः of the confused, the condition; ह्या having seen; रूपं form; घार terrible; ईहळ such; मन my; इत्म् this; ज्यपेतभी: = ज्यपेता भीः बस्य सः departed, fear, whose, he; भीतमनाः = भीतं मनः बस्य सः satisfied, mind, whose, he; पुनः again; स्वं thou; तत् that; एव even; मे my; रूपं form; इत् this; प्रपश्य behold.

स्जय उवाच ।

इत्यर्जुनं वासुदेवस्तथीक्त्वा स्वकं रूपं दर्शयामास भूयः आश्वासयामास च भीतमेनं भूत्वा पुनः सौम्यवपुमहात्मा ॥ ५०॥

Sanjaya said:

Våsudeva, having thus spoken to Arjuna, again manifested His own Form, and consoled the terrified one, the Mahatma again assuming a gentle form. (50)

इति thus; अर्जुनं to Arjuna; वाह्यदाः Våsudeva; तथा thus; उत्का having spoken; स्वक्तं own; रूपं form; वर्शयामास showed; भूयः again; आत्वासयामास consoled; च and; भितं the terrified; एनं this (one); भूत्वा having become; युनः again; सौन्यवपुः = सौन्यं वपुः यस्य सः gentle, form, whose, he; महात्वा mahâtmå.

अर्जुन उवाच ।

द्वष्ट्वेदं मानुषं रूपं तव सौम्यं जनादेन । इदानीमस्सि संवृत्तः सचेताः प्रकृतिं गतः ॥५१॥

Arjuna said :

Beholding again Thy gentle human Form, O Janardana, I am now collected, and am restored to my own

(51)

हुष्ट्वा having seen; इदं this; मानुषं human; रूपं form; तय thy; सीन्धं gentle; जनादेन O Janardana; इदानीम् now; म्रस्मि (I) am; संवृत्तः become; सचेताः with mind; प्रकृतिं to nature; गतः gone.

श्रीमगवानुवाच ।

सुदुर्दर्शमिदं रूपं दृष्टवानसिं यन्मम । देवा अप्यस्य रूपस्य नित्यं दर्शनकांक्षिणः ॥५२॥

The Blessed Lord said:

This Form of Mine beholden by thee is very hard to see. Verily the Gods ever long to behold this Form.

सुद्देशम् very hard to see; इदं this; रूपं form; दृष्टवान् (one who) has seen; आसि (thou) art; यत् which; सम my; देवाः Gods; अपि also; अस्य (of) this; रूपस्य of form; नित्यं always; दर्शनकांचिणः = दर्शनं बांचेते इति, vision, (they) desire, thus,

नाहं वेदैने तपसा न दानेन न चेज्यया। शक्य एवंविधो द्रष्टुं दृष्टवानिस मां यथा ॥५३॥

Nor can I be seen as thou hast seen Me by the Vedas, nor by austerities, nor by alms, nor by offerings:

(53)

न not; अहं l ; बेरें: by the Vedas; न not; तपसा by aus.

terity; न not; दानेन by gift; न not; च and; इड्यस by offering; शक्सः (am) possible; एवंविधः (of) this—kind; द्रष्टुम् to see; इष्टवान् (one who) has seen; ऋसि (thou) art; मां me; वया as.

भक्ता त्वनन्यया शक्य अहमेवंविधोऽर्जुन । ज्ञातुं द्रष्टुं च तत्त्वेन प्रवेष्टुं च परंतप ॥ ५४ ॥

But by devotion to Me alone I may thus be perceived, Arjuna, and known and seen in essence, and entered, O Parantapa. (54)

भक्त्या by devotion; तु indeed; ग्रनन्यया (by) without another; शक्ये: (am) possible; ग्रहं I; एवंविध: of this kind ध्रर्जुन O Arjuna; ज्ञातुं to know; द्वष्टुं to see; च and; तत्त्वेन by essence; प्रवेष्टुं to enter; च and; प्रंतप O Parantapa.

मत्कर्मकृन्मत्परमो मद्भक्तः संगवर्जितः। निर्वैरः सर्वभूतेषु यः स मामेति पांडव ॥ ५५॥

He who doeth actions for Me, whose supreme good I am, My devotee, freed from attachment, without hatred of any being, he cometh unto Me, O Pandava.

(55)

मस्तर्भकृत् = मन कर्म करोति इति my, work, does, this; मन्प्रगः = आहं परमः यस्य सः I, the supreme, whose, he; अब्रक्तः = मन गक्तः my devotee; संगविज्ञतः = संगेन विज्ञतः by attachment, abandoned; निर्वेरः without enmity; सर्वभृतेषु among all creatures;

[224]

सः who; सः he; मां to me; एति goes; पांडन O Pâṇḍava.
इति श्लीमद्भगनदीता ० निश्चरू पद्शनयोगो नामैकाद्शोऽस्यायः ।
Thus in the glorious Beagavad-Gitâ....the eleventh discourse, entitled,
THE YOGA OF THE VISION OF THE UNIVERSAL FORM.

TWELFTH DISCOURSE.

अर्जुन उवाच ।

एवं सततयुक्ता ये भक्तास्त्वां पर्युपासते । ये चाप्यक्षरमञ्यक्तं तेषां के योगवित्तमाः ॥ १ ॥

Arjuna said:

Those devotees who ever harmonised worship Thee, and those also who worship the Indestructible, the Unmanifested, whether of these is the more learned in yoga?

(1)

एवं thus; सततयुक्ताः ever-balanced; ये who; अक्ताः devotees; त्वां Thee; पर्युपासते worship; ये who; च and; च्रिप also; अचर the undecaying; च्रव्यक्तं the unmanifested; तेषाम् of these; के who; द्योगविक्तमाः yoga-learned-most.

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

मय्यावेश्य मनो ये मां नित्ययुक्ता उपासते । श्रद्धया परयोपेतास्ते मे युक्ततमा मताः ॥ २ ॥

The Blessed Lord said:

They who with mind fixed on Me, ever harmonised worship Me, with faith supreme endowed, these in My opinion, are best in yoga. (2)

मिय in me ; ग्राविश्य having fixed ; मनः the mind ; ये who ; मां me ; निरवयुक्ताः ever-balanced ; उपासते worship ; माहत्वा with

faith; परवा (with) supreme; उपेता: endowed; ते these; में of me; वक्ततमा: harmonised-best; मता: thought.

ये त्वक्षरमनिर्देश्यमन्यक्तं पर्युपासते । सर्वत्रगमचित्यं च कूटस्थमचर्तं ध्रुवम् ॥३॥

They who worship the Indestructible, the Ineffable, the Unmanifested, Omnipresent and Unthinkable, the Unchanging, Immutable, Eternal, (3)

ग्रं who; तु indeed; ग्रश्नर्र the undecaying; ग्रानिर्श्यं the undefinable; ग्रन्थत्तं the unmanifested; पर्युपासते worship; सर्वत्रगं every-where-going; ग्राचित्यं unthinkable; च and; क्टस्यं rock-seated; ग्रचलं immovable; श्रुवं firm.

संनियम्येंद्रियग्रामं सर्वत्र समबुद्धयः । ते प्राप्नुवंति मामेव सर्वभूतिहते रताः ॥ ४॥

Restraining and subduing the senses, regarding everything equally, in the welfare of all rejoicing, these also come unto Me. (4)

संनियम्य having restrained; इंद्रियमामं = इंद्रियाणाम् ग्रामं of the senses, the aggregate; सर्वच everywhere; समबुद्धयः = समा बुद्धि येषां ते equal, understanding, whose, they; ते they; प्राप्तुवंति obtain; मां me; एव even; सर्वभूतिहते = सर्वेषाम् भूतानाम् हिते (0) all, of beings, in welfare; स्ताः rejoicers.

क्केशोऽधिकतरस्तेषामव्यक्तासक्तचेतसाम् । अव्यक्ता हि गतिर्दुःखं देहवादिरवाप्यते ॥ ५ ॥

The difficulty of those whose minds are set on the Unmanifested is greater; for the path of the Unmanifested is hard for the embodied to reach. (5)

क्रियाः the trouble; अधिकतरः greater; तेषास् of those; अध्यक्ता-संकचितसाम् = ग्रंड्यक्ते ग्रीसक्तं चेतः येषाम् ते in the unmanifested, attached, mind, whose, they; अध्यक्ता the unmanifested; हि indeed; गतिः path; दुःखं (with) pain; देहवद्भिः by the embodied; ग्रिवाच्यते is reached.

ये तु सर्वाणि कर्माणि मयि संन्यस्य मत्पराः। अनन्येनैव योगेन मां ध्यायंत उपासते॥ ६॥

Those verily who, renouncing all actions in Me and intent on Me, worship meditating on Me, with whole-hearted yoga, (6)

श्र who; तु indeed; सर्वाणि all; क्रमाणि actions; मिश्र in me; संन्यस्य having renounced; मत्पराः intent on me; अनन्येन (by) without another (object); एव even; योगेन by yoga; मां me; ध्यायंतः meditating; उपासते worship.

तेषामहं समुद्धर्ता मृत्युसंसारसागरात् । भवामि न चिरात्पार्थ मय्यावेशितचेतसाम् ॥ ७ ॥

These I speedily lift up from the ocean of death and existence, O Partha, their minds being fixed on Me.

(7)

तेषाम् of those; अहं I; समुद्धती lifter up; मृत्युसंसारसागरात् प्रस्थोः च संसारस्य च सागरात् of death, and, of procession, and, CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri from the ocean; भवानि become; न not; चिरात् from long; पार्थ O Partha; माद्य in me; आविश्वितंचितसाम् = आविश्वितं चेतः वेषाम् ते . बाम् fixed, mind, whose, of them.

मय्येव मन आधरस्व मयि बुद्धिं निवेशय । निवासिष्यासे मय्येव अत ऊर्ध्व न संशयः ॥ ८ ॥

Place thy mind in Me, into Me let thy Reason enter; then without doubt thou shalt abide in Me hereafter.

(8)

मृश्चि in me; एव even; मनः the mind; आधस्त्व place; मधि in me; बुद्धि the reason; निवेशय cause to enter; निवसिष्यास (thou) shalt dwell; मिश्च in me; एव even; अदः hence; अर्ध्व above (afterwards); न not; संशयः doubt.

अथ चित्तं समाधातुं न शक्नोषि मयि स्थिरम् । अभ्यासयोगेन ततो मामिच्छाप्तुं धनंजय ॥ ९ ॥

But if thou art not able firmly to fix thy mind on Me, then by the yoga of practice seek to reach Me, O Dhananjaya. (9)

श्रय now; चित्तं the mind; समाधातुं to fix; ज not; इक्किंगि canst; मियां me; स्थिरक् firmly; श्रभ्यासथोगेन = अभ्यासस्य योगेन of practice, by the yoga; ततः then; मां me; इच्छ् wish; आप्तुं to obtain; ध्नंजय Q Dhananjaya.

अभ्यासेऽप्यसमथौंऽसि मत्कर्मपरमो भव । मदर्थमापे कर्माणि कुर्वन्सिद्धिमवाप्स्यसि ॥ १०॥

If also thou art not equal to constant practice, be intent on My service; performing actions for My sake, thou shalt attain perfection. (10)

अभ्यास in practice; ग्रांपि also; असमर्थः not-capable; ग्रसि (thou) art; मत्कर्मपरमः = मन कर्म परमं यस्य सः my, work, supreme, whose, he; भवं be; मदर्थे for my sake; ग्रांप also; कर्माणि actions; क्रुर्वन् doing; सिद्धि perfection; ग्रवाप्स्यसि (thou) shalt obtain.

अथैतदप्यशक्तोऽसि कर्तुं मद्योगमाश्रितः। सर्वकर्मफलत्यागं ततः कुरु यतात्मवान् ॥११॥

If even to do this thou hast not strength, then taking refuge in union with Me, renounce all fruit of action, with the self controlled.

सय now; एतत् this; अपि also; अशक्तः not able; असि (thou) art; कर्तुं to do; मद्योगं = मन योगं my yoga; आश्रितः refuged (in); सर्वकर्मफलत्यागं = सर्वेषाम् कर्मणां फलस्य त्यागं (of) all, of actions, of fruit, renunciation; ततः then; क्रुइ act; यतात्मवान् = यतः भारमा यस्य सः controlled, self, whose, he.

श्रेयो हि ज्ञानमभ्यासाज्ज्ञानाद्धचानं विशिष्यते । ध्यानात्कर्मफलत्यागस्त्यागाच्छांतिरनंतरम् ॥१२॥

Better indeed is wisdom than constant practice; than wisdom meditation is better: than meditation renunciation of the fruit of action; on renunciation follows peace. (12)

श्रेयः better; हि indeed; ज्ञानं wisdom; श्रभ्यासात् than practice; ज्ञानात् than wisdom; ध्यानं meditation; विशिष्यते excels; ध्यानात् than meditation; कर्मफलत्यागः = कर्मणां फलस्य त्यागः of action, of fruit, renunciation; सागात् from renunciation; शांतिः peace; श्रनंतरम् immediately.

अद्देश सर्वभूतानां मैत्रः करुण एव च । निर्ममो निरहंकारः समदुःखसुखः क्षमी ॥ १३॥

He who beareth no ill-will to any being, friendly and compassionate, without attachment and egoism, balanced in pleasure and pain, and forgiving, (13)

श्रदेश not hating; सर्वभूतानाम of all creatures; मैत्र: friendly; करुण: merciful; एव even; च and; निर्ममः without-mine (ness); निरहंकार: without egoism; समदुःखसुखः = समे दुःखं च सुखं च यस्य सः equal, sorrow, and, joy, and, whose, he; क्षमी forgiveness-full,

संतुष्टः सततं योगी यतात्मा दृढनिश्चयः। मय्यर्पितमनोबुद्धियों में भक्तः स मे प्रियः॥१४॥

Ever content, harmonious, with the self controlled, resolute, with mind and Reason dedicated to Me, he, My devotee, is dear to Me. (14)

संतुष्टः contented; सततं always; योगी yogî; यतास्मा selfcontrolled; रहनिश्वयः = हदः निश्वयः यस्य सः firm, resolve, whose, he; मर्व्यापतमनोद्धाद्धः = मयि अपिते मनः च बुद्धिः च यस्य सः in me, offered up, mind, and, reason, and, whose, he; यः who; में my; भक्तः devotee; सः he; में of (to) me; प्रियः dear.

यस्मानोद्विजते लोको लोकानोद्विजते च यः। हर्षामर्षभयोद्वेगैर्मुक्तो यः स च मे प्रियः॥१५॥

He from whom the world doth not shrink away, who doth not shrink away from the world, freed from the anxieties of joy, anger and fear, he is dear to Me.

(15)

यस्मात् from whom; न not; उद्दिजते is agitated; लोकः! the world; लोकात् from the world; न not; उद्दिजते is agitated; च and; यः who; हर्षामर्थभयोद्देगैः = हर्षस्य च ग्रमर्थस्य च भयस्य च उद्देगैः of joy, and, of impatience, and, of fear, and, by (from) the agitations; मुक्तः freed; यः who; सः he; च and; मे to me; प्रियः dear.

अनपेक्षः शुचिर्दक्ष उदासीनो गतन्यथः । सर्वारंभपरित्यागी यो मद्भक्तः स मे प्रियः ॥१६॥

He who wants nothing, is pure, expert, passionless, untroubled, renouncing every undertaking, he, My devotee, is dear to Me. (16)

अन्येत्तः not looking to (anything) शुन्तिः pure; इत्तः skilful; उदासीनः unconcerned; गतन्ययः = गता न्यया यस्य सः gave, pain, whose, he; सर्वारंभपरित्यागी = सर्वेषाम् आरम्भाणाम् परिन्यागी all, (of) undertakings, renouncer; सः who; मम my; भक्तः devotee; सः he; मे to me; प्रियः dear.

यो न हृष्यति न द्वाष्टि न शोचति न काक्षति । CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

शुभाशुभपरित्यागी भक्तिमान्यः स मे प्रियः ॥१७॥

He who neither loveth nor hateth, nor grieveth, nor desireth, renouncing good and evil, full of devotion, he is dear to Me. (17)

यः who; न not; हृष्यति rejoiceth; न not: ह्रेप्टि hates; न not; शाचित grieves; न not; कांक्षति desires; शुभाशुभंपरित्यागी = शुभस्य च अशुभस्य च परित्यागी of good, and, of evil, and, the: renouncer; भक्तिमान् devout; यः who; सः he; मे to me; प्रिय dear.

समः शत्रौ च मित्रे च तथा मानापमानयोः। शतोष्णसुखदुःखेषु समः संगविवर्जितः॥ १८॥

Alike to foe and friend, and also in fame and ignominy, alike in cold and heat, pleasures and pains, destitute of attachment, (18)

समः equal; हानौ (to) in the enemy; च and; मिन्ने (to) in the friend; च and; तथा also; मानापमानद्योः = माने च अपमाने च in fame, and, in ignominy, and; श्वीसेडणसुखदुःखेषु = श्वीते च रुष्णे च सुखे च दुःखे च in cold, and, in heat, and, in pleasure, and, in pain, and; समः equal; संगविवर्जितः = संगात् विवार्जितः from attachment, freed.

तुर्व्यानदास्तुतिर्मीनी संतुष्टो येनकेनाचित्। अनिकेतः स्थिरमितिभक्तिमान्मेप्रियो नरः॥ १९॥

Taking equally praise and reproach, silent, wholly

content with what cometh, homeless, firm in mind, full of devotion, that man is dear to Me. (19)

तुल्यानं रास्तुतिः = तुल्ये निन्दा च स्तुतिः च यस्य सः equal, blame, and, praise, and, whose, he; मोनी silent; संतुष्टः contented; यन कोनाचित् with anything; भानिकेतः homeless; स्थिरमातिः = स्थिरा मितः यस्य सः firm, mind, whose, he; भिक्तमान् devout; में of (to) me; प्रियः dear; नरः the man.

ये तु धर्म्यामृतिमदं यथोक्तं पर्युपासते । श्रद्धधाना मत्परमा भक्तास्तेऽतीव मे प्रियाः॥२०॥

They verily who partake of this life-giving wisdom as taught herein, endued with faith, I their Supreme Object, devotees, they are surpassingly dear to Me.

(20)

ये who; तु indeed; धर्म्याचतम् = धर्म्यं च तत् अमृतं च righteous, and, that (same), nectar, and; यथा as; उक्तं said; पर्युपासते worship; श्रह्यानाः faith-endowed; मत्परमाः (believing in) me (as) the Supreme; भक्ताः devotees; ते they; मति very; इब as if; मे of (to) me; प्रियाः dear.

इति श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता ० भक्तियोगो नाम द्वादशे दियायः।
Thus in the glorious Bhagavad-Gîtâ....the twelfth discourse entitled:
THE YORA OF DEVOTION.

THIRTEENTH DISCOURSE.

अर्जुन उवाच । प्रकृतिं पुरुषं चैव क्षेत्रं क्षेत्रज्ञमेव च । ऐतद्देदितुमिच्छामि ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं च केशव ॥

Arjuna said:

Matter and Spirit, also the Field and the Knower of the Field, Wisdom and that which ought to be known, these I fain would learn, O Keshava.

पक्राते matter; पुरुषं spirit; च and; एव even; चेत्रं the field; क्षेत्रज्ञं the knower of the field; एव even; च and; एतत् this; नेतितृष् to know; इच्छामि (I) wish; ज्ञानं knowledge; ज्ञयं what should be known; च and; केशव O Keshava.

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

इदं ग्रारीरं कौंतेय क्षेत्रमित्यभिधीयते । एतचो वोत्ते तं प्राहुः क्षेत्रज्ञ इति तद्दिदः ॥ १ ॥

The Blessed Lord said:

This body, son of Kuntî, is called the Field; that which knoweth it is called the Knower of the Field by the Sages.

इदं this; सरीरं body; कौतिय O Kaunteya; क्षेत्रं the field; इति thus; अभिधीयते is called; एतत् this; यः who; वित्त knows; तत् that; प्राहुः (they) call; चेत्रज्ञः the knower of the field; इति thus; ताहृदः the knowers of that.

¹ This yerse is omitted in many editions,

क्षेत्रज्ञं चापि मां विद्धि सर्वक्षेत्रेषु भारत । क्षेत्रक्षेत्रज्ञयोज्ञीनं यत्तञ्ज्ञानं मतं मम ॥ २ ॥

Understand Me as the Knower of the Field in all Fields, O Bharata. Wisdom as to the Field and the Knower of the Field, that in My opinion is the Wisdom.

(2)

क्षेत्रज्ञं the knower of the field; च and; अपि also; मां Me; विद्धि know; सर्वक्षेत्रेषु = सर्वेषु च्लेत्रेषु (in) all, in fields; भारत O Bharata; च्लेक्क्षेत्रज्ञ्योः = च्लेक्स्य च च्लेत्रज्ञस्य च of the field, and, of the knower of the field, and; ज्ञानं knowledge; यत् which; तत् that; ज्ञानं knowledge; मतं (thought); मम My.

तत्क्षेत्रं यच याद्यक् च यद्विकारि यतश्च यत् । स च यो यत्प्रभावश्च तत्समासेन मे श्रृणु ॥ ३ ॥

What that Field is and of what nature, how modified, and whence it is, and what He is and what His powers, hear that now briefly from Me, (3)

तत् that; चोत्रं field; यत् which; च and; याहक् what like; च and; यहिकारि = यः विकारः यस्य तत्, which, modification, whose, that; यतः whence; च and; यत् which; सः He; च and; यः what; यत्मभावः = यःप्रभावः यस्य सः which, power, whose, he; च and; तत् that; समसिन by aggregations (compression, brevity); में of (from) me; श्रृणु listen.

ऋषिभिबेहुधा गीतं छंदोभिविविधैः पृथक् । CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

ब्रह्मसूत्रपदेश्चेव हेतुमद्गिर्विानीश्चेतैः ॥ ४ ॥

Rishis have sung in manifold ways, in many various chants, and in decisive Brahma-sutra words, full of reasonings.

(4)

ब्राचिभिः by Rishis; बहुधा in many ways; गीतं sung; छ्रोभिः by metres; विविधः (by) various: पूर्यक् severally; ब्रह्मस्त्रपदैः by Brahma-sûtra-words; च and; एव even; हेतुमद्भिः (by) full of reason; विनिश्चितः (by) ascertained.

महाभूतान्यहंकारो बुंद्धिरव्यक्तमेव च । इन्द्रियाणि दशैकं च पंच चेंद्रियगोचराः ॥ ५ ॥

The great Elements, Individuality, Reason and also the Unmanifested, the ten senses, and the one, and the five pastures of the senses; (5)

महामृतानि = महान्ति भृतानि the great elements; ग्रहंकार: individuality; बुद्धिः reason; ग्रन्थक्तं the Unmanifested; एव even; च and; इंद्रियाणि the senses; दश्च ten; एकं one; च and; पंच five; च and; इंद्रियाणियाः = इंद्रियाणाम् गोचराः of the senses, the pastures;

इच्छा द्वेषः सुखं दुःखं संघातश्चेतना धृतिः । एतत्क्षेत्रं समासेन सविकारमुदाहृतम् ॥ ६॥

Desire, aversion, pleasure, pain, combination, intelligence, firmness, these, briefly described, constitute the Field and its modifications. (6)

¹ The body.

इन्ह्या desire; देव: hate; सुखं pleasure; द्वःखं pain : संवातः aggregation; चेतना intelligence; धृतिः firmness; एतत् this; जेवं field; समासेन with brevity; सविकारम् with modification; उदा-हतम् is said.

अमानित्वमदंभित्वमहिंसा क्षांतिरार्जवम् । आचार्योपासनं शौचं स्थैर्यमात्मविनिग्रहः॥ ७॥

Humility, unpretentiousness, harmlessness, rectitude, service of the teacher, purity, steadfastness, self-control, (7)

ग्रमानित्वं unhaughtiness; ग्रदंभित्वं unpretentiousness; ग्रहिंसा harmlessness; क्षांतिः forgiveness; आर्जवं rectitude; आचार्योग-सनं = आचार्यस्य उपासनं of the teacher, service ; शीचं purity ; स्येर्य steadfastness.; श्रात्मविनियहः self-control;

इंद्रियार्थेषु वैराग्यम्नहंकार एव च। जन्ममृत्युजराज्याधिदुःखदोषानुदुर्शनम् ॥ ८ ॥

Indifference to the objects of the senses, and also absence of egoism, insight into the pain and evil of birth, death, old age and sickness, (8)

संदियार्थेषु = इंद्रियाणाम् अर्थेषु of the senses, in the objects ; वैराग्यं dispassion; अनहंकार: non-egoism; एव even; च and; जनमञ्चरु जराज्याधिदुःखदोषानुदर्शनम् = जनम च मृत्युः च जरा च ज्याधयः च तेषां दुःखस्य च देश्यस्य च अनुदर्शनं birth, and, death, and, old age, and, sicknesses, and, of them, of the pain, of the evil, the seeing.

असक्तिरनभिष्यंगः पुत्रदारगृहादिषु । नित्यं च समचित्तत्वमिष्टानिष्टोपपत्तिषु ॥९॥

Unattachment, absence of self-identification with son, wife or home, and constant balance of mind in wished-for and unwished-for events, (9)

असितिः unattachment; स्रनिधिद्यंगः non-self-identification; पुत्रदारगृहादिषु = पुत्रेषु च दरिषु च गृहेषु च among sons, and among wives, and, among houses, and; नित्यं constant; च and; समचित्तिव equal-mindedness; इंटानिटोपपत्तिषु = इंटानो च सनिटानां च उपपत्तिषु of desired, and, of undesired, in the befallings.

माय चानन्ययोगेन भक्तिरव्यभिचारिणी । विविक्तदेशसेवित्वमरतिर्जनसंसदि ॥ १०॥

Unflinching devotion to Me by yoga, without other object, resort to sequestered places, absence of enjoyment in the company of men. (10)

मधि in Me; च and; अनन्य योगेन = by yoga, without another (object); मिक्तः devotion; ग्रन्थिभचारिणी = unstraying; विविक्तदेशसेवित्वं = विवक्तस्य देशस्य सेवित्वं (if) lovely, of places, resort; अरितः absence of pleasure; ग्ररितः non-pleasure; जन्मसंदि = जनानां संसदि of men, in the crowd,

अध्यात्मज्ञानानित्यत्वं तत्त्वज्ञानार्थदर्शनम् । एतज्ज्ञानमिति प्रोक्तमज्ञानं यदतोऽन्यथा ॥ ११ ॥

Constancy in the Wisdom of the Self, understanding of the object of essential wisdom; that is declared to be the Wisdom; all against it is ignorance. (II)

अध्यात्मज्ञाननित्यत्वं = अध्यात्मनः ज्ञाने नित्यत्वं of the concerning the Self (see vii. 29), in the knowledge, constancy; तत्त्वज्ञानार्थे एर्शनम् = तत्त्वस्य ज्ञानस्य अर्थस्य र्शनम् of the essence, of the knowledge, of the object, the realisation; एतत् this; ज्ञानं knowledge; इति thus; प्रोक्तं said; अज्ञानं ignorance; यत् which; अतः then; अन्यया otherwise.

ज्ञयं यत्तत्प्रवक्ष्यामि यज्ज्ञात्वाऽमृतमञ्जुते । अनादिमत्परं ब्रह्म न सत्तन्नासदुच्यते ॥ १२ ॥

I will declare that which ought to be known, that which being known immortality is enjoyed—the beginningless supreme ETERNAL, called neither being nor non-being.

(12)

त्त्यं to be known; यत् which; तत् that; प्रवश्यामि (I) will declare; यत् which; ज्ञात्वा being known; ग्रम्तम् nectar; immortality) अवनुते (the Jîva) enjoyed; अनादिमत् beginningless; पर्म highest; ब्रह्म Brahman; न not; सत् being; न not; तत् that; असत् non-being; उच्यते is called.

सर्वतः पाणिपादं तत्सर्वतोऽक्षिशिरामुखम् । सर्वतः श्रुतिमछोके सर्वमावृत्य तिष्ठति ॥ १३ ॥

Everywhere THAT hath hands and feet, everywhere eyes, heads, and mouths; all-hearing, He dwelleth in the world, enveloping all; (13)

सर्वतः पाणिपादं = सर्वतः पाणयः च पादाः च यस्य सत् everywhere hands, and, feet, and, whose, that; तत् that; सर्वतोऽज्ञितिरोमुख्य = सर्वतः अज्ञीखि च शिरांसि च मुखानि च यस्य तत् everywhere, eyes, and, heads, and, months, and, whose, that; सर्वतः everywhere; श्रुतिमृत् possessing ears; लोके in the world; सर्वे all; आवृत्य having enveloped; तिष्ठति sits.

सर्वेद्रियगुणाभासं सर्वेद्रियविवार्जितम् । असक्तं सर्वभृञ्चेव निर्गुणं गुणभोक्तृ च ॥ १४ ॥

Shining with all sense-faculties without any senses; unattached supporting everything; and free from qualin-enjoying qualities.

सर्वेद्रियाणामासां = सर्वेषाम इंद्रियाणाम् ग्रेणेषु आभासः यस्य तत् (of) all, of senses, in basquilities, the splendour, whose, that; सर्वेन्द्रियाविवार्जनम् = सर्वे इंद्रियेः विवर्जितम् by all, (by) senses, abandoned; स्रस्तं unattached; सर्वभृत् = सर्वे विभाने इति all, supports, thus; च and; एव eyen; निर्मुणं without qualities; ग्रुपभोक्तः ग्रुणानां भोक्तृ of qualities, the enjoying; च and.

बहिरंतश्च भूतानामचरं चरमेव च।

सूक्ष्मत्वात्तद्विज्ञयं दूरस्थं चांतिके च तत् ॥१५॥

Without and within all beings, immovable and also movable; by reason of His subtlety imperceptible; at hand and far away is THAT. (15)

बहि: outside; ग्रंत: inside; च and; ग्रुतानां of beings ग्रचरं immovable; चरं movable; एव even; च and; स्क्ष्मत्वात् from subtlety; तत् that; ग्रविदेशं unknowable, दूरस्थं = दूरे तिष्टति इतिin (all) distance, stands, this; च and; अंतिके near; च and; तत् that.

अविभक्तं च भूतेषु विभक्तामिव च स्थितम् । भूतभर्तृ च तज्ज्ञेयं ग्रसिष्णु प्रभविष्णु च ॥ १६॥

Not divided amid beings, and yet seated distributively; That is to be known as the supporter of beings; He devours and He generates. (16)

श्रविभक्तं undivided; च and; सूतेषु in beings; विभक्तं divided; इव like; च and; स्थितम् seated; सूतभर्त् = सूतानां भर्त् of beings, the supporter; च and; तत् that; त्रेयं to be known; श्रसिष्णू absorbing; प्रभविष्णु prevailing; च and.

ज्योतिषामपि तज्ज्योतिस्तमसः परमुच्यते । ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं ज्ञानगम्यं हृदि सर्वस्य धिष्ठितम् ॥१७॥

THAT, the Light of all lights, is said to be beyond darkness; Wisdom, the object of Wisdom, by Wisdom to be reached, seated in the hearts of all. (17)

ड्योतिषाम of lights; आपि also; तत् That; ड्योतिः light; तमसः from darkness; परं beyond; उच्यते is called; ज्ञानं know-ledge; ज्ञेयं that which is to be known; ज्ञानगम्यं = ज्ञानेन गम्यं by knowledge, to be reached; हादि in the heart; सर्वस्य of all; धिष्टितम् seated.

इति क्षेत्रं तथा ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं चोक्तं समासतः। मद्रक्त एतद्विज्ञाय मद्भावायोपपद्यते ॥ १८॥

Thus the Field, Wisdom and the Object of Wisdom, have been briefly told. My devotee, thus knowing, enters into My Being. (18)

इति thus; क्षेत्रं the Field; तथा also; ज्ञानं wisdom; तेथं that which is to be known; च and; उक्तं said; समासनः briefly; मज्ञकः = मम भक्तः my devotee; एतत् this; विज्ञाय having known; मज्ञावाय = मम भावाय (to) my, to being; उपपद्यते approaches.

प्रकृतिं पुरुषं चैव विद्यनादी उभावपि । विकाराश्च गुणाश्चेव विद्यि प्रकृतिसंभवान् ॥१९॥

Know thou that Matter and Spirit are both without beginning; and know thou also that modifications and qualities are all Matter-born. (19)

प्रकृति matter; पुरुषं spirit; च and; एव even; विद्धि know; अनादी beginningles,; उभी both; ग्रापि also; विकासन् modifications; च and; ग्रणान् qualities; च and; एव even; विद्धि know; प्रकृतिसंभवान् = प्रकृतेः संभवो येषां तान् from matter, origin, whose, them.

कार्यकारणकर्तृत्वे हेतुः प्रकृतिरुच्यते । पुरुषः सुखदुःखाना भोक्तृत्वे हेतुरुच्यते ॥ २०॥

Matter is called the cause of the generation of causes and effects; Spirit is called the cause of the enjoyment of pleasure and pain. (20)

कार्यकारणकर्तृत्वे = कार्याणाम् च कारणानाम् च कर्तृत्वे of acts, and, of anses, and, or the forestiveness; द्वेतः the cause; प्रकृतिः matter; उच्यते is called; पुरुष: spirit; मुखदु:खानाम - मुखानाम प दु:खानाम च of pleasures, and, of pains, and; भोक्तृत्वं in the enjoyingness; दुतु: the cause; उच्यते is called.

पुरुषः प्रकृतिस्थो हि मुक्ते प्रकृतिजानगुणान् । कारणं गुणसंगोऽस्य सदसद्योनिजन्मसु ॥ २१॥

Spirit seated in Matter useth the qualities born of Matter; attachment to the qualities is the cause of his births in good and evil wombs. (21)

पुरुषः spirit; प्रकृतिस्थः = प्रकृती तिष्ठति इति, in matter, sits, thus; हि indeed; मुंक्ते enjoys; प्रकृतिज्ञान् = प्रकृतेः जातान् from matter, born; गुणान् qualities; कारणं the cause; गुणसंगः = गुणे- खु संगः in the qualities, attachment; ग्रस्य of his; सदस्योति जन्ममु = सतीषु च असतीषु च योनिषु जन्मानि तेषु (in) good, and, (in) evil, and, in wombs, births, in them.

उपद्रष्टानुमैता च भर्ता भोक्ता भहेश्वरः । परमारमेति चाप्युक्तो देहे ऽस्मिन्पुरुषः पर ॥ २२॥

Supervisor and permitter, supporter, enjoyer, great Lord and also the supreme SELF: thus is styled in this body the supreme Spirit. (22)

उपद्रश supervisor; अनुमंता permitter; च and; अर्ता supporter; भारता enjoyer; महेश्वर: the great Lord; प्रमात्मा the Supreme Self; इति thus; च and; अपि also; उन्तः called; देहें in the body; अस्मिन् (in) this; पुरुष: the spirit; पर: highest.

य एवं वात्ति पुरुषं प्रकृतिं च गुणैः सह ।

सर्वथा वर्तमानोऽपि न स भ्योऽभिजायते ॥ २३ ॥

He who thus knoweth Spirit and Matter with its qualities, in whatsoever condition he may be, he shall not be born again. (23)

यः who; एवं thus; वेत्ति knows; पुरुषं spirit; प्रकृति matter; च and; गुणैः with qualities; सह with; सर्वथा in all ways; वर्तमानः existing; ग्रापि also; न not; सः he; भूषः again; अभिजायते is born.

ध्यानेनात्मनि पद्यंति केचिदात्मानमात्मना । अन्ये साख्येन योगेन कर्मयोगेन चापरे ॥ २ ४ ॥

Some by meditation behold the SELF in the self by the SELF; others by the Sankhya Yoga, and others by the Yoga of Action; (24)

ध्यानेन by meditation; भ्रात्मान in the self; प्रयंति see; केचित् some; भ्रात्मानं the Self; भ्रात्मना by the Self; भ्रात्म others; सांख्येन (by) the Sankhya; योगेन by Yoga; कर्मयोगेन =कर्मण: योगेन of action, by the Yoga; च and; अपरे others.

अन्ये त्वेत्रमजानंतः श्रुत्वान्येभ्य उपासते । तेऽपि चातितरंत्येव मृत्युं श्रुतिपरायणाः ॥ २५॥

Others also, ignorant of this, having heard of it from others, worship; and these also cross beyond death, adhering to what they had heard. (25)

भन्ये others; तु indeed; एवं this; अजानतः not knowing;

श्रुत्वा having heard; अन्ते श्वः from others: उपासते worship; हा they; अपि also; च and; अतितरित cross over; एवं even; इत्युं death; श्रुद्धिपरायणाः = श्रुतिः परं अयन येवाम ते scripture, highest, refuge, whose, they.

यावत्संजायते किंचित्सत्वं स्थावरजंगमम् । क्षेत्रक्षेत्रज्ञसंयोगात्तद्विद्धि भरतर्षभ ॥ २६॥

Whatsoever creature is born, immobile or mobile, know thou, O best of the Bharatas, that it is from the union between the Field and the Knower of the Field.

(26)

यानत् whatsoever: संज्ञायते is born; किंचित् any; सत्वं being; स्थानरजंगमम् = स्थानरं च जंगमम् च unmoving, and, moving, and; क्षेत्रचेत्रज्ञसंयोगात् = चेत्रस्य च चेत्रज्ञस्य च संयोगात् of the field, and, of the field-knower, and, from the union; तत् that; निद्धि know; अरतर्षभ O best of the Bharatas.

समं सर्वेषु भूतेषु तिष्ठंतं परमेश्वरम् । विनश्यतस्विनश्यंतं यः पश्यति स पश्यति ॥ २७॥

Seated equally in all beings, the supreme Lord, unperishing within the perishing—he who thus seeth, he seeth. (27)

समं equal; सर्वेषु (in) all; भूतेषु in beings; तिष्ठंतं seated; परमेश्वरम् the highest Lord; विनश्यतम् among the perishing; ग्राविनश्यतं the unperishing; ग्राविनश्यतं the unperishing; ग्राचिनश्यतं sees; सः he; पश्यातं sees; तः he; पश्यातं sees

समं पत्रयन्हि सर्वत्र समवस्थितमीश्वरम् । नहिनस्त्यात्मनाऽऽत्मानं ततो याति परा गतिम् ॥२८॥

Seeing indeed everywhere the same Lord equally dwelling, he doth not destroy the SELF by the self, and thus treadeth the highest Path. (28)

समं equal; पदयन् seeing; हि indeed; सर्वत्र everywhere; समद्दियतम् equally dwelling; ईश्वरं lord; न not; हिनस्ति slays; आस्मना by the self; ग्रात्मानं the Self; ततः then; याति goes; परां the highest; गति path.

प्रकृत्येत्र च कमीणि क्रियमाणानि सर्वशः । यः पश्यति तथात्मानमकर्तारं स पश्यति ।। २९॥

He who seeth that Prakriti verily performeth all actions, and that the SELF is actionless, he seeth. (29)

प्रकृत्या by matter; एव even; च and; कर्माण actions; किय-माणानि (the) being performed; सर्वदाः everywhere; यः who; परयाति sees; तथा so; ग्रात्मानं the Self; ग्रक्ततिरं actionless; सः he; परयाते sees.

यदा भूतपृथग्भावमेकस्थमनुपद्यति । तत एव च विस्तारं ब्रह्म संपद्यते तदा ॥ ३०॥

When he perceiveth the diversified existence of beings as rooted in One, and spreading forth from it, then he reacheth the ETERNAL. (30)

यदा when; भूतपृयग्भावं = भूतानां पृथक् भावय् of heings, several, existence; एकस्य = एके स्थितं in one, seated; भ्रतुपरयति discerns; ततः thence; एव even; च and; विस्तारं the spreading; बह्य Brahman; संप्राते becomes; तदा then.

अनादित्वान्निर्गुणत्वात्यरमात्माऽयमन्ययः। शरीरस्थोऽपि कौतेय न करोति न लिप्यते ॥ ३ १ ॥

Being beginningless and without qualities, the imperishable supreme SELF, though seated in the body, O Kaunteya, worketh not nor is affected. (31)

श्रनादिस्त्रात् from beginninglessness; निर्धणस्त्रात् from attributelessness; परमास्मा the supreme Self; अयं this; अन्ययः imperishable; श्रीरस्थः body-seated; आप also; काँतिय O Kaunteya; न not, करोति acts; न not; लिप्यते is affected.

यथा सर्वगतं साक्ष्मयादाकाशं नेापिलप्यते । सर्वत्रावस्थितो दहे तथात्मा नोपिलप्यते ॥ ३२॥

As the omnipresent ether is not affected, by reason of its subtlety, so seated everywhere in the body the SELF is not affected. (32)

यथा as; सर्वगतं the omnipresent; सीक्ष्म्यात् from subtlety; आकार्य ether; न not; उपानिन्यते is affected; सर्वत्र everywhere; अवस्थितः seated; देहे in the body; तथा so; आत्मा the Self; न not; उपानिन्यते is affected.

यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कृत्सं लोकिममं रिवः।

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

क्षेत्रं क्षेत्री तथा कृत्स्नं प्रकाशयति भारत ॥ ३३ ॥

As the one sun illumineth the whole earth, so the Lord of the Field illumineth the whole Field, O Bharata.

(33)

यथा as; प्रकाशयात illuminates; एक: one; क्रुत्सनं the whole; लोकं world; इमं this; रवि: sun; चेत्रं the field; चेत्री the field-wner; तथा so; क्रुत्कं the whole; प्रकाशयति illuminates; भारत O Bharata.

क्षेत्रक्षेत्रज्ञयोरेवमंतरं ज्ञानचक्षुषा । भूतप्रकृतिमोक्षं च ये विदुर्याति ते परम् ॥३४॥

They who by the eye of Wisdom perceive this difference between the Field and the Knower of the Field, and the liberation of beings from Matter, they go to the Supreme. (34)

क्षेत्रक्षेत्रज्ञयोः = ज्ञेत्रस्य च क्षेत्रज्ञस्य च of the field, and, of the field-knower, and; एवं thus; ग्रंतरं distinction; ज्ञानचक्षुषा = ज्ञानस्य चक्षुषा of knowledge, by the eye; भृतप्रकृतिमाचं = भृतानाम् प्रकृतेः मांचं of beings, from matter, the liberation; च and; य who; विदुः know; यांति go; ते they; परं to the highest.

इति श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता ० क्षेत्रक्षेत्रज्ञविभागयागो नाम त्रयोदशोऽध्याय:।

Thus in the glorious BHAGAVAD-GÎTÂ...the thirteenth discourse, entitled:

THE YOGA OF THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE FIELD AND THE KNOWER OF THE FIELD.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

FOURTEENTH DISCOURSE.

परं भूयः प्रवक्ष्यामि ज्ञानानां ज्ञानमुत्तमम् । यज्ज्ञात्वा मुनयः सर्वे परां सिद्धिमितो गताः ॥ १॥

The Blessed Lord said:

I will again proclaim that supreme Wisdom, of all wisdom the best, which all the Sages having known have gone hence to the supreme Perfection. (1)

प्रं highest; भूगः again; प्रवक्ष्यामि (1) will declare; ज्ञानानां of wisdoms; ज्ञानं the wisdom; उत्तमम् best; यत् which; ज्ञान्वा having known; युनयः munis: सर्वे all; प्रां (to the) highest: सिद्धि to perfection; इतः hence; गताः gone.

इदं ज्ञानमुपाश्रित्य मम साधर्म्यमागताः । सर्गेऽपि नोपजायंते प्रलये न व्यथंति च ॥२॥

Having taken refuge in this Wisdom and being assimilated to My own nature, they are not re-born even in the emanation of a universe, nor are disquieted in the dissolution. (2)

इदं this; ज्ञानं wisdom; उपाश्चित्य having taken refuge in; मम my; साधम्यंप् (to) similarity of nature; ग्रागताः come; सर्गे in emanation; ग्रापि also; न not; उपजायंते are born; प्रलये in dissolution; न not; ज्ययंति suffer; च and.

मम योनिर्महृद्धस् तस्मिन् गर्भे दधाम्यहम्। CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

संभवः सर्वभूतानां ततो भवति भारत ॥ ३ ॥

My womb is the great ETERNAL; in that I place the germ; thence cometh the birth of all beings, O Bharata. (3)

मम my; योनि: womb; महद्ब्रह्म the great Brahman; तस्मिन् in this; गर्भे the germ; दधामि place; अहं I; संभव: the birth; सर्वभूतानाम् of all beings; ततः thence; भवाति becomes; भारत O Bhå ata.

सर्वयोनिषु कौंतेय मर्तयः संभवंति याः । तासा ब्रह्म महद्योनिरहं बीजप्रदःपिता ॥ ४ ॥

In whatsoever wombs mortals are produced, O Kaunteya, the ETERNAL is their mighty womb, I their generating father. (4)

सर्वयोगिषु = सर्वासु योगिसु (.in) all, in wombs; कोंतेय O Kaunteya; सूर्तयः forms; संभवंति are born; याः which; तासां of these; ब्रह्म Brahman; महद्योगिः = महती योगिः the great womb; ऋहं I; वीजप्रदः = बीजं प्रदानि हति, the seed, gives, thus; पिता father.

सत्वं रजस्तम इति गुणाः प्रकृतिसंभवाः ॥ निबन्नति महाबाहा देहे दहिनमञ्ययम् ॥ ५ ॥

Harmony Mobility, Inertia, such are the qualities, Matter-born; they bind fast in the body, O great-armed one, the indestructible dweller in the body. (5)

सन्दं rhythm (or harmony); रजः mobility; तमः inertia;

इति thus; गुजा: the qualities; प्रकृतिसंभवा: = प्रकृते: संभव: येषां ते from Prakriti, birth, whose, they; निवधात bind; महाबाही O great-armed one; देहे in the body; देहिन the embodied; सन्ययं indestructible.

तत्र सत्वं निर्मेलत्वात्प्रकाशकमनामयम् । सुखसैयोगेन बध्नाति ज्ञानसंगेन चानघ॥ ६॥

Of these Harmony, from its stainlessness, luminous and healthy, bindeth by the attachment to bliss and the attachment to wisdom, O sinless one. (6)

तत्र there; सत्वं harmony; निर्मलत्वात् from stainlessness; प्रकाशकं illuminating; ग्रनामयं healthy; सुखसंगन = सुखस्य संगेन pleasure, by the attachment; बधाति binds; ज्ञानसंगन = ज्ञानस्य संगेन of wisdom, by the attachment; च and; ग्रन्घ O sinless one.

रजो रागात्मकं विद्धि तृष्णासंगसमुद्भवम् । तिन्नबिशाति कौतेय कर्मसंगेन देहिनम् ॥ ७॥

Mobility, the passion-nature, know thou, is the source of attachment and thirst for life, O Kaunteya, that bindeth the dweller in the body by the attachment to action. (7)

रजः mobility; रागात्मकं = रागः ग्रात्मा यस्य तत् desire, self, whose, it; विद्धि know; तृष्णासंगससुद्भवम् = तृष्णा च ग्रासंगः च तथोः समुद्भवः यस्मात् तत् thirst, and, attachment, and, from them (two), the source, from which, that; तत् that; निवासित binds;

काँतिय O Kaunteya; कर्मसंगन = कर्मणः संगेन of action, by the attachment; देहिनं the embodied.

तमस्त्वज्ञानजं विद्धि मोहनं सर्वदेहिनाम् । प्रमादालस्यनिद्राभिस्तन्निब्राति भारत ॥ ८॥

But Inertia, know thou, born of unwisdom, is the deluder of all dwellers in the body; that bindeth by heedlessness, indolence and sloth, O Bharata. (8)

तनः inertia; तु indeed; धज्ञानजं=ग्रज्ञानात् जातं from ignorance, born; विद्धि know; मेहनं the causer, of delusion; सर्वेडाहिनाम्=सर्वेषां देहिनां (of) all, of embodied; प्रमादालस्यिनिद्वाभिः=प्रमादेन च ग्रान्स्यन च निद्ध्या च by heedlessness and, by indolence, and, by sloth, and; तत् that; निवधाति binds; भारत O Bhârata.

सत्वं सुखे संजयित रजः कर्मणि भारत । ज्ञानमावृत्य तु तमः प्रमादे संजयत्युत ॥ ९॥

Harmony attacheth to bliss, Mobility to action, O Bhârata. Inertia, verily having shrouded wisdom, attacheth on the contrary to heedlessness. (9)

सत्वं harmony; सुखे in pleasure; संजयति attacheth; रजः mobility; कर्माण in action; भारत O Bhûrata; ज्ञानं wisdom; आवृत्य having enveloped; तु indeed; तमः inertia; प्रमादे in heedlessness; संजयति attaches; उत but.

रजस्तमश्रामिभूय सत्वं भवति भारत ।

रजः सत्वं तमश्चेव तमः सत्वं रजस्तथा ॥ १०॥

Now Harmony prevaileth, having overpowered Mobility and Inertia, O Bhârata. Now Mobility, having overpowered Harmony and Inertia; and now Inertia, having overpowered Harmony and Mobility. (10)

रजः mobility; तमः inertia; च and; सभिभूय having overpowered; सत्तं harmony; भवति becomes; भारत O Bhårata; रजः mobility; सत्तं harmony; तमः inertia; च and; एव even; तमः inertia; सत्तं harmony; रजः mobility; तथा also.

सर्वद्वारेषु देहेऽस्मिन्प्रकाश उपजायते । ज्ञानं यदा तदा विद्यादिवृद्धं सत्वमित्युत ॥ ११॥

When the wisdom-light streameth forth from all the gates of the body, then it may be known that Harmony is increasing. (II)

सर्वस्रोरेषु = स्वेषु स्रोरेषु (in) all, in gates; देहे in the body; अस्मिन् in this; प्रकाश: light; उपजायते is born; ज्ञानं wisdom; यदा when; तदा then; विद्यात् let (him) know; विवृद्धं increased; सत्वं harmony; इति thus; उत indeed.

लोभः प्रवृत्तिरारंभः कर्मणामशमः स्पृहा । रजस्येतानि जायंते विवृद्धे भरतर्षभ ॥ १२ ॥

Greed, outgoing energy, undertaking of actions, restlessness, desire—these are born of the increase of Mobility, O best of the Bharatas. (12)

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

लाभ: greed; प्रवृत्ति: forthgoing; आरंभ: beginning; कर्मणाम of actions; अश्वन: unpeacefulness; स्पृहा desire; रजिस in (the state of) mobility; एतानि these; आयंते are born; विवृद्धे (in having become) increased; भरतर्थम O best of the Bharatas.

अप्रकाशोऽप्रवृत्तिश्च प्रमादो मोह एव च। तमस्येतानि जायंते विवृद्धे कुरुनंदन ॥ १३॥

Darkness, stagnation and heedlessness and also delusion—these are born of the increase of Inertia, O joy of the Kurus. (13)

ग्रमकाशः darkness; भ्रमवृतिः non-forthgoing; च and; प्रमादः heedlessness; मोद्दः delusion; एव even; च and; तमसि in (the . state of) inertia; एतानि these; जायंते are born; विवृद्धे (in having become) increased; सुरुनंदन O rejoicer of the Kurus.

यदा सत्वे प्रवृद्धे तु प्रलयं याति देहसृत्। तदोत्तमविदा लोकानमलान्प्रतिपदचते ॥ १४॥

If Harmony verily prevaileth when the embodied goeth to dissolution, then he goeth forth to the spotless worlds of the great Sages. (14)

यदा when; सत्व in (the state of) harmony; प्रवृद्धे (in having become) increased; तु indeed; प्रत्वं to dissolution; याति goes; देहभूत the supporter of a body; तदा then; उत्तमविदाम = उत्तमं विदंति हात तथाम the, (they) know, thus, of them; लोकान् to the worlds; अमलान् of the spotless; प्रतिपद्धने ५००ड.

रजिस प्रलयं गत्वा कर्मसंगिषु जायते।

तथा प्रलीनस्तमसि मुढयोनिषु जायते ॥ १५॥

Having gone to dissolution in Mobility, he is born among those attached to action; if dissolved in Inertia, he is born in the wombs of the senseless. (15)

रजिसि in mobility; प्रतयं to dissolution; गत्वा having gone; किमेसंगिषु = कर्मणि संगः येषां तेषु in action, attachment, whose, amongst them; जायने is born; तथा so; प्रतीनः dissolved; तमिस in inertia; मूहयोनिषु = मूहानाम् योनिषु of the senseless, in the wombs; जायते is born.

कर्मणः सुकृतस्याहुः सात्विकं निर्मलं फलम् । रजसस्तु फलं दुःखमज्ञानं तमसः फलम् ॥ १६॥

It is said the fruit of a good action is harmonious and spotless; verily the fruit of Mobility is pain, and the fruit of Inertia unwisdom. (16)

कर्नणः of action; जुकूतस्य (of) well-done; आहुः (they) say; सास्त्रिकं harmonious; निर्मलं spotless; फलं the fruit; रजसः of mobility; तु indeed; फलं the fruit; दुःखं pain; ग्रज्ञानं ignorance; तमस. of inertia; फलं the fruit.

सत्वात्संजायते ज्ञानं रजसो लोभ एव च। प्रमादमोहौ तमसो भवतोऽज्ञानमेव च॥१७॥

From Harmony wisdom is born, and also greed from Mobility; heedlessness and delusion are of Inertia, and also unwisdom.

(17)

सत्वात् from harmony; संजायते is born; ज्ञानं wisdom; रजसः from mobility; लोभ: greed; एत even; च and; प्रमादमोही = प्रमादः च मोहः च heedlessness, and, delusion, and; तमसः from inertia; भवतः (two) become; ग्रज्ञानं ignorance; एव even; च and.

जर्धं गच्छंति सत्वस्था मध्ये तिष्ठंति राजसाः । जघन्यगुणवृत्तिस्थाअधो गच्छंति तामसाः ॥१८॥

They rise upwards who are settled in Harmony; the Active dwell in the midmost place; the Inert go downwards, enveloped in the vilest qualities. (18)

कर्ष्वे upwards; गच्छांति go; सत्त्रस्था = सन्ते स्थिताः in harmony, seated; मध्ये in the midst; तिष्ठांति stand; राजसाः the active; जयन्यग्रणवृत्तिस्थाः = जयन्यस्य ग्रुणस्य वृत्ती स्थिताः (of the) lowest, of the guna, in the mode, seated; ग्रुधः downwards; गच्छांति go; तामसाः the inert.

नान्यं गुणेभ्यः कतीरं यदा द्रष्टाऽनुपश्यति । गुणेभ्यश्च परं वेत्ति मद्गानं सोऽधिगच्छति ॥ १९॥

When the Seer perceiveth no agent other than the qualities, and knoweth THAT which is higher than the qualities, he entereth into My nature. (19)

न not; अन्यं other; गुणेभ्यः than the qualities; कर्तारं the doer; यदा when; ह्रद्रा the Seer; अनुपश्यत्ति sees; गुणेभ्यः than the qualities; च and; परं the highest; बात्त knows; मदावं = मम भावं my, to being; सः he; अधिगच्छति goes.

गुणानेतानतीत्व त्रीन्देही देहसमुद्भवान् ।

जन्ममृत्युजरादुःखैर्विमुक्तोऽमृतमञ्नूते ॥ २०॥

When the dweller in the body hath crossed over these three qualities, whence all bodies have been produced, liberated from birth, death, old age and sorrow, he drinketh the nectar of immortality.

गुणान the qualities; एतान् these; अतीत्य having crossed beyond ; त्रीन three ; देही the embodied ; देहसमुद्भवान = देहात समुद्भव: वेषां तान from the body, the origin, of whom, them; जन्मपूर्य-जरादः खैः = जन्मनः च मृत्योः च जरायाः च दुः खैः of birth, and, of death, and, of old age, and, by (from) sorrows ; विम्रक्तः freed ; ग्रमृतम् immortality ; ग्रश्नते enjoys.

अर्जुन उवाच ।

कैलिंगस्त्रीन्गुणानेतानतीतो भवति प्रभा। किमाचारः कथं चैतांस्त्रीन्गुणानतिवर्तते ॥२१॥

Arjuna said:

What are the marks of him who hath crossed over the three qualities, O Lord? How acteth he, and how doth he go beyond these three qualities?

कै: (by) what; लिंगै: by marks; त्रीन् three; गुजान् qualities; एतान these; धातीत: crossed; भवात becomes; प्रभो O lord; किमाचारः what-conduct; क्यं how; च and; एतान् these; त्रीन three ; गुणान qualities ; अतिवर्त्रते goes beyond. CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

प्रकाशं च प्रवृत्तिं च मोहमेव च पाडव । न द्वेष्टि संप्रवृत्तानि न निवृत्तानि कांक्षति ॥ २२॥

The Blessed Lord said:

He, O Pandava, who hateth not radiance, nor outgoing energy, nor even delusion, when present, nor longeth after them, absent; (22)

प्रकाशं light; च and; प्रवृत्तिं forthgoing; च and; मीहं delusion; एव even; च and; पांडव O Paṇḍava; न not; हिष्टि hates; संप्रवृत्तानि (when) gone forth; न not; निवृत्तानि (when) returned; कांक्षति desires.

उदासीनवदासीनो गुणैयों न विचाल्यते । गुणा वर्तत इत्येव योऽवतिष्ठाति नेंगते ॥ २३ ॥

He who, seated as a neutral, is unshaken by the qualities; who saying: "The qualities revolve," standeth apart, immovable,

(23)

उदासीनवत् like the neutral; आसीन: seated; गुणै: by the qualities; य: who; न not; विचाल्यते is shaken; गुणा: the qualities; वर्तते move; इति thus; एव even; यः who; अविद्यति stands away; न not; इंगते moves.

समदुःखसुखः स्वस्थः समलोष्टाश्मकाचनः । तुल्युप्तियाप्त्रियोधीयस्तुल्युनिदादुससंस्तुहिः॥२४॥ Balanced in pleasure and pain, self-reliant, to whom a lump of earth, a rock and gold are alike; the same to loved and unloved, firm, the same in censure and in praise,

(24)

समदु:खयुख: = समं दु:खं च युखं च यस्मे सः the same, sorrow, and, pleasure, and, for whom, he; स्वस्यः = स्वास्मनि स्थितः in own self, standing; समलोद्याश्मकांचनः = समः लोदः च स्थमा च कांचनं च यस्मे सः equal, clod, and, stone, and, gold, and, for whom, he; युल्यभियाश्रियः = तुल्यः श्रियः च अश्रियः च यस्मे सः equal, loved, and unloved, and, for whom, he; धीरः firm; तुल्यानिंदास्मसंस्तुतिः = तुल्यानिंदा च सात्मनः संस्तुतिः च यस्मे सः equal, blame, and, of self, praise, and, for whom, he.

मानापमानयोस्तुल्यस्तुल्यो मित्रारिपक्षयोः । सर्वारंभपरित्यागी गुणातीतः स उच्यते ॥ २५॥

The same in honour and ignominy, the same to friend and foe, abandoning all undertakings—he is said to have crossed over the qualities. (25)

मानापमानयोः = माने च अपमाने च in honour, and, in dishonour, and; तुल्यः equal; तुल्यः equal; मित्रारिपचयोः = मित्रस्य च अरेः च पचयोः of the friend, and, of the enemy, in the sides; सर्वारंभपरित्यामी = सर्वेषां आरंभाणां परित्यामी (of) all, of undertakings, the abandoner; गुणातीतः = गुणान् अतीतः the qualities, crossed; सः he; उच्यते is called.

मां च योऽव्यभिचारेण भक्तियोगेन सेवते । स गुणान्समतीत्यैतान् ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते ॥ २६॥ CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri And he who serveth Me exclusively by the yoga of devotion, he, crossing beyond the qualities, he is fit to become the ETERNAL. (26)

मां me; च and; यः who; ग्रन्यभिचारेण without-straying; भाक्तियोगेन = भक्त्याः योगेन of devotion, by the yoga; सेवते serves; सः he; ग्रुणान् the qualities; समतीस्य having crossed over; एतान् these; ब्रह्मभूयाय = ब्रह्मणः भूयाय of Brahman, for the becoming; कल्पते is fit.

ब्रह्मणो हि प्रातिष्ठाऽहममृतस्याव्ययस्य च। शास्वतस्य च धर्मस्य सुखस्यैकांतिकस्य च॥२७॥

For I am the abode of the ETERNAL, and of the indestructible nectar of immortality, of immemorial righteousness, and of unending bliss. (27)

ब्रह्मणः of Brahman; दि indeed; प्रतिष्ठा abode; सहं I अमृतस्य of nectar; ग्रव्ययस्य (of) inexhaustible; च and; भ्राश्वतस्य (of) everlasting; च and; धर्मस्य of duty; सुखस्य of pleasure; ऐकांतिकस्य of the uttermost; च and.

इति श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता० गुणत्रयविभागयोगो नाम चतुर्दशोऽध्यायः।

Thus in the glorious BHAGAVAD-GITA...the fourteenth discourse. entitled:

THE YOGA OF SEPARATION FROM THE THREE QUALITIES.

FIFTEENTH DISCOURSE.

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

ऊर्ध्वमूलमधःशाखमस्वत्थं प्राहुरन्ययम् । छंदासि यस्य पर्णानि यस्तं वेद स वेदवित् ॥ ९ ॥

The Blessed Lord said:

With roots above, branches below, the Ashvattha is said to be indestructible; the leaves of it are hymns; he who knoweth it is a Veda-knower.

(1)

ऊर्ध्वमूलम् = ऊर्ध्व मूलं यस्य तम् above, the root, whose, it; अधः शाखं = अधः शाखाः यस्य तम् below, branches, whose, it; अञ्चरं the ashvattha; प्राहुः (they) call; अञ्चयम् indestructible; छंदांसि hymns; यस्य of which; पर्णानि the leaves; यः who; तम् that; वेद knows; सः he; वेदवित् Veda-knower.

अधश्चोध्वं प्रसृतास्तस्य शाखाः गुणप्रवृद्धा विषयप्रवालाः । अधश्च मूलान्यनुसंततानि कर्मानुबंधीनि मनुष्यलोके ॥ २ ॥

Downwards and upwards spread the branches of it, nourished by the qualities; the objects of the senses its buds; and its roots grow downwards, the bonds of action in the world of men. (2)

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

म्रघः below; च and; अध्वे above; प्रस्ताः spread; तस्य of that; शाखाः the branches; ग्रुणप्रदृद्धाः = ग्रुणेः प्रवृद्धाः by the qualities, nourished; विषयप्रवालाः = विषयाः प्रवालाः यासां ताः objects of the senses, sprouts, whose, they; अधः below; च and; म्लानि the roots; ग्रुत्संततानि ramified; कमीतुवंधीनि = कमी ग्रुवंधः येषां तानि action, the bond, whose, they; मनुष्यलोके = मनुष्याणाम् लोके of men, in the world.

न रूपमस्येह तथोपलभ्यते मातो न चादिन च संप्रतिष्ठा । अश्वत्थमेनं सुविरूढमूल-मसंगशस्त्रेण दृढेन छित्त्वा ॥ ३ ॥

Nor here may be acquired knowledge of its form, nor its end, nor its origin, nor its rooting-place; this strongly-rooted Ashvattha having been cut down by the unswerving weapon of non-attachment, (3)

न not; रूपं form; अस्य of this; इह here; तथा so; उपलभ्यते is obtained; न not; ग्रंतः end; न not; च and; आहिः beginning; न not; च and; संप्रतिष्ठा foundation; ग्रश्वस्थम् ashvattha; एनं this; ग्रुविरूडसूलं = ग्रुविरूडानि मूलानि यस्य तम् well-grown, roots whose, this; असंगद्धिण = असंगस्य शक्षेण of non-attachment, by the weapon: हहेन (by) strong; क्रिस्वा having cut;

ततः पदं तत्परिमार्गितव्यं यस्मिन्गता न निवर्तति भूयः ।

तमेव चाद्यं पुरुषं प्रपद्ये यतः प्रवृत्तिः प्रसृता पुराणी ॥ ४ ॥

That path beyond may be sought, treading which there is no return. I go indeed to that Primal Man whence the ancient energy forthstreamed. (4)

ततः then; पदं foot (stepping-place); तत् that; परिमाणितव्यं should be sought; यस्मिन् in which; यताः gone; न not; निवर्तेति return; भूयः again; तम् to that; एव even; च and; आयं original; पुरुषं Man; प्रपद्ये (I) go; यतः whence; प्रवृत्तिः forthgoing; प्रसृता issued; पुराणी ancient.

निर्मानमोहा जितसंगदेषा अध्यात्मनित्या तिनिवृत्तकामाः । द्वंद्वेत्रिमुक्ताः सुखदुःखसंज्ञै-र्गच्छत्यमूढाः पदमव्ययं तत् ॥ ५॥

Without pride and delusion, victorious over the vice of attachment, dwelling constantly in the SELF, desire pacified, liberated from the pairs of opposites known as pleasure and pain, they tread, undeluded, that indestructible path. (5)

निर्मानमोद्दाः = मानः च मोद्दः च निर्गती बेभ्यः ते pride, and, delnsion, and, gone, from whom, they; जितसंगदोषाः = जिताः संगस्य दोषाः वे: ते conquered, of attachment, the faults, by whom, they; अध्यात्मनित्याः = मध्यात्मनि नित्याः in the inner self, perma-CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri nently established; विनिवृत्तकामाः = विनिवृत्ताः कामाः येषां ते departed, desires, whose, they; दृंदैः by (from) the pairs; विद्यक्ताः freed; मुखदुःखसंज्ञैः = मुखं च दुःखं च संज्ञा येषां तैः pleasure, and, pain, and, name, whose, by (from) them; गच्छंति go; म्रमूढाः un-deluded; पदं to the goal, अञ्चयं indestructible; तत् that.

न तद्भासयते सूर्यों न शशांको न पावकः । यद्गत्वा न निवर्तते तद्धाम परमं मम ॥ ६॥

Nor doth the sun lighten there, nor moon, nor fire; having gone thither they return not; that is My supreme abode.

(6)

न not; तत् that; भासयते illuminates; सूर्य: the sun; न not; शशांक: the moon; न not; पावक: fire; यत् to which; गत्वा having gone; न not; निवर्तेते return; तत् that; धाम abode; परमं highest; मम my.

ममैवांशो जीवलोके जीवभूतः सनातनः । मनःषष्ठानीन्द्रियाणि प्रकृतिस्थानि कर्षति ॥ ७॥

A portion of Mine own Self, transformed in the world of life into an immortal Spirit, draweth round itself the senses of which the mind is the sixth, veiled in Matter.

मम my; एव even; ग्रंशः portion; जीवलोके = जीवानाम् लोके of living things, in the world; जीवमूतः jiva-become; सनातनः ancient; मनःपष्टानि = मनः षष्टं येषां तानि mind, sixth, of whom, them; इंद्रियाणि senses; मकुतिस्थानि = मकुतौ स्थितानि in nature, placed; कर्षति draws.

शरीरं यदवामोति यचाप्युत्कामतीश्वरः । गृहीत्वैतानि संयाति वायुर्गधानिवाशयात् ॥ ८॥

When the Lord acquireth a body and when He abandoneth it, He seizeth these and goeth with them, as the wind takes fragrances from their retreats. (8)

श्रीरं a body; यत् which; ग्रवामोति obtains; यत् which; च and; ग्रपि also; उत्क्रामाते passes beyond; ईम्बरः the Lord; गृहीस्वा having seized; एतानि these; संग्राति goes; वायुः wind; गंधान् fragrances; इव like: ग्राशयात् from retreat.

श्रेांत्र चक्षुः स्पर्शनं च रसनं घ्राणमेव च । अधिष्ठाय मनश्चायं विषयानुपसेवते ॥ ९॥

Enshrined in the ear, the eye, the touch, the taste and the smell, and in the mind also, He enjoyeth the objects of the senses.

श्रोत्रं the ear; चक्षुः the eye; स्पर्शनं the organ of touch; च and; रसनं the organ of taste; ब्राणं the organ of smell; एव even; च and; अधिष्ठाय presiding over; मनः the mind; च and; अर्थं this; विषयान् objects of the senses; उपसेवते enjoys.

उत्क्रामंतं स्थितं वापि भुंजानं वा गुणान्वितम् । विमूढा नानुपर्यंति पर्यंति ज्ञानचक्षुषः ॥ १०॥

The deluded do not perceive Him when He CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

departeth or stayeth, or enjoyeth, swayed by the qualities; the wisdom-eyed perceive. (10)

उस्क्रामंतं departing; स्यितं staying; वा or; स्रापि also सुंजानं enjoying; वा or; ग्रुणान्वितम् = ग्रुणैः भन्वितं by the qualities, accompanied; विमूदा: the deluded; न not; स्रनुपश्यंति perceive; पद्यंति see; ज्ञानचक्षुषः = ज्ञानं चक्षुः येषां ते wisdom, eyes, whose, they

यतंतो योगिनश्चैनं पश्यंत्यात्मन्यवस्थितम् । यतंतोऽप्यकृतात्मानो नैनं पश्यंत्यचेतसः ॥ १ १ ॥

Yogîs also, struggling, perceive Him, established in the SELF; but, though struggling, the unintelligent perceive Him not, their selves untrained. (11)

बतंतः striving; बोगिनः yogîs; च and; एवं thus; पश्यंति see; आस्मिनि in the Self; अवस्थितम् established; यतंतः striving; अपि also; अकृतात्मानः = न कृतः आत्मा यैःते not, made (purified), the Self, by whom, they; न. not; एनं this; पश्यंति see; अचितसः mindless.

यदादित्यगतं तेजो जगङ्गासयतेऽखिलम् । यचंद्रमसि यचामौ तत्तेजो विद्धि मामकम्॥ १२॥

That splendour issuing from the sun that enlighteneth the whole world, that which is in the moon and in fire, that splendour know as from Me. (12)

यत् which; आदिसगतं = आदिसात् गतं from the sun, gone (forth); तेजः the splendour; जगत् the world; भासयते

lightens; अखिलम् whole; यत् which; चंद्रमास in the moon; यत् which; च and; अभी in fire; तत् that; तेजः splendour; विद्धि know; मामकम् mine.

गामाविष्य च भूतानि धारयाम्यहमाजसा । पुष्णामि चौषधीः सर्वाः सोमो भूत्वा रसात्मकः ॥ १३॥

Permeating the soil, I support beings by My vital energy, and having become the delicious Soma I nourish all plants. (13)

गाम the earth; आविश्य having entered; च and; मुतानि beings; धारयामि support; झहं I; ग्रोजसा by vitality; पुरणामि (I) nourish; च and; आविधी: plants; सर्वा: all; सोम: Soma; भूत्वा having become; रसात्मकः=रसः ग्रात्मा यस्य सः sap, nature, whose, it.

अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राणिनां देहमिश्रितः । प्राणापानसमायुक्तः पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधम् ॥ १४॥

I, having become the Fire of Life, take possession of the bodies of breathing things, and united with the life-breaths I digest the four kinds of food. (14)

ग्रहं I; वैश्वानरः Vaishvanara; भूत्वा having become; प्राणिनां of living beings; देहम् the body; ग्राभितः sheltered in; प्राणा-पानसमायुक्तः = प्राणेन च अपानेन च समायुक्तः with the in-breath, and, with the out-breath, and, united; पचामि (I) cook; अतं food; चतुर्विधम् fourfold.

^{1 &}quot;Having become the watery moon" is the accepted translation. CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

सर्वस्य चाहं हृदि संनिविष्टो मत्तः स्मृतिर्ज्ञानमपोहनं च । देधेश्च सर्वेरहमेव बेचो वेदांतकृद्वेदिवदेव चाहम् ॥ १५॥

And I am seated in the hearts of all, and from Me memory and wisdom and their absence. And that which is to be known in all the Vedas am I; and I indeed the Veda-knower and the author of the Vedanta.

(15

रार्थस्य of all; च and; ग्रहं I; हादि in the heart; संनिविष्टः seated; मत्तः from me; स्मृतिः memory; ज्ञानं wisdom; अपोहः: absence; च and; वदेः by the Vedas; च and; सर्वैः (by) all; अहं I: एव even; विद्याः to be known; विद्यांतकृत् Vedanta maker; विद्वित् Veda-knower; एव even; च and; ग्रहं I.

द्वाविमी पुरुषी लोके क्षरश्चाक्षर एव च । क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतिन कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते ॥ १ ६॥

There are two energies in this world, the destructible and the indestructible; the destructible is all beings, the unchanging is called the indestructible. (16)

हो two; इमी (in) this; पुरुषो Purushas (two); लोको in world; क्षर: destructible; च and; अचर: indestructible; एव even: च and; चर: the destructible; सर्वाणि all; सुतानि beings;

क्रुटस्थः the rock-seated; अच्चरः the indestructible; उच्यते is called.

उत्तमः पुरुषस्त्वन्यः परमात्मेत्युदाहृतः । यो लोकत्रयमाविदय बिभर्सव्यय ईश्वरः ॥ १७॥

The highest energy is verily Another, declared as the supreme SELF, He, who pervading all, sustaineth the three worlds, the indestructible Lord. (17)

उत्तमः the highest; पुरुषः spirit; तु indeed; अन्यः another; प्रमात्मा highest Self; इति thus; उदाहतः called; यः who; लोकचयम् triple world; ग्राविश्य having entered; विभित्ते sustains; अञ्ययः the imperishable; ईश्वरः Lord.

यस्मात्क्षरमतीतोऽहमक्षरादिप चोत्तमः । अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः ॥१८॥

Since I excel the destructible, and am more excellent also than the indestructible, in the world and in the Veda I am proclaimed the supreme Spirit. (18)

यस्मात् whereas; क्षरं destructible; झतीत: beyond; झहं I; अञ्चरात् than the indestructible; झिप also; च and; उत्तमः best; अतः hence; असि (I) am; लोके in the world; वेदे in the Veda; च and; प्रयितः declared; पुरुषोत्तमः the highest spirit.

यो मामेवमसंमूढो जानाति पुरुषोत्तमम् । स सर्वविद्युजिति मा सर्वभावेन भारत ॥ १९॥

He who undeluded knoweth Me thus as the Supreme spirit he, all-knowing, worshippeth Me with his whole being, O Bhârata. (19)

यः who; नाम् me; एवं thus; असंमूढः undeluded; जानाति knows; पुरुषोत्तमम् the highest spirit; सः he; सर्वावित् all-knowing; भजति worships; नाम् me; सर्वभावेन = सर्वेण भावेन (with) all, with being; भारत O Bharata.

इति गुद्यतमं शास्त्रमिद्मुक्तं मयानघ । एतद्बुध्वा बुद्धिमान् स्यात्कृतकृत्यश्च भारत ॥२०॥

Thus by Me this most secret teaching hath been told, O sinless one. This known, he hath become illuminated, and hath finished his work, O Bharata. (20)

इति thus; ग्रह्मतमं most secret; शास्त्रम् teaching; इदं this; उक्तं spoken; मया by me; अनघ O sinless one; एतत् this; सुख्या having known; बुद्धिमान् wise; स्यात् may become; कृतकृत्यः = कृतं कृत्यं येन सः work, done, by whom, he; भारत O Bharata.

इति श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता० पुरुषोत्तमयोगो नाम पंचदशोऽध्यायः।

Thus in the glorious BHAGAVAD GITA the fifteenth discourse, entitled:

THE YOGA OF ATTAINING PURUSHOTTAMA.

SIXTEENTH DISCOURSE.

श्राभगवानुवाच ।

अभयं सत्वसंशुद्धिर्ज्ञानयोगव्यवस्थितिः । दानं दमश्च यज्ञश्च स्वाध्यायस्तप आर्जवम् ॥ ९ ॥

Fearlessness, cleanness of life, steadfastness in the Yoga of wisdom, almsgiving, self-restraint and sacrifice and study of the Scripture, austerity and straightforwardness,

(I)

म्रभयं fearlessness; सस्वसंश्चाद्धिः = सत्तस्य संश्चाद्धिः of being (living), purity; ज्ञानयागब्यवस्थितिः = ज्ञाने च योगे च व्यवस्थितिः in wisdom, and, in yoga, and, fixity; दानं gift; दमः self-restraint; च and; यज्ञः sacrifice; च and; स्वाध्यायः study (of Shåstras); तपः austerity; बार्जवं rectitude.

अहिंसा सत्यमक्रोधस्त्यागः शांतिरपैशुनम् । दया भूतेष्वलोलुप्त्वं मार्दवं हीरचापलम् ॥ २॥

Harmlessness, truth, absence of wrath, renunciation, peacefulness, absence of crookedness, compassion to living beings, uncovetousness, mildness, modesty, absence of fickleness,

(2)

महिंसा harmlessness; सत्यं truth; सक्रोधः absence of anger; त्यागः renunciation; चांतिः peace; अपेशुनं absence of guile; त्यागः renunciation; चांतिः peace; अपेशुनं absence of guile; त्या compassion; भृतेषु among beings; अलोहुप्तं uncovetousness; मार्वं mildness; ही: modesty; अचापलं absence of fickleness.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

तेजः क्षमा धृतिः शौचमद्रोहो नातिमानिता । भवंति संपदं दैवीमभिजातस्य भारत ॥ ३ ॥

Vigour, forgiveness, fortitude, purity, absence of envy and pride—these are his who is born with the divine properties, O Bhârata.

तेजः splendour; जुमा forgiveness; धृतिः fortitude: शौचं purity; अद्रोहः absence of malice; न not; ग्रातिमानिता over-pride; भवंति are; संपदं to endowment; दैवीम (to) divine; अभिजातस्य of the born; भारत O Bhârata.

दंभो दर्गो ऽभिमानश्च क्रोधः पारुष्यमेव च । अज्ञानं चाभिजातस्य पार्थ संपद्मासुरीम् ॥ ४ ॥

Hypocrisy, arrogance and conceit, wrath and also harshness and unwisdom, are his who is born, O Partha, with demoniacal properties. (4)

दंभः hypocrisy; र्षः arrogance; सभिमानः pride; च and; क्रोधः wrath; पारुष्यं harshness; एव even; च and; ग्रज्ञानं ignorance; च and; अभिजातस्य of the born, पार्थ O Partha; सपदं to the endowment; ग्रासुरीम (to) demoniacal.

दैवी संपद्धिमोक्षाय निबंधायासुरी मता । मा शुचः संपदं दैवीमभिजातोऽसि पांडव ॥ ५॥

The divine properties are deemed to be for liberation, the demoniacal for bondage. Grieve not, thou art

born with divine properties, O Pandava.

(5)

देवी divine; संपत् endowment; विमोद्याय for liberation; निवंधाय for bondage; खासुरी demoniacal; मता is thought; मा do not; शुचः grieve; संपदं to endowment; देवीम् (to) divine; अभिजातः born; स्रसि (thou) art; पांडव O Pâṇḍava.

द्वै। भूतसर्गों लोकेऽस्मिन्दैव आसुर एव च। दैवो विस्तरशः प्रोक्त आसुरं पार्थ मे श्रृणु ॥ ६॥

Twofold is the animal creation in this world, the divine and the demoniacal; the divine hath been described at length; hear from Me, O Partha, the demoniacal. (6)

हो two; भूतसर्गी = भूतानां सर्गो of beings, emanations; लोकों in world; झास्मन् (in) this; हैवः divine; आसुरः demoniacal; एव even; च and; दैवः the divine; विस्तरहाः in detail; श्रोक्तः said; आसुरे demoniacal; पार्थ O Partha; मे of me; भूणा hear.

प्रवृत्तिं च निवृत्तिं च जना न विदुरासुराः । न शौचं नापि चाचारो न सत्यं तेषु विद्यते ॥ ७॥

Demoniacal men know neither right energy nor right abstinence; nor purity, nor even propriety, nor truth is in them. (7)

प्रवृत्ति forthgoing; च and; निवृत्ति return; च and; जनाः men; न not; विदुः know; आसुराः demoniacal; न not; श्रीचं purity; न not; अपि also; च and; आचारः right conduct; न not; सर्व truth; तिस्र in them: विद्योते is.

असत्यमप्रतिष्ठं ते जगदाहुरनीश्वरम् । अपरस्परसंभूतं किमन्यत्कामहैतुकम् ॥ ८॥

"The universe is without truth, without (moral) basis," they say; "without a God, brought about by mutual union, and caused by lust and nothing else." (8)

श्रास्त्रं without-truth; अमितिष्ठं without-foundation; ते they; अगत् the world; आहु: say; अनीश्वरम् without-God; अपरस्परसं-भूतं = अपरः च परः च तान्यां संभूतं another, and, other, and, from them (two), born; कि what; अन्यत् else; कामहेतुकम् = कामः हेतु: यस्य तत् lust, cause, whose, that.

एतां दृष्टिमबृष्टम्य नष्टात्मानोऽल्पबुद्धयः । प्रमवंत्युग्रकमीणः क्षयाय जगतोऽहिताः ॥ ९ ॥

Holding this view, these ruined selves of small understanding, of fierce deeds, come forth as enemies for the destruction of the world. (9)

एतां this; दृष्टिम् view; अवष्टभ्य having held fast; नष्टास्मान: =नष्टाः आत्मानः येगां ते ruined, selves, whose, they; अत्वबुद्धयः = अत्या बुद्धिः येषाम् ते small, reason, whose, they; प्रभवंति come forth; उमक्पाणः = उमाणि कर्माणि येषाम् ते fierce, actions, whose, they; क्षयाय for destruction: जगतः of the world; सहिताः enemies.

काममाश्रित्य दुष्परं दंभमानमदान्विताः । मोहाद्गृहीत्वाऽसद्ग्राहान्प्रवर्ततेऽशुचिव्रताः ॥ १ ०॥

Surrendering themselves to insatiable desires, possessed with vanity, conceit and arrogance, holding evil ideas through delusion, they engage in action with impure resolves.

कामं desire; आश्रिल having based on; दुष्पूरं hard to fill; दंभमानमदान्विताः च पंभेन च मानन च मदेन च धान्विताः by vanity, and, by pride, and, by intoxication, and, pursued; मोहात् from delusion; गृहीत्वा having held; असद्भाहात् = असतः माहान् evil addictions; प्रवर्तते engage (in action); अग्रुचिव्रताः = ग्रुगुचीनि व्रतानि येषाम् ते; impure, vows, whose, they.

चिंतामपरिमेयां च प्रख्यांतामुपाश्रिताः । कामोपभागपरमा एतावदिति निश्चिताः ॥ ११ ॥

Giving themselves over to unmeasured thought whose end is death, regarding the gratification of desires as the highest, feeling sure that this is all, (11)

चितां care; अपरिमेशां unmeasurable; च and; प्रत्यांताम् = प्रत्यः अन्तः यस्याः तां dissolution, end, whose, it; उपाश्रिताः refuged in; कामोभोगपरमाः = कामानां उपभागः परमः येषां ते of (objects of) desires, enjoyment, the supreme (goal), whose, they; एतावत् thus much (is all); इति thus; निश्चिताः assured.

आशापाशशतैर्वेद्धाः कामक्रोधपरायणाः । ईहंते कामभोगार्थमन्यायेनार्थसंचयान् ॥ १२॥

Held in bondage by a hundred ties of expectation, given over to lust and anger, they strive to obtain by

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

unlawful means hoards of wealth for sensual enjoyments.

धाशापाशश्तैः = आशायाः पाशानां शतैः of hope, of cords, (by) hundreds; बद्धाः bound; कामक्रोधपरायणाः = कामः च क्रोधः च परस् ध्यवनं येषाम् ते desire, and, wrath, and, highest, refuge, whose, they; ईश्ते (they) strive (to secure); कामभागार्थं = कामस्य भाग-स्य अर्थे of desire, of enjoyment, for the sake of; अन्यायेन = by injustice; अर्थसंचयान् = अर्थस्य संचयान् of wealth, collections.

इदमद्य मया लब्धिममं प्राप्स्य मनोरथम् । इदमस्तीदमपि मे भविष्यति पुनर्धनम् ॥ १३॥

"This to-day by me hath been won, that purpose I shall gain; this wealth is mine already, and also this shall be mine in future."

(13)

इदं this; अग्र to-day; नया by me; लक्ष्यं obtained; इनं this; प्राप्त्ये (I) shall obtain; मनोरथम desire; इदं this; अस्ति is; इदं this; अपि also; में of me; भविष्यति shall be; पुनः again; धनं wealth.

असौ मया हतः रात्रुईनिष्ये चापरानि । ईश्वरोऽहमहं भोगी सिन्दोऽहं बळवान्सुखी ॥१४॥

"I have slain this enemy, and others also I shall slay. I am the Lord, I am the enjoyer, I am perfect, powerful, happy; (14)

असी this; नया by me; इत: slain; शञ्चः enemy; इनिच्ये (I) shall slay; च and; अप्रान् others; अपि also; ईश्वर: ruler; अहं I;

अहं I; भोगी the enjoyer; सिद्धः periect; अहं I; बलवान् strong; सुखी happy.

आढ्योऽभिजनवानिस्म कोऽन्योस्ति सहशो मया। यक्ष्ये दास्यामि मोदिष्ये इत्यज्ञानिबमोहिताः॥१५॥

"I am wealthy, well-born; what other is there that is like unto me? I will sacrifice, I will give (alms), I will rejoice." Thus deluded by unwisdom, (15)

आह्य: wealthy; अभिजनवान् well-born; ग्रस्मि (I) am; कः who; ग्रन्य: other; ग्रस्ति is; सहशः like; मद्या by me; यश्ये (I) will sacrifice; दास्यामि (I) will give; मोदिष्ये (I) will rejoice; इति thus; अज्ञानविमाहिताः = अज्ञानेन विमोहिताः by unwisdom, deluded.

अनेकचित्तविभांता मोहजालसमावृताः । प्रसक्ताः कामभोगेषु पतंति नरकेऽशुचौ ॥ १६॥

Bewildered by numerous thoughts, enmeshed in the web of delusion, addicted to the gratification of desire, they fall downwards into a foul hell. (16)

य्रोनकचित्ताविश्रांताः = भनेकैः चित्तेः विश्रांताः (by) various, by thoughts, bewildered; मेाहजालसमावृताः = मोहस्य जालेन समावृताः of delusion, by the net, covered; प्रसन्ताः attached; कामभोगेषु = कामस्य भोगेषु of desire, in the enjoyments; पतांति fall; नरके into hell; सञ्जूचौ impure.

अत्मसंसाविताः स्तुव्या धन्मान्मदान्विताः ।

यजंते नामयज्ञैस्ते दंभेनाविधिपूर्वकम् ॥ १७॥

Self-sufficing, obstinate, filled with the pride and intoxication of wealth, they perform lip-sacrifices for ostentation, contrary to scriptural ordinance. (17)

अस्मसंभाविताः = आत्मना संभाविताः by self, glorified; स्तब्धाः stubborn; धनमानमदान्विताः = धनस्य मानेन च मदेन च अन्विताः of wealth, by the pride, and, by the intoxication, and, filled; यजंते worship; नामयत्तैः by nominal sacrifices; ते they; दंभन by hypocrisy; अविधिपूर्वकम् contrary to rule.

अहंकारं बलं दर्प कामं क्रोधं च संश्रिताः । मामात्मपरदेहेषु प्रद्विषंतोऽभ्यसूयकाः ॥ १८॥

Given over to egoism, power, insolence, lust and wrath, these malicious ones hate Me in the bodies of others and in their own. (18)

अहंकारं (to) egoism; बलं (to) power; दपें (to) insolence; कार्म (to) desire; क्रांध (to) wrath; च and; संश्विताः refuged in; माम् me; आत्मप्रदेहेषु = आत्मनः च परेषां च देहेषु of self, and, of others, and, in the bodies,; प्रदिषंतः hating; अभ्यस्यकाः carping ones.

तानहं द्विषतः कूरान्संसारेषु नराधमान् । क्षिपाम्यजस्रमशुभानासुरीष्वेव योनिषु ॥ १९ ॥

These haters, evil, pitiless, vilest among men in the world, I ever throw down into demoniacal wombs. (19) CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

तान् these; आहं I; द्विषतः = (the) hating (ones); क्रूरान् cruel; संसरिषु in the worlds; नराधमान् = नरेषु अधमान् among men, worst; सिपामि (I) throw; अजसम् always; अशुभान् impure; आसुरीषु (in) demoniacal; एव even; योनिषु in wombs.

आसुरीं योनिमापन्ना मूढा जन्मनि जन्मानि । मामप्राप्यैव कौतिय ततो यात्यधमां गतिम् ॥२०॥

Cast into a demoniacal womb, deluded birth after birth, attaining not to Me, O Kaunteya, they sink into the lowest depths. (20)

श्रासुरी demoniacal; योनिम् womb: आपन्ना fallen into; मूढाः deluded; जन्मिन in birth; जन्मिन in birth; मां me; अपाप्य not having obtained; कोतिय O Kaunteya; ततः thence; यांति go; सधमां to the lowest; गतिम् path (goal).

त्रिविधं नरकस्येदं द्वारं नाशनमात्मनः । कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभस्तस्मादेतज्त्रयं त्यजेत् ॥२१॥

Triple is the gate of this hell, destructive of the self—lust, wrath and greed; therefore let man renounce these three. (21)

विविधं triple; नरकस्य of hell; इदं this; द्वारं gate; नादानं destructive; आत्मनः of the self; कामः desire; क्रोधः wrath; तया also; लाभः greed; तस्मात् therefore; एतत् this; चयं triplet; त्यजेत् let him throw away.

एतैर्विमुक्तः कौतिय तमोद्वारोस्त्रिभिनरः। CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

आचरत्यात्मनः श्रेयस्ततो याति परां गतिम् ॥२२॥

A man liberated from these three gates of darkness, O son of Kuntl, accomplisheth his own welfare and thus reacheth the highest goal. (22)

एतै: by these, विद्युक्तः liberated; कौतिय O Kaunteya; तमी-द्वारे:=तमसः द्वारे: of darkness; by gates; विभि: (by) three; नरः the man; आचरति acts; आत्मनः own; श्रेयः bliss; ततः thence; याति goes; परां highest; गतिम् path.

यः शास्त्रविधिमुत्सृज्य वर्तते कामकारतः । न स सिद्धिमवाप्नोति न सुखं न परांगतिम् ॥२३॥

He who having cast aside the ordinances of the Scriptures, followeth the promptings of desire, attaineth not to perfection, nor happiness, nor the highest goal.

(23)

यः who; शास्त्रविधि = शास्त्राणाम् विधि of the Shastras, the rule; उरस्डय having cast away; वर्तते goes: सामकारतः from the impulsion of desire; न not; सः he; सिद्धिम् perfection; आपनाति obtains; न not; सुखं pleasure; न not; पर्त highest; गतिम path.

तस्माच्छास्त्रं प्रमाणं ते कार्याकार्यव्यवस्थितौ । ज्ञात्वा शास्त्रविधानोक्तं कर्म कर्तुमिहाहिसि ॥२४॥

Therefore let the Scriptures be thy authority, in determining what ought to be done, or what ought not to be

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

done. Knowing what hath been declared by the ordinances of the Scriptures, thou oughtest to work in this world. (24)

तस्मात् therefore; शास्त्रं Shâstra; प्रमाणं authority; ते of thee; कार्याकार्यव्यवस्थितो = कार्यस्य च अकार्यस्य च व्यवस्थितो of duty, and, of non-duty, and, in the determination; ज्ञास्त्रा having known; शास्त्रविधानोक्तं = शास्त्रस्य विधानेन उक्तं of Shâstra, by the rule, spoken; कर्न action; कर्तुम् to do; इह here; स्रईसि oughtest.

इति श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता ० देवासुरसंपद्विभागयोगो नाम षोडशोऽध्यायः ।

Thus in the glorious BHAGAVAD-GfrA... the sixteenth discourse, entitled:

THE YOGA OF DIVISION BETWEEN THE DIVINE AND THE DEMONIACAL.

SEVENTEENTH DISCOURSE.

अर्जुन उवाच ।

ये शास्त्रविधिमुत्सृज्य यजंते श्रद्धयाऽन्विताः । तेषा निष्ठा तु का कृष्ण सत्वमाहो रजस्तमः॥१॥

Arjuna said:

Those that sacrifice full of faith, but casting aside the ordinances of the Scriptures, what is verily their condition, O Krishna? Is it one of Purity, Passion or Darkness?

(1)

ये who; शास्त्रविधम् the rule of the Shastras; उत्सृज्य having cast away; यजंते sacrifice; श्रद्धया with faith; सन्विता: endowed; तथाम् of them; निष्ठा state; तु indeed; का what; कृष्य O Krishna; सन्वं Satva; आहो or; रजः Rajah; तमः Tamah.

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।

त्रिविधा भवीत श्रद्धा देहिना सा स्वभावजा। सात्विकी राजसी चैव तामसी चेति तां शृणु ॥ २॥

The Blessed Lord said:

Threefold is by nature the inborn faith of the embodied—pure, passionate and dark. Hear thou of these. (2)

विविधा threefold; भवति is; श्रद्धा faith; देहिनां of the embodied; सा this; स्वभावजा = स्वभावात् जाता from own nature.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

born ; सारिक्ती sâtvic ; राजसी râjasic ; च and ; एव even ; तामसी tâmasic ; च and : इति thus ; तां it ; श्रृणु hear.

सत्वानुरूपा सर्वस्य श्रद्धा भवति भारत । श्रद्धामयोऽयं पुरुषो यो यच्छद्धः स एव सः ॥ ३॥

The faith of each is shaped to his own nature, O Bharata. The man consists of his faith; that which his faith is, he is even that.

सस्वातुरूपा = सन्दस्य अनुरूपा of the being, following the form; (according to) सर्वस्य of all; श्रद्धा faith; भवति is; भारत O Bharata; श्रद्धामयः faith-formed; अयं this; पुरुषः man; यः who; यच्छूदः या श्रद्धा यस्य सः whatever, faith, whose, he; सः that; एव even, सः he.

यजंते सात्विका देवान्यक्षरक्षांसि राजसाः । प्रेतान्भूतगणांश्चान्ये यजंते तामसाः जनाः ॥ ४ ॥

Pure men worship the Gods; the passionate the gnomes and giants; the others, the dark folk, worship ghosts and troops of nature-spirits. (4)

यजंते worship; सात्विका: the sâtvic; देवान the Gods; यद्धर-चांसि = यक्षांसि च रक्षांसि च Yakshas, and, Râkshasas, and; रा-जसा: the râjasic; प्रेतान् ghosts; भूतगणान् = भूतानाम् गणान् of elementals, the hosts; च and; अन्ये others; यजंते worship; तानसा: tâmasic; जना: people.

CCHatlingthe want Minite shows what is the man's character.

अशास्त्रविहितं घोरं तप्यंते ये तपो जनाः । दंभाहंकारसंयुक्ताः कामरागबलान्विताः ॥ ५ ॥

The men who perform severe austerities, unenjoined by the Scripture, wedded to vanity and egoism, impelled by the force of their desires and passions, (5)

मशास्त्रिविह्तं = न शास्त्रिया विद्वितं not, by the Shastras, ordained; चोरं terrible; तप्यंते endure; ये who; तपः austerity; जनाः people; दंभादंश्वारसंयुक्ताः = दंभन च ग्रहंकारेण च संयुक्ताः with vanity, and, with egoism, and, joined; कानरागबलान्तिताः = कामस्य च रागस्य च बलन अन्तिताः of desire, and, of passion, and, by force, filled.

कर्षयंतः शरीरस्थं भूतग्राममचेतसः । मां चैवांतःशरीरस्थं तान्विद्यासुरनिश्चयान् ॥ ६ ॥

Unintelligent, tormenting the aggregated elements forming the body, and Me also, seated in the inner body, know these demoniacal in their resolves. (6)

क्षयंतः tormenting; श्रीरस्थं = ग्रीरे स्थितं in the body, seated; भ्रतगामम = भ्रतानाम ग्रामम् of elements, assemblage; ग्रचितसः unintelligent; मां me; च and; एव even; अन्तःश्रीरस्थं = अंतः श्रीरे स्थितं within, in the body, seated; तान् them; विद्धि know; आध्रानिश्रयान् = ग्राध्राणां निश्रयः येषाम् ते of asuras, resolve, whose, they.

आहारस्त्विप सर्वस्य त्रिविधो भवति प्रियः । यज्ञस्तपस्तथा दानं तेषां भेद्रिममं शुणु ॥ ७॥ CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by edangotri

The food also which is dear to each is threefold, as also sacrifice, austerity and almsgiving. Hear thou the distinction of these. (7)

आहार: food; त indeed; आपि also; सर्वस्य of all; जिविधः threefold; भवाते is: प्रिय: dear; यज्ञ: sacrifice; तप: austerity: तथा also; दानं gift; तेषाम of these, भेंद्र distinction; इमे this: Mol hear.

आयुःसत्वबलारोग्यसुखप्रीतिविवर्धनाः । रस्याः स्निग्धाः स्थिरा हृद्या आहाराः सात्विकप्रियाः।८।

The foods that augment vitality, energy, vigour, health, joy and cheerfulness, delicious, bland, substantial and agreeable, are dear to the pure. (8)

आयुःसत्वबलारोग्यसखप्रीतिविवर्धनाः=ग्रायुः च सत्वं च बतं च ग्रा-राग्यं च सुखं च प्रातिः च तासाम विवर्धनाः vitality, and, purity, and, strength, and, health, and, pleasure, and, cheerfulness, and, these, the increasers; रस्याः delicious; स्निग्धाः bland; स्थिराः substantial ; हुद्याः agreeable ; आहाराः foods ; सात्विकात्रियाः = सात्वि-कानां प्रियाः of the satvic, dear.

कटुम्ललवणात्युष्णतीक्ष्णरूक्षविदाहिनः। आहारा राजसस्येष्टा दुःखशोकामयप्रदाः ॥ ९ ॥

The passionate desire foods that are bitter, sour, saline, over-hot, pungent, dry and burning, and which produce pain, grief and sickness.
CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri (9)

कडूम्ललवणात्युडणतीक्ष्णकक्षविदाहिनः = कडः च अम्बाः च लवणः च अत्युडणः च तिक्षाः च रुक्षः च विदाही च bitter, and, sour, and, salt, and, very hot, and, pungent, and, dry, and, burning, and; अहाराः foods; राजसस्य of the râjasic; इष्टाः desired; दुःख-धोकानयप्रदाः = दुःखं च घोकं च ग्रामयं च प्रद्रति इति sorrow, and, grief, and, disease, give, thus.

यातयामं गतरसं पूति पर्युषितं च यत् । उच्छिप्टमपि चामेध्यं भोजनं तामसप्रियम् ॥ १०॥

That which is stale and flat, putrid and corrupt, leavings also and unclean, is the food dear to the dark.

(10)

बातवामं = बातः वामः यस्य तत् gone, a watch (of ours), whose, it; गतरसं = गतः (रसः वस्य तत् gone, taste, whose, it; पूति putrid; पर्युषितं stale; च and; वत् which; उच्छिष्टम् left; अपि also; च and; अमेध्यं unclean; भोजनं food; तामसप्रियम् = तामसानाम् प्रियम् of the tâmasic, dear.

अफलाकांक्षिभिर्यज्ञो विधिदृष्टो य इज्यते । यप्टव्यमेवेति मनः समाधाय स सात्विकः ॥ ११ ॥

The sacrifice which is offered by men without desire for fruit as enjoined by the ordinances, under the firm belief that sacrifice is a duty, that is pure. (11)

अफलाकांक्षिभिः = न फलस्य कांक्षिभिः not, of fruit, by the desirous; यज्ञः sacrifice; विधिदृष्टः = विधौ दृष्टः in the rule (of the Shastra), seen (prescribed); यः which; इडयते is offered; यष्टव्यम्

ought to be offered; एव even; इति thus; मनः the mind; समाधाय having fixed; सः that; सास्विनः sâttvic.

अभिसंधाय तु फलं दंभार्थमिप चैव यत् । इज्यते भरतश्रेष्ठ तं यज्ञं विद्धि राजसम् ॥ १२॥

The sacrifice offered with a view verily to fruit, and also indeed for self-glorification, O best of the Bharatas; know thou that to be of passion. (12)

अभिसंधाय having aimed at; तु indeed; फूलं fruit; दंभार्यम् = दंभस्य अर्थे of hypocrisy, for the sake; आपि also; एव even; च and; यतु which; इंडयते is offered; भरतश्रेष्ठ O best of the Bharatas; तं that; यहां sacrifice; विद्धि know; राजसम् rajasic.

विधिहीनमसृष्टान्नं मंत्रहीनमद्क्षिणम् । श्रद्धाविरहितं यज्ञं तामसं परिचक्षते ॥ १३ ॥

The sacrifice contrary to the ordinances, without distributing food, devoid of words of power and without gifts, empty of faith, is said to be of darkness. (13)

विधिहीनं = विधिना हीनं by rule, wanting; असृष्टानं = न सृष्टं अन्नं यस्मिन् तत् not, given, food, in which, that; मंचहीनं mantra-without; अदक्षियाम् giftless; अद्धाविरहितं = अद्धया विरहितं by (of) faith, devoid; यज्ञ sacrifice; तामसं tâmasic; परिचलते (they) declare.

देवदिजगुरुप्राज्ञपूजनं शौचमार्जवम् ।

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

ब्रह्मचर्यमिहंसा च शारीरं तप उच्यते ॥ १४॥

Worship given to the Gods, to the twice-born, to the teachers and to the wise, purity, straightforwardness, continence and harmlessness, are called the austerity of the body.

(14)

देवाह्यग्रहमाज्ञपूजनं = देवानां च द्विजानां च ग्रह्मणां च प्रजानं च पूजनं of the Gods, and, of the twice-born, and, of the gurus, and, of the wise, and, worship; शोचं purity; आर्जवम् rectitude; ब्रह्मचर्यम् continence; आहिसा harmlessness; च and; शारीरं bodily तपः austerity; उच्यते is called.

अनुद्रेगकरं वाक्यं सत्यं प्रियहितं च यत् । स्वाध्यायाभ्यसनं चैव वाङ्मयं तप उच्यते ॥१५॥

Speech causing no annoyance, truthful, and beneficial, the practice of the study of the Scriptures, are called the austerity of speech. (15)

भतुद्वेगकरं = न उद्देगं करोति इति not, excitement, causes, thus; वाक्यं speech; सत्यं truthful; प्रियहितं = प्रियं च हितं च pleasant, and, beneficial, and; च and; यत् which; स्वाध्यायाभ्यसनं = स्वाध्यायस्य अभ्यसनं of the study, practice; च and; एव even; वाङ्मयं of speech; तप: austerity; उच्यते is called.

मनःप्रसादः सौम्यत्वं मौनमात्मविनिग्रहः । भावसंशुद्धिरित्येतत्त्रपो मानसमुच्यते ॥ १६॥

Mental happiness, equilibrium, silence, self-control,

purity of nature—this is called the austerity of the mind.
(16)

मनःप्रसादः = मनसः प्रसादः of the mind, happiness; सौम्यत्वं equanimity; मीनम silence; ग्रास्मविनिग्रहः self-restraint; भावसंग्र-द्धिः = भावस्य संग्राद्धिः of nature, purity; इति thus; एतत् this; त्यः austerity; मानसम् mental; उच्यते is called.

श्रद्धया परया तप्तं तपस्ति न्त्रिविधं नरैः । अफलाकांक्षिभिर्युक्तैः सात्विकं परिचक्षते ॥ १०॥

This threefold austerity, performed by men with the utmost faith, without desire for fruit, harmonised, is said to be pure.

(17)

श्रद्धया by faith; परया (by) highest; तमं suffered; तपः austerity; तत् that; चित्रिधं threefold; नरे: by men; अपलाकांकिभिः ≈ (by) not-desirous-of-fruit; युक्तैः by balanced; सात्विकं sâttvic; परिचक्षते (they) declare.

सत्कारमानपूजार्थ तपो दंभेन चैव यत । क्रियते तदिह प्रोक्तं राजसं चलमध्रवम् ॥ १८॥

The austerity which is practised with the object of gaining respect, honour and worship, and for ostentation, is said to be of passion, unstable and fleeting. (18)

सत्कारमानपूजारों = सत्कारः च मानः च पूजा च तासां धर्मे respect, and, honour, and, worship, and, of these, for the sake; तपः austerity; देमेन by hypocrisy; च and; एव even; वत् which;

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

क्रियते is done; तत् that; इह here; प्रोक्तं is said; राजसं râjasic; चलं movable; अधुवम् unsteady.

मूढग्राहेणात्मनो यत्पीडया क्रियते तपः । परस्योत्सादनार्थं वा तत्तामसमुदाहृतम् ॥ १९॥

That austerity done under a deluded understanding, with self-torture, or with the object of destroying another, that is declared of darkness. (19)

मूडमहिण = मूडन महिण by foolish, seizing, (stubbornness); म्रात्मनः of the self; यत् which; पीडया with torture; क्रियते is done; तपः austerity; परस्य of another; उन्सादनार्थे = उत्साद-नस्य अर्थे of destruction, for the sake; वा or; तत् that; तामसम् tâmasic; उदाहतम् is called.

दातव्यमिति यदानं दीयतेऽनुपकारिणे । देशे काले च पात्रे च तदानं सात्विकं स्मृतम् ॥२०॥

That alms given to one who does nothing in return, believing that a gift ought to be made, in a fit place and time, to a worthy person, that alms is accounted pure.

(20)

रातन्यस ought to be given; इति thus; यत् that; दानं gift; दीयते is given; अनुपकारिणे to the non-requiting; देशे in place; काले in time; च and; पाने in a right person; च and; तत् that; दानं gift; सास्तिकं sâtvic; स्मृतं is remembered.

यतु प्रत्युपकारार्थं फलमुद्दिस्य वा पुनः ।

दीयते च परिक्रिष्टं तदानं राजसं स्मृतम् ॥ २१॥

That given with a view to receiving in return, or looking for fruit again, or grudgingly, that alms is accounted of passion. (21)

यत् which; तु indeed; प्रत्युपकारार्थे = प्रत्युपकारस्य अथं of returnbenefit, for the sake; फलं fruit; उद्दिय having looked for; वा or; पुन: again; वीयते is given; च and; परिक्रिप्टं painful (grudgingly); तत् that; दानं gift; राजसं rajasic; स्पृतम् is remembered.

अदेशकाले यद्दानमपात्रेभ्यश्च दीयते । असत्कृतमवज्ञातं तत्तामसमुदाहतम् ॥ २२॥

That alms given at unfit place and time, and to unworthy persons, disrespectfully and contemptuously, that is declared of darkness. (22)

भदेशकाले = न देशे काले च not, in-right place, and, in (right) time, and; यत् that; हानं gift; अपाचेभ्यः to unfit persons; दीयते is given; असत्कृतम् unhonored; अवज्ञातं contemned; तत् that; लामसम् tâmasic; उदाहतम् is called.

ओं तत्सिदिति निर्देशो ब्रह्मणिस्त्रिविधः समृतः । ब्राह्मणास्तेन वेदाश्च यज्ञाश्च विहिताः पुरा ॥२३॥

"AUM TAT SAT," this has been considered to be the threefold designation of the ETERNAL. By that were ordained of old Brahmanas, Vedas and sacrifices. (23) आ तत् सत् Aum, That, Being; इति thus; निर्देश: designation; ब्रह्मण: of Brahman; चिविध: threefold; स्मृत: remembered; ब्राह्मण: Brahmaṇas; तेन by this; वेदा: Vedas; च and; यज्ञा: sacrifices; च and; विहिता: ordained; पुरा formerly.

तस्मादोमित्युदाहृत्य यज्ञदानतपःक्रियाः । प्रवर्तते विधानोक्ताः सततं ब्रह्मवादिनाम् ॥ २४॥

Therefore with the pronunciation of "AUM" the acts of sacrifice, gift and austerity, as laid down in the ordinances, are always commenced by the knowers of the ETERNAL. (24)

तस्मात् therefore; मों Aum; इति thus; उदाहृत्य having said; यज्ञानतपः क्रियाः = यज्ञस्य च दानस्य च तपसः च क्रियाः of sacrifice, and, of gift, and, of austerity, and, acts; प्रवत्तेते go forth; विधानोक्ताः = विधानेन उक्ताः by the rule, said; सततं always; ब्रह्मस्थिनाम् of Brahman-declarers.

तिद्यनिभसंधाय फलं यज्ञतपःक्रियाः । दानिक्रयाश्च विविधाः क्रियंते मोक्षकांक्षिभिः॥२५॥

With the pronunciation of "TAT" and without aiming at fruit are performed the various acts of sacrifice, austerity and gift, by those desiring liberation. (25)

तत् that; इति thus; सनिमसंभाय without having aimed at; फलं fruit; यज्ञतपःक्रियाः acts of sacrifice and austerity; दानिक्रयाः acts of gift; च and; विविधाः various; क्रियंते are done; मासक्त-चिमिः = नोक्षस्य कांश्विभिः of liberation, by the desirers.

सद्भावे साधुभावे च संदिखेतत्प्रयुज्यते । प्रशस्ते कर्मणि तथा सच्छन्दः पार्थ युज्यते ॥२६॥

"SAT" is used in the sense of reality and goodness likewise, O Partha, the word "SAT" is used in the sense of a good work.

(26)

सद्भावे in (reference to) reality; साधुमावे in (reference to) goodness; च and; सन् being; इति thus; एतन this; प्रयुज्यते is spoken; प्रश्चस्ते in praiseworthy; क्रमीण actions; तथा also; सन् Being; शब्दः word; पार्य O Partha; युज्यते is used.

यज्ञे तपिस दाने च स्थितिः सदिति चोच्यते । कर्म चैव तदर्थीयं सदित्येवाभिधीयते ॥ २७॥

Steadfastness in sacrifice, austerity and gift is also called "SAT," and an action for the sake of the supreme is also named "SAT."

(27)

यहां in sacrifice; तपास in austerity; हाने in gift; च and; स्थिति: firmness; सत् true; इति thus; च and; उच्यते is called; कर्म action; च and; एव even; तह्यींयं = सः अर्थः यस्य तत् that, the meaning, whose, it; सत् Being; इति thus; एव even; अभिधीयते is named.

अश्रद्धया हुतं दत्तं तपस्तप्तं कृतं च यत् । असदित्युच्यते पार्थ न च तत्प्रेत्य नो इह ॥२८॥

Whatsoever is wrought without faith, oblation, gift, CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

[294]

austerity, or other deed, "Asat" it is called, O Partha; it is nought, here or hereafter. (28)

मश्रद्धया by without-faith; हुतं offered; इतं given; तपः austerity; तमं suffered; कृतं done; च and; वत् which; असत् antrue; इति thus; उच्यते is called; पार्थ O Partha; नो not; च and; तत् that; प्रत्य having gone (hereafter); नो not; इह here.

इति श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता०श्रद्धात्रयंत्रिभागयोगो नाम सप्तदशोऽध्यायः

Thus in the glorious BHAGAVAD-GÎTÂ...the seventeenth discourse, entitled:

THE YOGA OF THE DIVISION OF THREEFOLD FAITH.

EIGHTEENTH DISCOURSE.

अर्जुन उवाच ।

संन्यासस्य महाबाहो तत्त्विमच्छामि वेदितुम्। त्यागस्य च हृषीकेश पृथक्केशिनिषूदन ॥ १॥

Arjuna said:

I desire, O mighty-armed, to know severally the essense of renunciation, O Hrishîkesha, and of relinquishment, O Keshinishûdana. (1)

सन्यासस्य of renunciation; महाबाहो O mighty-armed; सस्यम् the essence; इच्छामि (1) wish; विदित्तम् to know; त्यागस्य of abandonment; च and; हपिकोश O Hrishikesha; पृथक् severally; केशिनिष्टन = केशिन: निष्टन of Keshi, O slayer.

श्रीमगवानुवाच ।

काम्यानां कर्मणां न्यासं संन्यासं कवयो विदुः। सर्वकर्मफलत्यागं प्राहुस्त्यागं विचक्षणाः॥ २॥

The Blessed Lord said:

Sages have known as renunciation the renouncing of works with desire; the relinquishing of the fruit of all actions is called relinquishment by the wise. (2)

काम्यानां (of) desireful; कर्मणां of actions; न्यासं renouncing; सन्यासं renunciation; कवयः poets; विद्वः know; सर्वकर्मफलस्यागं = सर्वेषाम् कर्मणाम् फलस्य त्यागं (of) all, of works, of fruits, renunciation;' ब्राहु: declare; त्यागं abandonment; विचक्षणाः the wise.

त्याज्यं दोषवादित्येके कर्म प्राहुर्मनीषिणः । यज्ञदानतपः कर्म न त्याज्यमिति चापरे ॥ ३ ॥

"Action should be relinquished as an evil," declare some thoughtful men; "acts of sacrifice, gift and austerity should not be relinquished," say others. (3)

साज्यं should be abandoned; दोष्यत् full of evil; इति thus; एके ones (some); कर्म action; प्राहु: say; मनीषिया: the wise; यज्ञदानतप:कर्म acts of sacrifice, gift, and austerity; न not; साज्यम to be abandoned; इति thus; च and; अपरे others.

निश्चयं श्रृणु मे तत्र त्यागे भरतसत्तम । त्यागो हि पुरुषच्याघ्र त्रिविधः संप्रकीर्तितः ॥ ४ ॥

Hear my conclusions as to that relinquishment, O best of the Bharatas: since relinquishment, O tiger of men, has been explained as threefold. (4)

निश्चयं conclusion; शृणु hear; मे my; तत्र there; त्यागे in (respect of) abandonment; भरतसत्तम O best of the Bharatas; त्यागः abandonment; हि indeed; पुरुषच्याप्र O tiger of men; निविधः threefold; संप्रकीर्तितः is declared.

यज्ञदानतपःकर्म न त्याज्यं कार्यमेव तत् । यज्ञो दानं तपश्चैव पावनानि मनीषिणाम् ॥ ५॥

Acts of sacrifice, gift and austerity should not be relinquished, but should be performed; sacrifice, gift and also austerity are the purifiers of the intelligent. (5)

यज्ञदानतपःकर्म acts of sacrifice, gift, and austerity; न not; त्याज्यं should be abandoned; कार्यम् to be done; एव even; तत् that; यज्ञं sacrifice; दानं gift; तपः austerity; च and; एव even; पावनानि purifiers; मनीषिणाम of the wise.

एतान्यपि तु कर्माणि संगं त्यक्त्वा फलानि च। कर्तव्यानीति मे पार्थ निश्चितं मतमुत्तमम् ॥ ६॥

But even these actions should be done leaving aside attachment and fruit, O Partha; that is my certain and best belief.

एतानि these; सापि also; तु indeed; कर्माणि actions; संगं attachment; त्यक्ता having abandoned; फलानि fruits; च and; कर्त्तरवानि to be done (obligatory); इति thus; में my; पार्थ O Pârtha; निश्चितं certain; मतं opinion; उत्तमम् best.

नियतस्य तु संन्यासः कर्मणो नोपपद्यते । मोहात्तस्य परित्यागस्तामसः परिकीर्तितः ॥ ७ ॥

Verily renunciation of actions that are prescribed is not proper; the relinquishment thereof from delusion is said to be of darkness. (7)

नियतस्य of prescribed; तु indeed; संन्यासः renunciation; कर्मणः of action; न not; रपपद्यते befits; माहात्.from delusion;

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

तस्य of that; परिलागः abandonment; तामसः tamasic; परिकीर्तितः is declared.

्दुःखमित्येव यत्कर्म कायक्के<mark>शभयात्त्यजेत् ।</mark> स कृत्वा राजसं त्यागं नैव त्यागफलं लभेत् ॥८॥

He who relinquisheth an action from fear of physical suffering, saying, "Painful," thus performing a passionate relinquishment, obtaineth not the fruit of relin-quishment. (8)

दुःखं pain; इति thus; एव even; यत् which; कर्म action; कायक्षेत्रमयात् – कायस्य क्रेशस्य भयात् of body, of pain, from fear; सजित् may abandon; सः he; कृत्वा having done; राजसं क्षेत्रकांट; सागं abandonment; न not; एव even; स्थागफलं – सागस्य फलं of abandonment, the fruit; लभत may obtain.

कार्यमिखेव यत्कर्म नियतं क्रियतेऽर्जुन । संगं त्यक्त्वा फलं चैव सत्यागः सात्विको मतः ॥९॥

He who performeth a prescribed action, saying, "It ought to be done," O Arjuna, relinquishing attachment and also fruit, that relinquishment is regarded as pure. (9)

कार्यम ought to be done; इति thus; एव even; यस् which; कर्म action; नियतं prescribed; क्रियते is done; अर्जुन O Arjuna; संगं attachment; स्वक्ता having abandoned; फलं fruit; च and; एव even; सः that; त्यागः abandonment; सास्विकः sâttvic; मतः is thought.

न द्वेष्ट्यकुशर्लं कर्म कुशर्लं नानुषजते । त्यागी सत्वसमाविष्टो मेधावी छिन्नसंशयः ॥१०॥

The relinquisher pervaded by purity, intelligent and with doubts cut away, hateth not unpleasurable action nor is attached to pleasurable. (10)

न not; द्वष्टि hates; अकुशलं unpleasant; कर्म action; कुशले in pleasant; न not; अनुषद्धते is attached; त्यामी the abandoner; सन्त्यसमाविष्टः satva-pervaded; मेथावी intelligent; किन्न-संशयः = छिन्नः संशयः यस्य सः cut, doubt, whose, he.

निह देहभृता शक्यं त्यक्तुं कर्माण्यशेषतः । यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी स त्यागीत्यभिधीयते ॥ ११॥

Nor indeed can embodied beings completely relinquish action; verily he who relinquisheth the fruit of action he is said to be a relinquisher.

न not; हि indeed; रेडम्सा by the embodied; शक्ये possible; रयक्तुं to abandon; कर्माण actions; स्रशेषतः without remainder; यः who; तु indeed; कर्मफलस्यागी = कर्मणः फलस्य स्थागी of action, of fruit, abandoner; सः he; स्थागी abandoner; इति thus; अभिधीयते is called.

अनिष्टमिष्टं मिश्रं च त्रिविधं कर्मणः फलम् । भवत्यत्यागिनां प्रत्य न तु संन्यासिनां कचित् ॥ १२॥

Good, evil and mixed—threefold is the fruit of action hereafter for the non-relinquisher; but there is CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

(12)

मनिष्म unwished; इष्टं wished; निम्नं mixed; च and; चिविधं threefold; कर्मण: the fruit; भवाते is; अव्यागिनाम् of non-abandoners; प्रेत्स having departed (hereafter); न not.

पंचैतानि महाबाहो कारणानि निबोध मे । सांख्ये कृतांते प्रोक्तानि सिद्धये सर्वकर्मणाम् ॥१३॥

These five causes, O mighty-armed, learn of Me as declared in the Sankhya system for the accomplishment of all actions:—

(13)

पंच five; एतानि these; महाबाहा O mighty-armed; कारणानि causes; निवोध learn; में of me; सांख्ये in the Sankhya; कृतांते = कृतस्य अंतः यत्र तस्मिन् of action, the end, where, in that; प्रोक्तानि (are) declared; सिद्धये success; सर्वकर्मणाम् सर्वेषाम् कर्मणाम् (of) all, of actions.

अधिष्ठानं तथा कर्ता करणं च पृथाग्विधम् । विविधाश्च पृथक्चेष्टा दैवं चैवात्र पंचमम् ॥१४॥

The body, the actor, the various organs, the divers kinds of energies, and the presiding deities also, the fifth.

अधिष्ठानं the body; तथा also; कर्ता the doer; करणं organ; च and; पृथग्विधम् severally; विविधाः various; च and; पृथक् several; चेष्टाः activities; दैवं divinity; च and; एव even; अन here; पंचमं fifth.

शरीरवाङ्मनोभिर्यत्कर्म प्रारभते नरः।

न्याय्यं वा विपरीतं वा पंचैते तस्य हेतवः ॥१५॥

Whatever action a man performeth by his body, speech and mind, whether right or the reverse, these five are the cause thereof. (15)

श्रारिवाङ्मनोभिः = श्रारिण च वाचा च मनसा च with body, and, with speech, and, with mind, and; यत् which; कर्में action; श्रारमते undertakes; नरः a man; न्याट्यं just; वा or; विपरीतं evil; वा or; पंच five; एते these; तस्य of that; हेतवः causes.

तत्रैवं सति कर्तारमात्मानं केवलं तु यः। पश्यत्यकृतबुद्धित्वान्न स पश्यति दुर्मतिः ॥१६॥

That being so, he verily who—owing to untrained Reason—looketh on his SELF, which is isolated, as the actor, he, of perverted intelligence, seeth not. (16)

तम there; एवं thus; साति in being; कर्तारं actor; म्रात्मानं the Self; केवलं alone; तु indeed; यः who; पञ्चित sees; मञ्जतबुद्धित्वात् = न कृता बुद्धिः यन, तस्य भावात् not, achieved, intelligence, by whom, of him, from the condition; न not; सः he; पद्यति sees; दुर्मतिः evil-minded.

यस्य नाहंकृतो भावो बुद्धिर्यस्य न लिप्यते । इत्वापि स इमाँ छोकान्न हंति न निबध्यते ॥१७॥

He who is free from the egoistic notion, whose Reason is not affected, though he slay these peoples, he slayeth not, nor is bound. (17) घस्य of whom; न not; ग्रहंकृत: egoistic; भाव: notion; बुद्धि: reason; यस्य of whom; न not; लिप्यते is affected; इस्वा having slain; अपि also; सः he; इमां these; लोकान् peoples; न not; इति slays; न not; निवध्यते is bound.

ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं परिज्ञाता त्रिविधा कर्मचोदना । करणं कर्म कर्तेति त्रिविधः कर्मसंग्रहः ॥१८॥

Knowledge, the knowable and the knower, the threefold impulse to action; the organ, the action, the actor, the threefold constituents of action. (18)

ज्ञानं knowledge; ज्ञेंयं the knowable; परिज्ञाता the knower; चिविधा threefold; कर्मचोदना = कर्मयां चादना to action, incentive; करणं the organ; कर्म the action; कर्ती the actor; इति thus; जिविध: threefold; कर्मसंबद्ध: = कर्मणः संबद्ध: of action, the assemblage.

ज्ञानं कर्म च कर्त्ता च त्रिधैव गुणभेदतः । प्रोच्यते गुणसंख्याने यथावच्छृणु तान्यपि ॥१९॥

Knowledge, action and actor in the category of qualities are also said to be severally threefold, from the difference of qualities; hear thou duly these also.

त्तानं knowledge; कम action; च and; कर्ता actor; च and; चिंचा threefold; एव even; गुजभेदतः = गुजानाम् भेदतः of guṇas from the division; प्रोच्यंते is said; गुजसंख्याने = गुजानाम् संख्याने of guṇas, in the enumeration; यथावत् exactly; श्रृणु hear; तानि these; श्राप also.

सर्वभूतेषु येनैकं भावमन्ययमीक्षते । आविभक्तं विभक्तेषु तज्ज्ञानं विद्धि सात्विकम्॥२०॥

That by which one indestructible Being is seen in all beings, inseparate in the separated, know thou that knowledge as pure. (20)

सर्वभूतेषु in all beings; येन by which; एकं one; भावं being; अञ्चयं indestructible; ईक्षते sees; ग्रविभक्तं inseparate; विभक्तेषु in the separate; तत् that; ज्ञानं wisdom; विद्धि know; सात्विकम् sâtvic.

पृथक्केन तु यज्ज्ञानं नानाभावानपृथग्विधान्। वेत्ति सर्वेषु सूतेषु तज्ज्ञानं विद्धि राजसम् ॥२१॥

But that knowledge which regardeth the several manifold existences in all beings as separate, that knowledge know thou as of passion. (21)

प्यत्तवेन by separateness; तु indeed; यत् which; ज्ञानं wisdom; नाना various; मानान् natures; प्यान्विधान् of various kinds; वित्त knows; सर्वेषु (in) all; भूतेषु in beings; तत् that; ज्ञानं knowledge; विद्धि know; राजसं råjasic.

यत्तु कृत्स्नवदेकस्मिन् कार्ये सक्तमहैतुकम् । अतत्त्वार्थवदल्पं च तत्तामसमुदाहृतम् ॥ २२ ॥

While that which clingeth to each one thing as if it were the whole, without reason, without grasping the reality, narrow, that is declared to be dark. (22)

वत् which; तुं indeed; कृत्स्नवत् like the whole; एकस्मिन् in one; कार्ये in action; सक्तं attached; ग्रहेतुकं without cause; ग्रतस्वार्यवत् without essential significance; ग्रह्पं small; च and; तत् that; तामसं tâmasic; उदाहृतस् is called.

नियतं संगरहितमरागद्देषतः कृतम् । अफलप्रेप्सुना कर्म यत्तत्सात्विकमुच्यते ॥ २३ ॥

An action which is ordained, done by one undesirous of fruit, devoid of attachment, without love or hate, that is called pure.

ध्वयंत prescribed; संगरिहतं = संगेन रहितं by (of) attachment, devoid; ग्रंगागद्वेषतः = न रागात् वा देषात् वा इति not, from love, or, from hate, or, thus; कृतं done; सफलप्रेप्युना = न फलस्य प्रप्युना not, of fruit, by desirer; कर्म action; यत् which; तत् that; साल्विकम् sâtvic; उच्यते कि ealled.

यत्तु कामेप्सुना कर्म साहंकारेण वा पुनः। कियते बहुलायासं तद्राजसमुदाहृतम् ॥ २४॥

But that action that is done by one longing for desires, or again with egoism, or with much effort, that is declared to be passionate. (24)

वत् which; तु indeed; कामोग्रना = कामस्य ईप्युना of desire, by desire; कर्म action; साहंकारेण = ग्रहंकारः यस्य ग्रस्ति तेन egoism, whose, is by him; ना or; युनः again; क्रियते is, done; बहुलायासं = बहुतः भाषासः यस्मिन् तत् great, labor, in which, that; तत् that: गुज्ञसं raiasic; जन्महत्वं is called.

अनुबंधं क्षयं हिंसामनपेक्ष्य च पौरुषम् । मोहादारभ्यते कर्म यत्तत्तामसमुच्यते ॥ २५ ॥

The action undertaken from delusion, without regard to capacity and to consequences—loss and injury to others—that is declared to be dark. (25)

भनुनंधं consequence; क्षयं loss; हिंसाम् injury; भनपेक्ष्यं without regarding; च कार् गैर्ज exertion; मोद्वात् from delusion; सार्थते is begun; कर्म setion; यत् which; तत् that; तामसं tâmasic; उच्यते is called.

मुक्तसंगोऽनहंवादी धृत्युत्साहसमन्वितः । सिद्धासिद्धोर्निर्विकारः कर्त्ती सात्विक उच्यते ॥२६॥

Liberated from attachment, not egoistic, endued with firmness and confidence, unchanged by success or failure, that actor is called pure. (26)

मुक्तसंगः = मुक्तः संगः यन सः abandoned, attachment, by whom, he; अनदंवादी = न अदं वदाते इति not, I, says, thus; धृत्युत्साइसमन्दितः = धृत्या च उत्साहेन च समन्दितः with firmness, and, with confidence, and, endowed; सिद्धासिद्धोः = सिद्धौ च ग्रसिद्धौ च in success, and, in failure, and; निर्विकारः unchanged; कर्ता actor; सात्विकः sâtvic; उच्यते is called.

रागी कर्मफलप्रेप्सुर्लुन्धो हिंसात्मकोऽशुचिः । हर्षशोकान्वितः कर्ता राजसः परिकीर्तितः ॥२७॥ EC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

Impassioned, desiring to obtain the fruit of actions, greedy, harmful, impure, moved by joy and sorrow, such an actor is pronounced passionate. (27)

रागी passionate; कर्मफलप्रेप्सुः = कर्मणः फलस्य प्रेप्सुः of action, of the fruit, desirous; लुब्धः greedy; हिंसात्मकः = हिंसा आत्मान यस्य सः cruelty, in self, whose, he; अञ्चितः impure; हर्षशोकान्वितः = हर्षण च शोकेन च आन्वितः with joy, and, with sorrow, and, followed, कर्ता actor; राजसः råjasic; परिकार्तितः is named.

अयुक्ताः प्राकृतः स्तब्धः शठो नैष्कृतिको ऽलसः। विषादी दीर्घसूत्री च कत्ती तामस उच्यते॥ २८॥

Discordant, vulgar, stubborn, cheating, malicious, indolent, despairful, procrastinating, that actor is called dark.

(28)

भयक्तः unbalanced; प्राकृतः vulgar; स्तब्धः stubborn; श्रठः cheating; नेष्कृतिकः malicious; सलसः lazy; विषादी despairing; रीर्धसूत्री procrastinating; च and; कर्ता actor; तामसः tâmasic.

बुद्धेर्भेदं धृतेश्चैव गुणतिस्त्रविधं शृणु । प्रोच्यमानमशेषेण पृथक्तेवन धनंजय॥ २६॥

The division of Reason and of firmness also, threefold according to the qualities, hear thou related, unreservedly and severally, O Dhananjaya. (29)

बुद्धेः of reason; भेदं division; धृतेः of firmness; च and; एव even; गुणतः from (according to) qualities; त्रिविधं threefold; ज्यु hear; मोच्यमानम् being declared; स्रोपेण without remainder; पृथक्रवेन by severalness; धनंजय O Dhananjaya.

प्रवृत्तिं च निवृत्तिं च कार्याकार्थे भयासये । बंधं मोक्षं च या वोत्ति बुद्धिः सा सार्थ सात्विकी ॥३०॥

That which knoweth energy and abstinence, what ought to be done and what ought not to be done, fear and fearlessness, bondage and liberation, that Reason is pure, O Partha. (30)

प्रवृत्ति forthgoing; च and; निवृत्ति return; च and; कार्या-कार्ये = कार्ये च अक्षार्ये च right-doing, and, wrong-doing, and; भयाभये = भयं च सभयं च fear, and, fearlessness, and; बंधं bondage; मोक्षं liberation; च and; वा or; वित्ति knows; बुद्धिः reason; सा that; पार्थ O Partha; साल्विकी satvic.

यया धर्ममधर्म च कार्य चाकार्यमेव च । अयथावत्प्रजानाति बुद्धिः सा पार्थ राजसी ॥३१॥

That by which one understandeth awry Right and Wrong, and also what ought to be done and what ought not to be done, that Reason, O Partha, is passionate.

यया by which; धर्मम् right; अधर्मम् wrong; च and; कार्ये what should be done; च and; झकार्ये what should not be done; एव even; च and; अयथावत् incorrectly; प्रजानति understands; खिद्दः reason; सा that; पार्य O Partha; राजसी rajasic.

अधर्म धर्ममिति या मन्यते तमसा वृता।

सर्वार्थान् विपरीतांश्च बुद्धिः सा पार्थ तामसी।।३२॥

That which, enwrapped in darkness, thinketh Wrong to be Right, and seeth all things subverted, that Reason O Partha, is of darkness. (32)

अधर्मे wrong; धर्मे right; इति thus; या which; मन्यते thinks; तमसा with darkness; वृता covered; सर्वार्थान् सर्वात् प्रयान् all, things; विपरीतान् perverted; बुद्धिः reason; सा that; पार्थ O Pârtha; तामसी tâmasic.

धृत्या यया धारयते मनःप्राणेद्रियक्रियाः । योगेनाव्यभिचारिण्या धृतिः सा पार्थ सात्विकी ॥३३॥

The unwavering firmness by which, through yoga, one restraineth the activity of the mind, of the life-breaths and of the sense-organs, that firmness, O Partha, is pure.

(33)

धृत्या by firmness; यया (by) which; धारयते holds; मन:-प्राणींद्रेयक्रियाः = मनसः च प्राणानाम् च इंद्रियाणाम् च क्रियाः of the mind, and, of the life-breaths, and, of the sense-organs, and, actions; योगेन by yoga; अञ्चभिचारिण्या (by) unwavering; धृतिः firmness; सा that; पार्थ O Partha; साल्विकी satvic.

यया तु धर्मकामार्थान् घृत्या धारयतेऽर्जुन । प्रसंगेन फलाकाक्षी घृतिः सा पार्थ राजसी ॥ ३ ८॥

But the firmness, O Arjuna, by which, from attachment desirous of fruit, one holdeth fast duty, desire

and wealth, that firmness, O Partha, is passionate. (34)

यया (by) which; तु indeed; धर्मकामार्थान् = धर्मः च कामः च अर्थः च तान् duty, and, pleasure, and, wealth, and, them; धृत्या by firmness; धारयते holds; अर्जुन O Arjuna; प्रसंगेन by attachment; फलाकांशी = फलस्य ग्राकांशी of fruit, desirous; धृतिः firmness; सा that; पार्थ O Partha; राजसी rajasic.

यया स्वप्नं भयं शोकं विषादं मद्मेव च। न विमुंचति दुर्मेधा धृतिः सा पार्थ तामसी ॥३५॥

That by which one from stupidity doth not abandon sleep, fear, grief, despair, and also vanity, that firmness, O Partha, is dark. (35)

यया by which; स्वत्नं sleep; भयं fear; शोकं grief; विषादं despair; मदं intoxication; एव even; च and; न not; विद्यंचति abandons; दुर्मेशाः evil-witted; धृतिः firmness; सा that; पार्य O Partha; तामसी tamasic.

सुखं त्विदानीं त्रिविधं शृणु मे भरतर्षभ । अभ्यासाद्रमते यत्र दुःखातं च निगच्छति ॥३६॥

And now the threefold kinds of pleasure hear thou from Me, O bull of the Bharatas. That in which one by practice rejoiceth, and which putteth an end to pain; (36)

यत्तदग्ने विषमिव परिणामेऽमृतोपमम् । तत्सुखं सात्विकं प्रोक्तमात्मबुद्धिप्रसादजम् ॥३७॥

Which at first is as venom but in the end is as nectar; that pleasure is said to be pure, born of the blissful knowledge of the SELF. (37)

यत् which; तत् that; अग्रे in beginning; विषम् poison; इव like; परिणामे in end; अमृतोपमम् अमृतं उपमा यस्य तत् nectar, simile, whose, it; तत् that; सुखं pleasure; सात्विकम् sâtvic; भोक्तं is called; ग्रात्मबुद्धिप्रसादजम् = आत्मनः बुद्धः प्रसादात् जातं of the Self, of knowledge, from the placidity, born.

विषयेंद्रियसंयोगाद्यत्तदप्रेऽमृतोपमम् । . परिणामे विषमिव तत्सुखं राजसं स्मृतम् ॥ ३८ ॥

That which from the union of the senses with their objects at first is as nectar, but in the end is like venom, that pleasure is accounted passionate. (38)

विषयोंद्रियसंयोगात् = विषयेभ्यः इंद्रियाणाम् संयोगात् with the objects, of the senses, from union; यत् which; तत् that; अभ्र in the beginning; अमृनोपमम् like nectar; परिणामे in the end; विषम् poison; इव like; तत् that; सुखं pleasure; राजसं rajasic; स्पतम् remembered.

यदग्रे चानुबंधे च सुखं मोहनमात्मनः । निद्रालस्यप्रमादोत्थं तत्तामसमुदाहृतम् ॥ ३९॥

That pleasure which both at first and afterwards is

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

delusive of the self, arising from sleep, indolence and heedlessness dark, that is declared tâmasic. (39)

यत् which; अभे in the beginning; च and; अनुबंधे in the consequence; च and; झुखं pleasure; मोहनं delusive; भ्रास्पनः of the self; निद्रालस्यप्रमासियं = निद्रा च भ्रालस्य च प्रमारः च, तेभ्यः उस्पितं sleep, and, sloth, and, heedlessness, and, from them, risen; तत् that; तामसम् tâmasic; उसाहतम् is called.

न तदस्ति पृथिन्या वा दिवि देवेषु वा पुनः । सस्वं प्रकृतिजैर्भुक्तं यदेभिः स्यात्रिभिर्गुणैः ॥ ४०॥

There is not an entity, either on the earth or again in heaven among the Shining Ones, that is liberated from these three qualities, born of matter. (40)

न not; तत् that; अस्ति is; पृथिन्यां in the earth; वा or; विनि in heaven; देवेषु among the Gods; वा or; पुनः again; सस्तं a being; प्रकृतिजैः by (from) nature-born; मुक्तं freed; यत् which; एभिः from these; स्यात् may be; त्रिभिः from three; युणे: by (from) qualities.

ब्राह्मणक्षत्रियविशां शूद्राणां च परंतप । कर्माणि प्रविभक्तानि स्वभावप्रभवैर्गुणैः ॥ ४१ ॥

Of Brahmanas, Kshattriyas, Vaishyas and Shûdras, O Parantapa, the duties have been distributed, according to the qualities born of their own natures. (41)

ब्राह्मणक्षत्रियविश्वाम् = ब्राह्मणानां च क्षत्रियाणां च विश्वां च of Brahmanas, and, of Kshattriyas, and, of Vaishyas, and; श्रद्धा-CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri णाम of Shûdras; च and; परंतप O Parantapa; कार्माण actions; प्रविभक्तानि (are) distributed; स्वभावप्रभवैः by own-nature-produced; ग्रुणैः by qualities.

शमो दमस्तपः शौचं क्षांतिरार्जवमेव च । ज्ञानं विज्ञानमास्तिक्यं ब्रह्मकर्म स्वभावजम् ॥ ४२॥

Serenity, self-restraint, austerity, purity, forgiveness and also uprightness, wisdom, knowledge, belief in God, are the Brâhmaṇa duty, born of his own nature. (42)

श्वामः calm; इमः self-control; तपः austerity; श्लाचं purity; सातिः forgiveness; धार्जवम् rectitude; एव even; च and; ज्ञानं wisdom; विज्ञानं knowledge; ग्रास्तिक्यं belief; ब्रह्मकर्म = ब्रह्मणः कर्म of the Brahmana, the action.

शौर्य तेजो धृतिर्दाक्ष्यं युद्धे चाप्यपलायनम् । दानमीरवरभावश्च क्षात्रं कर्म स्वभावजम् ॥ ४३॥

Prowess, splendour, firmness, dexterity, and also not flying from battle, generosity, the nature of a ruler, are the Kshattriya duty, born of his own nature. (43)

बौर्थ prowess; तेजः splendour; धृतिः firmness; दाक्ष्यं dexterity; युद्धे in battle; च and; ग्रापि also; अपनायनम् not fleeing; दानं gift; ईश्वरभावः = ईश्वरस्य भावः of a lord, the nature; च and; सात्रं belonging to the Kahattriya; कर्म action; स्वभावजं own-nature-born.

कृषिगारिक्यवाणिज्यं वैश्यकर्म स्वभावजम्।

परिचर्यात्मकं कर्म शूद्रस्यापि स्वभावजम् ॥ ४४॥

Ploughing, protection of kine, and trade are the Vaishya duty, born of his own nature. Action of the nature of service is the Shûdra duty, born of his own nature. (44)

कृषिगोरक्ष्यवाणिडयं = कृषिः च गोरक्ष्यं च वाणिडयं च ploughing, and, cow-protection, and, trade, and; वैश्यकर्म = वैश्यनां कर्म of Vaishyas, the action; स्वभावजन् own-nature-born; परिचर्यास्मकं = परिचर्या आत्मा यस्य तत् service, nature, whose, that; कर्म action; गृहस्य of the Shudra; ग्रापि also; स्वभावजं own-nature-born.

स्वे स्वे कर्मण्यभिरतः सांसिद्धिं लभते नरः। स्वकर्मनिरतः सिद्धिं यथा विंदाति तच्छृणु॥४५॥

Man reacheth perfection by each being intent on his own duty. Listen thou how perfection is won by him who is intent on his own duty.

(45)

स्वे in own; स्वे in own; कर्मणि in action; अभिरतः engaged; संसिद्धि perfection; लभते obtains; नरः a man; स्वकर्मनिरतः = स्वस्य कर्मणि निरतः of own, in action, enjoyed; सिद्धि perfection: यथा also; विंदाते finds; तत् that; शृणु hear.

यतः प्रवृत्तिर्भूताना येन सर्विमिदं ततम् । स्वकर्मणा तमभ्यर्च्य सिद्धि विंदति मानवः॥४६॥

He from whom is the emanation of beings, by Whom all This is pervaded by worshipping Him in his own

duty a man winneth perfection.

(46)

यतः from whom; प्रवृत्तिः forthcoming; भूतानाम् of beings; येन by whom; सर्वे all; इदं this; ततं spread; स्वकर्मणा by own-action; तम् Him; अभ्यर्थ having worshipped; सिद्धिं perfection; विद्ति finds; मानवः man.

श्रेयान् स्वधर्मो विगुणः परधर्मात्स्वनुष्ठितात् । स्वभावनियतं कर्म कुर्वन्नाप्नोति किल्बिषम् ॥४७॥

Better is one's own duty, though destitute of merits, than the well-executed duty of another. He who doeth the duty laid down by his own nature incurreth not sin.

(47)

श्रेयान् better; स्वधर्मः own-duty; विग्रुणः without quality; परधर्मात् = परस्य धर्मात् of another, than duty; स्वज्ञाष्ठितात् (than) well-practised; स्वभावानियतं = स्वभावेन नियतं by own-nature ordained; कर्म action; कुर्वन् doing; न not; आमोति obtains; किल्विषम् sin.

सहजं कर्म कौंतेय सदोषमि न त्यजेत् । सर्वारंभा हि दोषेण धृमेनाग्निरिवावृताः ॥ ४८॥

Congenital duty, O son of Kuntî, though defective, ought not to be abandoned. All undertakings indeed are clouded by defects as fire by smoke. • (48)

सहजं congenital; कर्म action; कैंतिय O Kaunteya; सर्विष् with fault; अपि even; न not; स्रजेत् let (him) abandon; सर्वारंभाः = सर्वे आरंभाः all, undertakings ; हि indeed; होषेण by fault ; धूमेन by smoke ; आग्निः fire ; इव like ; आवृताः enwrapped.

असक्तबुद्धिः सर्वत्र जितात्मा विगतस्पृहः । नैष्कर्म्यसिद्धिं परमां संन्यासेनाधिगच्छति ॥४९॥

He whose Reason is everywhere unattached, the self subdued, dead to desires, he goeth by renunciation to the supreme perfection of freedom from obligation. (49)

ग्रसक्तबुद्धिः = ग्रसक्ता बुद्धिः यस्य सः unattached, reason, whose, he; सर्वत्र everywhere; जितात्मा = जितः ग्रास्मा यस्य सः conquered, self, whose, he; विगतस्पृहः = विगता स्पृहा यस्मात् सः gone, desires, from whom, he; नेष्कम्यसिद्धिः = निर्गतानि कर्माणि यस्मात् सः निष्कम्मी तस्य भावः नेष्कम्ये, तस्य सिद्धिम् gone, actions, from whom, he—his condition—of that, the perfection; प्रमां highest; संन्यसिन by renunciation; ग्रिधगच्छिति obtains.

सिार्डे प्राप्तो यथा ब्रह्म तथाप्नोति निबोध मे । समासेनैव कौंतेय निष्ठा ज्ञानस्य या परा ॥ ५०॥

How he who hath attained perfection obtaineth the ETERNAL, that highest state of wisdom learn thou from Me only succinctly, O Kaunteya. (50)

सिद्धि perfection; प्राप्त: attained; यथा as; ब्रह्म Brahman; तथा so; आमोति obtains; निवोध learn; मे of me; सनासेन by summary; एव even; कैंतिय O Kaunteya; निष्ठा state; ज्ञानस्य of wisdom; या or; परा highest.

बुद्धा विशुद्धया युक्तो ध्रुत्यात्मानं नियम्य च।

शब्दादीन्विषयास्यक्का रागद्येषौ व्युदस्य च ॥५१॥

United to the Reason purified, controlling the self by firmness, having abandoned sound and the other objects of the senses, having laid aside passion and malice,

बुद्धा by reason; विश्वद्भया (by) purified; युक्तः united; धृत्या by firmness; आत्मानं the self; नियम्य having controlled; च and; शब्दादीन्=शब्दः आदिः येषाम् तान् hearing, beginning, whose, they; विषयान् objects (of the senses); सक्ता having abandoned; रागहेषे=रागः च देषः च passion, and, hatred, and; न्युदस्य having thrown off; च and.

विविक्तसेवी लघ्वाशी यतवाक्कायमानसः । ध्यानयोगपरो नित्यं वैराग्यं समुपाश्रितः ॥५२॥

Dwelling in solitude, abstemious, speech, body and mind subdued, constantly fixed in meditation and yoga, taking refuge in dispassion, (52)

विविक्तसेवी = विविक्तं सेवते इति solitude, serves, thus; लघ्वाशी = लघु अश्नाति इति little, eats, thus; यतवाक्तायमानसः = यता वाक् च कायः च मानसं च यस्य सः controlled, speech, and, mind, whose, he; ध्यानयोगपरः = ध्यानं च योगः च परः यस्य सः meditation, and, yoga, and, supreme, whose, he; नित्यं always; वैराग्यं dispassion; समुपाश्चितः taking refuge in.

अहंकारं बलं दर्प कामं क्रोधं परिग्रहम् । विमुच्य निर्ममः शांतो ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते ॥५३॥

Having cast aside egoism, violence, arrogance, desire, wrath, covetousness, selfless and peaceful—he is fit to become the ETERNAL. (53)

अहंकारं egoism; बलं violence; वर्षे arrogance; कामं desire; क्रोधं anger; विश्वच्य having abandoned; निर्ममः without-mineness; शांतः peaceful; जहामुयाय = ब्रह्मणः मूयाय of Brahman, for the nature; कल्पते is fit.

ब्रह्मभूतः प्रसन्नात्मा न शोचित न काक्षिति। समः सर्वेषु भूतेषु मद्गक्तिं लभते पराम् ॥ ५४॥

Becoming Brahman, serene in the SELF, he neither grieveth nor desireth; the same to all beings, he obtaineth supreme devotion unto Me. (54)

ब्रह्मभूत: Brahman-become; प्रसन्नात्मा = प्रसन्नः आत्मा यस्य सः tranquil, self, whose, he; न not; शोचित grieves; न not; कांकति desires; समः equal; सर्वेषु among all; मृतेषु among beings; मक्रिक्तः = मिश्र भिक्ते in me, devotion; लभते obtains; प्राम् highest.

भक्ता मामभिजानाति यावान्यश्रास्मि तत्त्वतः । ततो मा तत्त्वतो ज्ञात्वा विशते तदनैतरम् ॥ ५५॥

By devotion he knoweth Me in essence, who and what I am; having thus known Me in essence he forthwith entereth into the Supreme. (55)

भक्या by devotion; मां me; ग्राभेजानाति (he) knows; यावान् how much; यः who; च and; अस्मि (I) am; तत्त्वतः essentially; ततः thence; मां me; तत्त्वतः essentially; ज्ञात्वा

having known; विश्वते (he) enters; तत् that; अनंतरम् afterwards.

सर्वकर्माण्यपि सदा कुर्वाणो मद्यपाश्रयः। मत्प्रसादादवाप्नोति शाश्वतं पदमन्ययम् ॥ ६६॥

Though ever performing all actions, taking refuge in Me, by My grace he obtaineth the eternal indestructible abode. (56)

सर्वकर्माण = सर्वाण कर्माण all, actions; श्राप also; सदा always; क्रुवीण: doing; मद्यापाश्रयः = ग्रहं व्यपाश्रयः यस्य सः I, refuge, whose, he; मत्प्रसादात् = मम प्रसादात् my, by favour; ग्रवामोति obtains; शाश्रतं eternal; पदम् goal; अव्ययं indestructible.

चेतसा सर्वकर्माणि मयि संन्यस्य मत्परः । बुद्धियोगमुपाश्रित्य मञ्चित्तः सततं भव ॥ ५०॥

Renouncing mentally all works in Me, intent on Me, resorting to the yoga of discrimination have thy thought ever on Me. (57)

चेतसा with the mind; सर्वकर्माण all actions; मयि in me; सन्यस्य having renounced; मत्परः intent on me; बुद्धियोगम् the yoga of reason; उपाश्चित्व having taken refuge in; मिंचत्तः = मयि चित्तं यस्य सः in me, mind, whose, he; सततं always; भव be.

मिञ्चित्तः सर्वदुर्गाणि मत्प्रसादात्तरिष्यसि । अथ चेत्त्वमहंकारान्न श्रोष्यसि विनंक्ष्यसि ॥ ५८॥

Thinking on Me, thou shalt overcome all obstacles by My grace; but if from egoism thou wilt not listen, thou shalt be destroyed utterly. (58)

मिंचत्त: intent on me; सर्वेहुर्गाणि =सर्वाणि हुर्गाणि all obstacles, मन्प्रसात्त् by my grace; तरिव्यसि (thou) shalt cross over; स्रय now; चेत् if; त्वं thou; भहंकारात् from egoism; न not; श्रोब्यसि wilt listen: विनेक्यसि (thou) shalt be destroyed.

यदहंकारमाश्रित्य न योत्स्य इति मन्यसे । मिथ्येष न्यवसायस्ते प्रकृतिस्त्वां नियोक्ष्यति ॥५९॥

Entrenched in egoism, thou thinkest, "I will not fight;" to no purpose thy determination; nature will constrain thee. (59)

यत् which; अहंकारम् egoism; आश्वित्य having taken refuge in; न not; योत्स्ये (I) will fight; इति thus; मन्यसे (thou) thinkest; मिश्या vain; एव this; व्यवसायः resolution; ते thy; प्रकृतिः nature; त्वाम् thee; नियोश्यित will compel.

स्वभावजेन कौंतेय निबद्धः स्वेन कर्मणा । कर्त्तुं नेच्छासि यन्मोहात्करिष्यस्यवशोऽपि तत् ॥६०॥

O son of Kuntî, bound by thine own duty, born of thine own nature, that which from delusion thou desirest not to do, even that helplessly thou shalt perform.

(60)

स्वभावजेन by own-nature-born; कौतेय O Kaunteya; निबद्ध: bound; स्वेन by own; क्रमेणा by action; कर्नु to do; न not; CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri इच्छिसि (thou) wishest; यत् that; मोहात् from delusion; कारि-ध्यसि (thou) shalt do; सवग्रः helpless; सिंप also; तत् that.

ईश्वरः सर्वभूताना हृदेशेऽर्जुन तिष्ठति । भूामयन्सर्वभूतानि यंत्रारूढानि मायया ॥ ६१ ॥

The Lord dwelleth in the hearts of all beings, O Arjuna, by His illusive power, causing all beings to revolve, as though mounted on a potter's wheel. (61)

ईश्वर: the Lord; सर्वभूतानाम् of all beings; हृद्देशे = हृदः ऐशे of heart, in place; म्रज्ञन O Arjuna; तिष्ठति sits; भ्रामयन् turning; सर्वभूतानि all beings; यंत्रारूढानि = यंत्रे सारूढानि in (on) machine, mounted; मायया by illusion.

तमेव शरणं गच्छ सर्वभावेन भारत । तत्प्रसादात्परां शांतिं स्थानं प्राप्स्यसि शाश्वतम् ॥६२॥

Flee unto Him for shelter with all thy being, O Bhârata; by His grace thou shalt obtain supreme peace, the everlasting dwelling-place. (62)

तम् to Him; एव even; शरणं shelter; गच्छ go; सर्वभावेन सर्वेण भावेन (with) all, with nature; भारत O Bharata; तत्प्रसा-रात्=तस्य प्रसारात् his, by grace; परां highest; शांति peace; स्थानं place; प्राप्स्यसि (thou) shalt obtain; शाश्वतम् everlasting

इति ते ज्ञानमाख्यातं गुह्यादुह्यतरं मया। विमृश्यैतदशेषेण यथेच्छिति तथा कुरु ॥ ६३ ॥

Thus hath wisdom, more secret than secrecy itself. been declared unto thee by Me; having reflected on it fully, then act thou as thou listest. (63)

इति thus; ते to thee; ज्ञानम् wisdom; आख्यातं declared; गुह्यात than the secret; ग्रह्मत्रं more secret; नया by me; विश्वय having considered : एतत this ; अशेषेण without remainder : यश as; इच्छासि (thou) wishest; तथा so; क्रह do.

सर्वगुद्यतमं भूयः श्रृणु मे परमं वचः। इष्टोऽसि मे दृढमिति ततो वक्ष्यामि ते हितम् ॥६४॥

Listen thou again to My supreme word, most secret of all; beloved art thou of Me, and steadfast of heart. therefore will I speak for thy benefit. (64)

सर्वग्रह्मतंन = सर्वेभ्यः ग्रह्मतम् than all, most secret; मूयः again; भृजु listen; में my; प्रमं highest; वचः word; इष्टः beloved; ससि (thou) art; ने of me; इंडम् strongly; इति thus; ततः thence; वस्थामि (I) will speak; ते thy; हितं benefit.

मन्मना भव मद्रक्तो मद्याजी मां नमस्कुरु । मामेवैष्यसि सत्यं ते प्रतिजाने प्रियोऽसि मे ॥६५॥

Merge thy mind in Me, be My devotee, sacrifice to Me, prostrate thyself before Me, thou shalt come even to Me. I pledge thee My troth; thou art dear to (65)Me.

मन्मना with mind fixed on me; भव be; मझन्तः my devotee; विद्यां = मां यजते इति to me, sacrifices, thus; माम me; नमस्क्रार CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

salute; मां to me; एव even; एड्यास (thou) shalt come; सत्यं 'truth; ते to thee; प्रतिज्ञाने (I) promise; भियः dear; आसि (thou) art; ने of me,

ं सर्वधर्मान्परिखज्य मामैकं शरणं ब्रज ।

अहं त्वा सर्वपापेभ्यो मोक्षयिष्यामि मा शुचः॥६६॥

Abandoning all duties, come unto Me alone for shelter: sorrow not, I will liberate thee from all sins.

सर्वधमीन = सर्वान् धमीन all duties; परित्यज्य having abandoned; मां to mel; जारणं {refuge; अज come; सर्दे I; त्वां thee; सर्वपापेभ्यः = सर्वेभ्यः पापेभ्यः (from) all, from sins; मोक्षयिष्यामि will free; मा not; शुचः grieve.

इदं ते नातपस्काय नाभक्ताय कदाचन

न चाराश्रूषवे वाच्यं न च मां योऽन्यसूयति॥६७॥

Never is this to be spoken by thee to anyone who is without asceticism, nor without devotion nor to one who desireth not to listen, nor yet to him who speaketh evil of Me.

इदे this; ते of (by) thee; न not; अतपस्काय to (one) without asceticism; न not; अभक्ताय to (one) without devotion; कत्त्वन at any time; न not; च and; आशुप्रवे to (one) not wishing to listen; वाच्यं to be spoken; न not; च and; मां me; या who; अध्यस्यति cavils at.

य इदं परमं गुद्धं सङ्गक्तेष्वभिधास्यति ।

भक्तिं मयि परां कृत्वा मामेवैष्यत्यसंशयः ॥६८॥

He who shall declare this supreme secret among My devotees, having shown the highest devotion for Me, without doubt he shall come to Me. (68)

यं: who; इदं this; प्रसं, highest; ग्रह्मां secret; सहक्तेषु = मसः अक्तेषु my, among devotees; ग्रामिधास्यति shall declare; मर्कि, devotion; मिंग्य in (for) me; प्रां highest; कृत्या having done; मास् to:me; एवः even; एव्यति shall come; ससंदायः doubtless.

न च तस्मान्मनुष्येषु कश्चिन्मे प्रियकृत्तमः। भविता न च में तस्मादन्यः प्रियतरो भुवि॥ ६९॥

Nor is there any among men who performeth dearer service to Me than he, nor any other shall be more beloved by Me on earth than he. (69)

न not; चं: and; तस्मातः than he; मतुष्येषु: among men; किसित् any one; में of me; मियकृत्तमः most well-doing; भविता will be; नः not; चः and; में of me; तस्मातः than he; ग्रन्थः another; प्रियतरः:dearer; सुवि: in the earth.

अध्येष्यते च य इमं धर्म्य संवादमावयोः । ज्ञानयज्ञेनः तेनाहमिष्टः स्यामिति मे मितिः ॥७०॥।

And he who shall study this sacred dialogue of ours, by him I shall be worshipped with the sacrifice of wisdom. Such is My mind... (.70)

अध्येखते shall study; च and; य who; इमं this; धम्यें sacred; वांद dialogue; आवयोः of us (two); ज्ञानयोन – ज्ञानस्य योन of wisdom, by the sacrifice; तेन by him; अदं I; इष्टः worshipped; स्याम् may be; इति thus; में my; मतिः opinion.

श्रद्धावाननसूयश्च शृणुयादिप यो नरः । सोऽपिमुक्तःशुभाँछोकान्प्राप्नुयात्पुण्यकर्मणाम्॥७१॥

The man also who, full of faith, merely heareth it unreviling, even he, freed trom evil, obtaineth the radiant worlds of the righteous. (71)

श्रद्धावान् full of faith; श्रनस्यः uncarping; च and; श्रृध्यात् may hear; अपि also; च: who; नरः man; सः he; अपि also; इक्तः liberated; श्रुभान् radiant; लोकान् worlds; प्राप्तुयात् may obtain; पुण्यक्तर्भणाम्—पुण्यं कर्म येषां तेषां meritorious, action, whose, of them.

किचदेतच्छुतं पार्थ त्वयैकाग्रेण चेतसा । किचदेज्ञानसंमोहः प्रनष्टस्ते धनंजय ॥ ७२ ॥

Has this been heard, O son of Pritha, with one-pointed mind? Has thy delusion, caused by unwisdom, been destroyed, O Dhananjaya? (72)

किंचत् whether; एतत् this; श्रुतं heard; पार्थ O Partha; त्वयां by thee; एकायेण (by) one-pointed; चेतसा by mind; किंचत् whether; अज्ञानसंमोहः = अज्ञानस्य संमोहः of ignorance, delusion; प्रणष्टः destroyed; ते they; धनंजय C Dhananjaya.

अर्जुन उवाच ।

मष्टो मोहः स्मृतिर्रुष्या त्वत्प्रसादान्मयाच्युत । स्थितोऽस्मि गतसंदेहः करिष्ये वचनं तव ॥ ७३॥

Arjuna said:

Destroyed is my delusion. I have gained knowledge through Thy grace, O Immutable One. I am firm, my doubts have fled away. I will do according to Thy word (73)

नष्टः destroyed; मोद्दः delusion; स्पृतिः memory; नाव्याः obtained; स्वस्मसात्त् = तव प्रसातात् of thee, by grace; मया by me; स्वयुत्त O Achyuta; स्थितः firm; सस्स (I) am; गतसंदेदः गतः संदेदः यस्य सः gone, doubt, whose, he; करिष्ये (I) will do; वक्नं word; तव Thy.

संजय उवाच ।

इत्यहं वासुदेवस्य पार्थस्य च महात्मनः। संवादिमममश्रीषमञ्जतं रोमहर्षणम्॥ ७४॥

Sanjaya said:

I heard this marvellous dialogue of Vasudeva and of the great-souled Partha, causing my hair to stand on end; (74)

इति thus; आहं I; वासुदेवस्य of Vasudeva; पार्थस्य of Partha; च and; महासमः of the great-souled; संवादं dialogue;

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

इनम् this; अश्रीषम् heard; अद्धतं marvellous; रीमहर्षणम् = रीम्णाः हर्षणम् यस्मात् तत् of the hair, excitement, from which, that.

व्यासप्रसादाच्छ्रतवानेतद्गुह्ममहं परम् ।

योगं योगेश्वरात्कृष्णात्साक्षात्कथयतः स्वयम् ॥७५॥

By the favour of Vyasa I listened to this secret and supreme yoga from the Lord of Yoga, Krishna Himself speaking before mine eyes. (75,)

व्यासम्मतात् = व्यासस्य प्रसात्त् of Vyåsa, from the favour; श्रुतवान् heard; एतत् this; ग्रुझं secret; आहं I; प्रे highest: बोनं: yoga; बोगेश्वरात् = बोगस्य ईश्वरात् of yoga, from the Lord; कृष्णात् from Krishna; साज्ञात् directly; क्यवतः (from) the declaring; स्वयम् Himself.

राजन्सस्मृत्य संस्मृत्य संवादिमिममङ्गुतम् । केशवार्जुनयोः पुण्यं हृष्यामि च मुहुर्मुहुः ॥ ७६॥

O King, remembering, remembering this marvellous and holy dialogue between Keshava and Arjuna, I. rejoice again and again. (76)

राजन् O King; संस्कृत having remembered; संस्कृत having remembered; संवादम् dialogue; इमं this; अद्भुतं marvellous; केशवार्जनयोः = केशवस्य च अर्जुनस्य च of Kethava, and, of Arjuna, and; पुण्यं holy; हृद्यामि (I) rejoice; च and; मुद्दुः again; मुद्दुः again.

तच संसमृत्य संसमृत्य रूपमत्यद्भुतं हरेः।

विस्मया में महान् राजन् हृष्यामि च पुनः पुनः॥७७॥

Remembering, remembering, also that most marvellous form of Hari, great is my wonder, O King. I rejoice, again and again. (77)

तत् that; च and ; संस्थ्य having remembered; संस्थ्य having remembered; स्त्रं the form; सर्वद्वतं very marvellous; हो: of Hari; विस्थयः astonishment; में my; महान् great; राजन् O King; हृष्यामि (I) rejoice; च and; पुनः again; पुनः again.

यत्र योगेश्वरः कृष्णा यत्र पार्थी धनुधरः । तत्र श्रीर्विजयो भूतिर्धुवा नीतिर्मतिर्मम ॥ ७८ ॥

Wherever is Krishna, Yoga's Lord, wherever is Partha, the archer, assured are there prosperity, victory and happiness. So I think. (78)

यन where; योगिश्वरः the Lord of yoga; कुल्णः Kṛiṣhṇa; यन where; पार्थः Pârtha; धनुर्धरः the archer; तन there; श्रीः prosperity; विजयः victory; सृतिः happiness; ध्रुवा firm; नीतिः policy; मतिः opinion; मन my.

इति श्रीमद्भगवद्गीतासूपनिषत्सु ब्रह्मविद्यायां योगशास्त्रे श्रीकृष्णार्जुन-संवादे संन्यासयोगो नामाष्टादशोऽध्यायः ॥ १८॥

श्रीकृष्णापंणमस्तु ॥ शुभं भवतु ॥

† Thus in the Iglorious Upanishats of the BHAGAYAD-GÎTA, the CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

[328]

science of the ETERNAL. the scripture of Yoga, the dialogue between Shrl Krishna and Arjuna, the eighteenth discourse, entitled:

THE YOGA OF LIBERATION BY RENUNCIATION.

To the Blessed Krishna be homage. May there be happiness.

Thus the BHAGAVAD-GiTA hath ending.

PEACE BE TO ALL WORLDS.

APPENDIX.

The following variations of the text and one or two new interpretations are printed as likely to be of use to the student. different readings have been mostly gathered together by Babu Govinda Dasa of Benares from various MSS, and different commentaries. The new interpretations have been suggested by Pandit Vrindavana Sarasvata of Benares, who passed away only in this year (1905 A. D.). The interpretations are worthy of attention because of their prima facie aptness. This gentleman used to say that he had practically studied only two works in the course of a fairly long life, the Bhagavad-Gita and the Yoga-Vasishtha; and the kind of study he gave to these may be inferred from the fact that, as he said shortly before his death, he had read the Yoga-Vasishtha through one-hundred and sixty-five times—and the work consists of sixty-four thousand lines-while the Gita was read through too often to be counted. Under these circumstances it is easy to see that his interpretations are at least as notable as many older ones.

For	READ	Remarks.
i. 8. तथैव च	जयद्रथः	Adds the name of one of the principal warriors.
i. 10. बलं मीमाभि- रचितं	धृष्टग्रुझामि- रिचतं	Dhrishtadyumna was the Commander-in-chief of the Pândava army.
i. 19. च्यनु-	ऽभ्यतु	The prefix a has no special significance here,
i. 36. स्वबान्धवान्	सवांधवान्	while MN gives the sense of "on all sides." The alternative here is
		scarcely preferable, as it means 'with their rela- tions'; the text, on the
	of a fam.	other hand, 'our own relatives', is stronger.
ii. 26. नैनं	नैवं	"Not thus" (shouldst thou grieve, even so).
:: to	Dt Windan	and intermeda this or meaning:

ii. 53. श्रुतिवित्रतिपन्ना Pt. Vrindavana interprets this as meaning:
श्रुत्या श्रवणेन श्रुतो श्रुत्यर्थे विशेषण प्रतिपन्ना ज्ञानवती, "having,
by listening (to my teaching) acquired knowledge of
the true and particular significance of the Veda.".

	The second secon	
ii. 62. क्रोधः	लोभः	This is an emendation
ii. 68. क्रोधात्	लोभात्	suggested by Pandit Viin-
	Salar S	dâvana, on the ground
		that anger does not arise
		from desire but from defeat

of desire, while होन, blind craving, is the natural consequence of desire. The emendation has a doubtful value, however, because it is not supported by any manuscripts inspected, and the addition of "defeat of" is no very serious strain on the interpretation of the verse.

iv. 23. इक्तस्य युक्तस्य

The context refers to one who is still striving after deliverance, general, and not to one who has already attained it, general.

v. 21. बस्मुखं यः सुखं

In view of the following स:, य: is distinctly the better reading grammatically; यत confuses the prose order and the sense, and does not fit in.

vi. 39. एतन्मे एतम् मे

The alternative is correct according to modern grammar, and the other incorrect, because संदाय, with which the pronoun is in apposition, is masculine and not neuter,

vii. 19. सुदुर्ह्मनः स दुर्रुमः

"He is difficult to find" instead of "very difficult to find".

viii. 5. ग्रसंशयं असंशयः

The text means "undoubtedly"; the alternative "free of doubt thyself". The text seems to be the stronger reading.

viii. 8. नात्यगामिना ऽनन्यगामिना

The alternative makes no change of meaning, but is more in accordance with modern grammar.

viii. 20. ऽब्बक्ती ब्यक्तात् ब्यक्ताब्यक्तात्

"(More ancient) than both the manifested and the (lower) unmanifested." Cf. xv. 16 & 18, xi. 37.

x. 7. ऽविकंपेन ऽविकल्पेन

The alternative means "abstract, without Vikalpa, without alternative, doubt, or lower attraction". It is more in keeping with the technicality of Yoga.

xi. 28. सभिविज्वलन्ति समितो ज्वलंति

"Flaming on all sides."
The alternative seems to
make better sense. The text
has a superfluous and weak
prefix &.

The alternative is gramma-

xi. 41, इद

इमम्

tically correct, as the महिमा which the pronoun qualifies is masculine, not neuter.

xiii. 5. अञ्चलस्य here is interpreted by Pt. Vrindavana as meaning the Linga Sharira.

xiv. 1. ज्ञानानां ज्ञानिनां "(The highest knowledge) of the wise" instead of "of all knowledges".

xiv. 3.4. In these two shlokas, the current commentaries interpret the word aga as 'great' and regard it as qualifying aga, Brahman; and further they construe both the shlokas as meaning that "the great Brahman is the womb and I the depositor of the seed".

Pt. Vrindavana says the construction should be as follows: "mahat-tattva is the womb and I, Brahman, am the seed-giver".

xv. 23. अवतिष्ठति अनुतिष्ठति "And acts in pursuance."
This gives additional meaning; the other merely repeats the sense of नेंगते.

xvii. 23. ब्राह्मणास्तेन ब्रह्मणा तेन "By that Brahmå, or by

INDEX.

अंश-x. 41, 42-xv. 7.

अकर्ता—iv. 13—v. 14—vii. 5. 6. 12. 25. 26—ix. 5. 9. 19—x. 6—xi.37—xiii. 21. 31—xiv. 12. 19—xviii. 14. 16.

भक्तर्भ—ii. 47—iii. 5. 8—iv. 16. 17. 18.

अकार्य-xvi. 24-xviii. 30. 31.

ग्रकाल—ii. 34.

अकृत—iii. 18—xv. 11—xviii. 6. 16.

अकुस्न—iii. 29.

स्रक्रिय-vi. 1.

अक्रोध—xvi. 2.

म्रचय-- v. 31-x. 33.

श्रद्धर—iii. 15—viii. 3. 11. 13. 21—x. 25. 33—xi. 18. 37—xii. 1. 3—xv. 16. 18.

प्रांखल—iv. 33—vii. 29—xv. 12.

<mark>अग्नि—iv. 37—viii. 24—ix. 16—xi. 39—xv. 12—xviii. 48.</mark>

म्रचल—ii. 24. 53. 70—vi. 13—vii. 21—viii. 10—xii. 3.

म्रचेत:—iii. 32—xv. 11—xvii. 6.

खद्यत—i. 21—xi. 42—xviii, 73.

अज्ञ—ii. 21—iv. 6—vii. 25—x. 3. 12.

भजानत्—vii. 24—xi. 41—xiii. 25.

सज्ञान—iv. 42—v. 15. 16—x. 11—xiii. 11—xiv. 8. 16. 17—xvi. 4. 15—xviii. 72.

धाणीय-viii. 9.

क्राधर्म—i. 40, 41—iv. 7—xviii. 31. 32.

काधितम्—ii. 71—iv. 39—v. 6. 24—vi. 15—xiv. 19—xviii. 49.

धाधिदैव-vii. 30-viii. 1. 4. (also अधिमृत, अधिवज्ञ)

मधिष्टान—iii. 40—iv. 6—xiii. 17—xv. 9—xviii. 14.

सम्बाह्म—iii. 30—vii. 29—viii. 1. 3—x: 32—xi. 1—xv. 5—xiii. 11—xv. 5.

अनन्तरूप-xi. 16. 38.

ग्रनामय—ii. 51—xiv. 6.

ग्रत्योचन्ति—ii. 11. 25 seq.—iv. 8.

ध्यनुस्मर-viii. 7. 9. 13.

म्रनेक-vi, 45-xi, 10, 13, 16, 24-xvi, 16.

भ्रन्त—ii. 16, 55. 72—v. 24—vi. 26—vii. 19. 28—viii, 5. 6—x. 19. 32, 40—xi. 16—xv. 8.

म्रन्तर- v. 24-vi. 47-xi. 20-xiii. 34.

म्रज-iii. 14.-xv. 14.

सम्यदेवना-vii, 20-ix. 53.

सपर—ii, 22—iv. 4. 25. 27-30—vi. 22—vii, 5—xiii. 24—xvi. 8. 14—xviii 3.

सपहन—ii. 44—vii. 15.

ध्यपात्र—xvii. 22.

अमाप्य-vi. 37-ix. 3-xvi. 20.

अफल-xvii. 11. 17-xviii. 23.

समय-x. 4-xvi. 1-xviii. 30.

भ्रभाव—ii. 16. 66—x. 4.

म्रभिजानाति—iv. 14—vii, 13. 25—ix. 24—xviii, 55.

म्रभ्यास—vi, 35. 44—viii. 8—xii. 9. 10. 12—xviii. 36.

अभ्यातयोग—viii. 8—xii. 9.

धमानित्व—xiii. 7.

अमुड-xv. 5.

अवत—iv. 31—ix. 19—x. 18—xiii, 12—xiv. 20, 27.

अमृतोपम-xviii, 37, 38.

अवश—iv. 31.

ध्यति—vi. 37.

श्रयुक्त—ii. 66—v. 12—xviii. 28.

श्वरागद्वेषत:--xviii. 23

सवध्य—ii. 30.

अवश—iii. 5—vi. 44—viii. 19—ix. 8—xviii. 60.

धाविकार्य-ii. 25.

अविभक्त-xiii. 16-xviii. 20,

क्षाच्यक्त—ii. 25. 28—vii. 24—viii. 18. 20. 21—ix. 4—xii. 1. 3. 5. 6—xiii. 5.

मन्यय—ii. 17, 21. 34—iv 1, 13—vii. 13, 24. 25—ix. 2, 13. 18—xi. 2. 4. 18—xiii. 31—xiv. 5, 27—xv. 1, 5, 17—xviii. 1

ग्रव्यवसायी-ii. 41.

अशान्त—ii. 66.

ग्रसक्त—iii. 7. 19. 25—v. 21—ix. 9—xiii. 9. 14—xviii. 49.

ग्रसङ्गशस्त्र—xiii. 5.

ग्रसत—ii 16—ix 19—xi 37—xiii. 12—xvii. 28.

ग्रसन्न्यस्तसङ्कर्प-vi. 2.

म्रसिद्धि—ii. 48—iv. 22—xviii. 26.

व्यस्-xi. 22.

म्रहेकार —iii. 27—vii. 4—xiii. 5—xvi. 18—xvii. 5—xviii. 17.

मास्मा—ii. 55—iii. 13. 17. 43—iv. 7. 35. 38. 42—v. 7. 16. 21 vi 5. 6. 7. 8. 10. 11. 15. 18. 19. 20. 26—vii. 18—viii.

12—ix. 5. 28. 34—x. 15. 18. 20—xi. 3. 4—xiii. 24. 28.

29 32-xv. 11-xvi. 21. 22-xvii. 19-xviii. 16. 39. 51.

म्रात्मवत्—ii 45-iv. 41.

माव्—iii. 38. 39. 40—v. 15—xiv. 9—xviii. 32. 48.

22 CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri आहर—vii. 15—ix. 19—xvi. 4. 5. 6. 7. 19. 20—xvii. 6.

जाहार—xvii. 7. 8. 9.

हिन्द्रय—ii 8. 58. 60. 61. 64. 67—iii. 7. 34. 40. 41. 42—iv. 26. 27—v. 9. 11—x. 22—xii. 14—xiii. 5—xv. 7—xviii. 33. 38—vi. 24.

इंग्युर—iv 6—xiii. 28—xv. 8. 17—xvi. 14.

उत्तरायण-viii. 24.

स्था—ii. 3. 37—iv. 42—xi. 12, 33.

सदार-vii. 18.

द्यास-vi. 9-ix. 9-xii. 16-xiv. 23.

प्रक—ii. 41—iii. 2—v. 1. 4, 5—vi. 31—viii. 26—ix. 15.—x. 25. 42—xi. 7. 18. 20. 42—xiii. 5..30. 33—xviii. 3. 20. 22. 66.

जोम—xvii. 23. 24.

कर्नु—iii. 24 27—iv. 13—v. 14—xiii. 20—xiv. 19—xviii. 14. 16. 18. 19 26. 27. 28.

कर्मचोदना-xviii. 18.

कर्मज—ii. 51—iv. 12 32.

कर्म-ii. 47. 48. 49. 50-iii. 1, 4. 5. 8. 9. 15. 19. 20. 22. 23. 24. 25. 27. 30. 31-iv. 9. 12. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 20. 21. 23. 33. 41-v. 1. 10. 11. 14-vi. 1, 3. 4. 17-vii. 29-viii. 1-ix. 9-xii. 6. 10-xiii. 29-xiv. 9. 12. 16-xvi. 24-xvii 26. 27-xviii. 2. 3. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 15. 18. 19. 23. 24. 25. 41. 43. 44. 45. 47. 48. 60.

कर्मफल-iv. 14-v. 12-vi. 1-xii. 11, 12-xviii, 11.

कर्मयाग-iii 3. 7-v. 2-xiii. 24.

काम—ii. 55. 62, 70. 71—iii. 37—vi. 24—vii. 11, 20. 22—xvi. 10. 18 21—xvii. 5—xviii. 34. 53,

कुटस्थ- vi. 8-xii. 3-xv. 16.

कौशल—ii. 50.

ऋाध—ii. 62. 63—iii. 37—xvi. 4. 18. 21—xviii. 53.

चेच-xiii. 1. 2. 3. 6. 18. 26. 33. 34.

क्षेत्रज्ञ-xiii. 1. 2. 26. 34.

गतब्यथ-xii 16.

गतसङ्ग—iv. 23.

μη—iii. 5, 27, 28, 29—iv. 13—xiii. 19, 21, 23—xiv. 5, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26—xviii. 29, 40, 41.

ग्रह्म—x. 38—xi, 1—xviii. 63, 68. 75.

ग्रह्मतम—ix. 1—xv. 20—xviii. 64.

चकचल—vi. 26. 33. 34.

चतुर्विध-vii. 16-xv. 14.

वित्त-vi. 18. 20-xii. 9.

चेतस्—i. 38—ii. 7—viii. 8—xviii. 57. 72.

छिद्-ii. 23-iv. 42-v. 25-vi. 38. 39-xv. 3-xviii, 10.

ज्ञान्—vii. 5. 6. 13—viii. 26—ix. 4. 10. 17—x. 42—xi. 7. 13. 30. 36—xv. 12—xvi. 8. 9.

जन्—i. 29. 41—ii 27—iii. 26—x. 6—xiv. 12. 13. 15.

ज्ञा—i. 38—iv. 15. 16. 32. 35—v. 3 29.—vii. 1. 2—viii. 2. 27—ix. 13—xi. 25. 54—xiii. 12. 16. 17. 18—xiv. 1—xv. 19—xvi. 24—xviii. 18. 55.

ज्ञान—iii. 39. 40. 41—iv. 33. 34. 38. 39—v. 15. 16—vi. 8—vii. 2—ix. 1—x. 4. 38. 42—xii. 12—xiii. 2. 11. 17. 18—xiv. 1. 2. 9. 11. 17—xv. 15—xvi. 1—xviii. 18. 19. 20. 21. 42. 50. 63.

ज्ञानयज्ञ—iv. 33—ix. 15—xviii. 70.

ज्ञानी—iii. 39—iv. 34—vi. 46—vii. 16. 17. 18.

तस्व—vi. 21—ix. 24—xi. 54—xviii. 1.

तस्त्रतस्—iv. 9.—vii. 3—x. 7—xviii. 55.

तमस्—x. 11—xiii. 17—xiv. 8. 9. 10. 13. 15. 16. 17—xvi. 52—xvii. 1—xviii. 32.

geq-xii. 19-xiv. 24. 25.

चिविध—xvi. 21—xvii. 2. 7. 17. 23—xviii. 4. 12. 18. 29. 36.

बान—viii. 28—x. 5.—xi. 48. 58—xvi. 1—xvii. 7. 20. 21. 22. 24. 25. 27—xviii. 3. 5. 43.

वानव-x. 14.

द्वः ज—ii. 56—vi. 22, 23, 32—x. 4—xiii, 6, 8—xiv. 16—xvii. 9. दह—ii. 13, 18, 30—iv. 9—viii, 2, 4, 13—xi, 7, 15—xiii. 22, 32 —xiv. 5, 11—xv. 14.

रहम्त्-viii. 4-xiv. 14-xviii. 11.

रही—ii. 13. 22. 30. 59—iii. 40—xiv. 5. 7. 20—xvii. 2.

देव—iv. 25—vii. 14—ix. 13—xvi. 3. 5. 6—xviii. 14.

18 — ii. 57—v. 3—vi. 9—iv. 29—xii. 17—xiv. 22—xvi. 19—xviii. 10.

धर्म—i. 40—ii. 7. 40—iv. 7. 8—ix. 3—xiv. 27—xviii. 31. 32. 34.

निराशी:-iii. 30-iv. 21-vi. 10.

निर्मम—ii. 71—iii. 30—xviii. 53.

नियाँगत्तम—ii. 45.

पब्च-xiii. 5-xviii. 13. 15.

फल ii. 47. 49. 51.—v. 4. 12.—vii. 23—ix. 26—xiv. 16—xvii. 12. 21. 25—xviii. 6. 9. 12.

4-s-iv. 14.-xiv. 6.-xvi. 12.

4-4-v. 3.—xviii. 30.

बहूनि जन्मानि—iv. 5-vii. 19.

बीज-vii. 10-ix. 18-x. 39.-xiv. 4

इन्द्रि—(and derivatives) ii. 39. 41. 44. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 65.

66.—iii. 1, 8, 26, 40, 42, 43,—iv. 17, 18, 19—v. 11—vi. 21, 22, 25, 43—vii. 4, 10—x, 4, 8, 9, 10—xii. 8—xiii. 5.—xv. 20—xviii. 17, 29, 30, 32, 51, 57.

ं ब्रह्मकर्मन्—xviii. 42.

ब्रह्मकर्मसमाधिना-iv. 24.

ब्रह्मचर्यम्—xvii. 14.

ब्रह्मचारिव्रत-vi. 14.

ng — iii. 15—iv. 24, 31, 32—v. 6 10, 19—vi. 38—vii. 29—viii. 1. 3, 17, 24—x. 12—xi, 15, 37—xiii, 12, 30—xiv. 3, 4, 27—xvii. 23—xviii. 50.

ब्रह्मनिर्वाण—ii. 72—v. 24. 25. 26.

ब्रह्मभुवन—viii. 16.

ब्रह्मभूत-v. 24-vi. 27-xviii. 54.

ब्रह्मभ्य-xiv. 26-xviii. 53.

ब्रह्मयोग-v. 21.

ब्रह्मवादिन्—xvii. 24.

ब्रह्मीवत्--viii. 24.

ब्रह्मसंस्पर्श-vi. 28.

ब्रह्मसूत्र—xiii. 4.

ब्रह्मारि न-iv. 24, 25,

ब्रह्माद्भव-iii. 15.

बाह्यी—ii. 72.

ब्राह्मण्—ii. 46—v. 18—ix. 33—xvii. 23—xviii. 41.

भत्त्या—viii, 10. 22—ix, 14. 26. 29—xi, 54—xviii, 55.

मिक—ix. 26—xii, 17. 19—xiii, 10—xviii, 54, 68

भक्तियोग-xiv. 26,

भक्त—ix,3—vii, 21—ix, 23, 31, 33, 34—xii, 1, 20

भस्मसात्—iv. 37.

भाव—ii. 16—vii. 12. 13. 15. 24—viii. 4. 5. 6. 20—x. 5. 17—xviii. 17. 20.

भूतानि—ii. 28. 34. 69—iii. 14. 38—iv. 6. 35—vii. 11. 26—viii. 20. 22—ix. 5. 25—x. 5. 20. 22. 39—xi. 2.—xiii. 15. 16. 27. 30—xiv. 3—xv. 13. 16—xvi. 2—xviii. 21. 46. 54.

मूतप्रकृति-xiii. 34.

मोक्क-v. 29-ix. 24-xiii. 22.

मतुपर—ii. 61—vi. 14—xii. 6—xviii. 57.

मतपरम-xi. 55-xii. 20.

मत्परायण-ix. 34.

मत्संस्था-vi. 15.

मतस्थानि-ix. 4. 5. 6.

नदक्त-vii, 23—ix 34--xi. 55—xii. 14, 16—xiii, 18—xviii, 65, 68.

मदाव-iv. 10-x. 6-xiii. 18-xiv. 19.

मन्—iii. 28—xi. 41.

नत—iii, 1, 31, 32—vi, 32, 46, 47—vii, 18—viii, 26—xi, 18—xii, 2—xii, 2—xvi, 5—xviii, 6, 9,

मनः प्रसाद-xvii. 16.

मनःषष्ठ-xv. 7

ननस्—i. 30. 60—ii. 55, 67—iii. 6. 7, 40. 42—v. 11. 13. 19—vi. 12. 14. 24. 25. 26. 34. 35—vii. 4—viii. 10—ix. 34—x. 22—xi. 45—xii. 2. 8—xv. 9—xvii. 11—xviii. 15. 33, 65.

मनुष्य—i. 44-iii. 23-iv. 18-vii. 3-xviii. 69.

मनुष्यलेकि-xv. 2.

मन्मनस-ix. 34-xviii. 65.

मन्मय-iv. 10

मर्त्यकांक -ix. 21.

महद्बहा-xiv. 3.

महद्योनिः-xiv. 4.

महात्मन्—vii. 19—viii. 15—ix. 18—xi. 12. 20. 37. 50—xviii. 74. महापादमा—iii. 37.

महाभूत-xiii. 5.

महेश्वर--v. 29-x. 3-xiii.22.

मानस्—i. 47—x. 7—xvii. 16.

माया-vii. 14. 15-xviii. 61.

धक्त संग—iii. 9.—xviii. 26.

षुच्यन्ते—iii. 13. 31.

धुक्त-v. 28-xii. 15-xviii. 40. 71.

म्रत्तवा-viii. 5.

मुमुस्-iv. 15.

मृहयोनि-xiv. 15.

मूर्ति--iv. 4.

मूल-xv. 2.

मृत-ii. 26. 27.

मृत्यु—ii. 27—ix. 3. 19—x. 34—xii. 7—xiii. 8. 25.—xiv. 20.

मोक्ष्यसे—iv. 16—ix. 28.

मोत्त-ए. 28-vii. 29-xiii. 34-xvii. 25-xviii. 30.

मोघ-iii 16-ix. 12.

मोह—iv 35—xi, 1—xiv. 13, 17, 22—xvi, 10—xviii. 7, 25, 60,73.

मोहकलिल—ii. 52.

मोहजाल-xvi. 16.

माहन—ix. 12—xiv. 8—xviii. 39.

मौन-x. 38-xii 19-xvii. 16.

यजन्त-iv. 12-ix. 15. 23-xvi. 15. 17-xvii. 4. 11. 12-xviii.70.

यज्ञ—iii. 9. 12. 13. 14. 15—iv. 23. 25. 30. 31. 32. 33—v. 29 viii. 28—ix. 16. 20—x. 25—xi. 43—xvi. 1—xvii. 7. 11.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 27—xviii, 3, 5.

यतचेतस् - v. 26.

यात-iv. 28-v. 26-viii, 11.

युक्तचेतस्—vi. 17. 47—vii. 18. 30—xii. 2.

375—i. 14—ii. 39. 61—iii. 26—iv. 18. 23—v. 8. 12. 23—vi. 8. 14. 18—vii. 22—vii. 8. 10—xvii. 17—xviii. 51.

युज—ii. 38, 50—vi. 10. 12. 15. 19. 23—vii. 1—ix. 34—x. 7 xvii. 26.

योग—ii. 39. 48. 50. 53—iv. 1. 2. 3. 28. 38 41. 42—v. 1. 4. 5.—vi. 2. 3. 4. 12 16. 17. 19. 20. 23. 83. 36. 37. 44—vii. 1.—viii. 10. 12—ix. 5. 22,—x 7. 18—xii. 1. 6. 11—xiii. 24.—xvi. 1—xviii. 33. 75.

यागमाया-vii. 25.

योगयुक्त-v. 6. 7-viii. 27-आस्मन् vi. 29.

चोगिन्—iii. 3.—iv. 25—v. 11. 24—vi. 1. 2. 8. 10. 15. 19. 27. 28. 31. 32. 42. 45. 46. 47—viii, 14. 23. 25. 27. 28—x. 17. —xii. 14—xv. 11.

योगेश्वर-xi. 4-xviii. 75. 78.

बोनि-xiv. 3. 4-xvi. 19. 20.

रजस्—iii, 37—xiv, 7. 9. 10, 12. 15. 16. 17—xvii, 1.

रस—ii, 59—vii. 8.—भ्रात्मक xv. 13.

रहस्य—iv. 3.

राग—ii, 64—iii. 34—vii, 11—xvii. 5—xviii, 51. म्रात्मक xiv. 7. रागिन्—xviii, 27.

राजग्रह्म-ix. 2.

राजविद्या—ix. 2

राजस—vii. 12—xiv, 18—xvii 2, 4, 9, 12, 18, 21—xviii, 8, 21. 24, 27, 31, 34, 38 साचि-viii, 17, 25.

होंक—iii, 3, 9, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25—iv, 12, 31, 40—v. 14—vi, 41, 42—vii, 25—viii, 16—ix, 33—x. 3, 6, 16—xi, 20, 23, 29, 30, 32, 43—xii, 15--xiii, 33—xiv, 14—xv, 16, 17, 18—xvi, 6—xviii, 17, 71,

विद्या-v. 18-x. 32.

विभूति-x. 7. 16. 18. 40. 41.

विषय—ii, 59, 62, 64—iv, 26—xv. 2, 9—xviii, 38, 51.

विषाव्—xviii. 35.

विद्या-x. 21-xi, 24, 30.

विसर्ग-viii. 3.

विसञ्—i. 47—v. 9—ix. 7. 8.

वृद्--ii. 42. 45. 46--viii. 28--x, 22--xi. 48. 53--xv. 15. 18--xvii. 23.

वैराग्य-vi 35,-xiii. 8-xviii. 52.

वैरिन्—iii. 37.

ज्ञम—vi. 3—x. 4—xi. 24—xviii. 42.

श्चा - xi. 42.

ज्ञारण—ii. 49—ix. 18—xviii. 62, 66.

श्रांर—i. 29—ii. 18 22—iii. 8—v. 23—xi. 13—xiii. 1. 31—xv.

8.-xviii. 6. 15.

चार्च—xv. 20—xvi. 23, 24—xvii. 1.

शिष्य—i. 3—ii. 7.

शीतोष्ण—ii. 14-vi. 7.

सचि—vi, 11. 41 —xii, 16,

अभाशभ—ii. 57—xii 17—ix. 28.

शोक—i. 47—ii. 8--xvii. 9-xviii. 27. 35.

श्रीच—xiii, 7—xvi. 3, 7—xvii, 14—xviii. 42,

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

ugi—iii. 31—iv. 39—xi. 37. 47—vii. 21. 22—ix. 23—xii. 2. 20—xvii. 2. 3. 13. 17—xviii. 71.

युति—ii. 53—xiii. 25.

षणमासाः-viii. 24. 25.

संयतेन्द्रिय-vi. 39.

संयम्य -ii, 61-iii, 6-vi, 14-viii, 12,

संयोग—vi. 23—xiii. 26—xviii. 38.

संजय-iv. 40. 42-vi. 39-viii. 5-x. 7-xii. 8.

संसार—ix: 3—xii. 7—xvi. 19.

संसिद्ध—iii. 20—vi. 43—xiii. 15—xviii. 45.

संसिद्ध -vi, 45.

संकल्प-vi. 4-प्रभव vi. 24.

संघड-viii, 11.

सचराचर-ix. 10--xi. 7.

4₹ -iii. 25-v. 12-xviii. 22.

सद्धाने—iii. 28. 29—xiv. 9.

सञ्जनयन्-i. 11.

सत्—ii. 16—ix. 19—xi. 37—xiii. 12—xvii. 23. 26. 27.

सततम्—iii. 19—vi. 10—viii. 14—ix. 14—xii. 14—xvii. 24 xviii. 57.

सततयुक्त-x. 10-xii, 1.

संकारं—xvii 18.

444—x. 36. 41—xiii. 26—xiv. 1. 6. 9. 10. 11. 14. 17. 18—xvii. 1. 3. 8—xviii. 10. 40.

सत्य—x. 4—xvi. 2. 7—xvii 15—xviii. 65.

सदसद्योनि-xiii. 21.

सनातन—i. 30—ii. 24—iv. 31—vii. 10—viii. 20—xi. 18—xv. 7. सित्रयम्य—xii. 4.

सन्निविष्ट-xv. 15.

सन्त्यस्य —iii. 30—v. 13—xii, 6—xviii. 57.

स्रन्यसन-iii. 4.

सन्त्यास-v. 1, 2. 6-vi, 2-xviii. 1, 2. 7. 49. ° योग ix. 28.

सन्त्यासिन्-vi. 1. 4-xviii. 12.

समचित्तत्व-xiii, 9.

समद्शन-एं. 29.

समदार्शन्- ग. 18.

समदुःखसुख—ii. 15—xii. 13—xiv. 24. .

समधिगच्छति —iii. 4.

समबुद्धि-vi. 9-xii. 4.

समलोटायम-vi. 8-xiv. 24.

समवस्था-xiii. 28.

समाचर—iii. 9. 19. 26.

समाधि—ii. 44. 53. 54.

समायुज्-xv. 14.

समावृत -vii. 25-xvi. 16.

समास—xiii. 3. 6. 18—xviii. 50.

सर्ग-v. 19-vii. 27-x. 32-xiv. 2..

साक्षी -ix. 18. ..

सांख्य—ii. 39—iii. 3—v. 4. 5—xiii. 24—xviii. 13.

सास्विक—vii. 12—xiv. 16—xvii. 2. 4. 11. 17. 20—xviii. 9. 20.

23. 26. 30. 33. 37.

साधम्ब-xiv. 2.

साधिमूनाधिदैव—vii. 30.

साधियज्ञ-vii. 30.

साध-iv. 8-vi. 9-ix. 30.

सिद्ध—ii. 49—iii. 4—iv. 12. 22—vii, 3—xii, 10—xiv. 1, xvi.

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

23-xviii, 13, 26, 45, 46, 49, 50,

सिक्-vii. 3-x, 26-xvi, 14,

चुकृत्—ii. 50—v. 15—xiv. 16.

सकतित्—vii. 16

हेत्रमत्—xiii, 4.

-i. 32, 45, 56—ii. 66—iv. 40—v. 21-vi. 21, 27, 28, 32—x. 4—xiii. 6—xiv. 9, 27—xvi. 23—xvii. 8—xviii. 36, 37, 38, 39.

सुखदु:ख—ii, 7—vi. 7—xii, 18—xiii, 20 ° संतै: xv. 5. सुखदु:खद—ii, 14. सुखम्—v. 3. 13. ° संतेन xiv. 6. सुखम्—i. 37—ii. 32—v. 28—xvi. 14. स्तम्—ii. 19. 37—xi. 34—xvi. 14. सन्ति—ii. 19. 21—xviii. 17. सन्ति—ii. 19. 20. स्तु—i. 35—ix. 10—xiii. 20—xviii. 15.

Acc. No. 34.

The contract of the contract o



